

**DISCOURSE ANALYSIS STUDY ON LEXICAL CHOICE IN
COVID-19 NEWS FOUND IN INDONESIA AND UNITED
KINGDOM NEWSPAPER.**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITY MALANG**

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**DISCOURSE ANALYSIS STUDY ON LEXICAL CHOICE IN COVID-19
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THESIS

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2020

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Discourse Analysis Study On Lexical Choice In Covid-19 News Found In Indonesia And United Kingdom Newspaper**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. At this moment, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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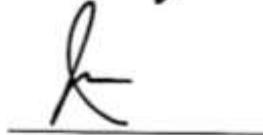
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MOTTO

"If you don't go after what you want, you'll never have it. And if you don't ask, the answer is always no. Also if you don't step forward, you're always in the same place."

-Nora Roberts-

DEDICATION

This thesis is specifically dedicated to,

My dear father, Subandi 'you are the best leader of my life.'

My dear mother, Wiwik Puji Windiyastuti, ' Thank you for your unlimited advice.'

My dear sister, Alfina Rossanti 'thank you for your support.'

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"You are my best partner in my life."

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providing me laughter and support, as well as listening to my tears, complains, and to my heavenly bliss.

Lastly, I realize that this thesis has some weaknesses and imperfections. Thus, critical comments and constructive suggestions are welcomed for the better of my future studies.

Malang, 22 September 2020

The Researcher



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ABSTRACT

Belinda, Almira Shifa Cipta. 2020. *Discourse Analysis Study On Lexical Choice In COVID-19 News Found In Indonesia and United Kingdom News Paper*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Keywords : Euphemisms, dysphemism, Lexical Choice Study Analysis

A newspaper influences the reader's cognition or society to participate in preserving the environment. However, there is also a discourse created by the media full of constructive and destructive political content. Corona Virus or COVID-19 is a new type of virus. This virus can affect anyone, both infants, children, adults, the elderly, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. Coronavirus is a collection of viruses that can infect the respiratory system.

In many cases, this virus only causes mild respiratory infections, such as flu. The impact caused by the spread of the coronavirus is pressure on society. The most felt change is a massive loss for each individual, fear of contracting the virus, causing government participation in protecting their respective territories. Discourse about deadly diseases will often found in everyday life, namely in print media such as newspapers and magazines, and electronic media such as radio, television, and the internet. The paper uses various language tools to package constructive and destructive ideologies related to the environment, such as euphemisms and dysphemism.

This study uses a qualitative research design to analyze coronavirus news report samples from the websites of Tempo, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe, Reuters, Express, and Independent, striving to find out the differences in word choice and to gain a better understanding of the relationship between language and ideology. The object of the study is coronavirus news in Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper. The data from three different e-newspaper are from each country. They are The Jakarta Post, Tempo, and Jakarta Globe, Reuters, Express, and Independent.

After analyzing and discussing the data, the results of the study are four kinds of euphemisms used by Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper in pandemic discourse. The expression unit in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The expression units are divided into three types, namely essential words, derivative works, and compound words. The expression of dysphemism in the form of derived words divides into three, namely the derivative terms belonging to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The expression unit of dysphemism in the form of phrases divide into three, namely noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases. The expression unit of dysphemism in the form of the phrase is divided into noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases. There are ten types of euphemism expression units found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper. They are figurative expressions, circumference, abbreviations, one word to replace another word, hyperbole, jargon, colloquial, and other languages.

ABSTRAK

Belinda, Almira Shifa Cipta. 2020. Kajian Analisis Wacana Pilihan Leksikal Dalam Berita COVID-19 Ditemukan Di Makalah Berita Indonesia dan Inggris. Skripsi (Skripsi) Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Penasehat : Dr. Agwin Degaf, MA

Kata kunci : Eufemisme, disfemisme, Analisis Studi Pilihan Leksikal

Surat kabar mempengaruhi kognisi pembacanya atau masyarakatnya untuk ikut serta melestarikan lingkungan. Namun ada juga wacana yang diciptakan oleh media yang sarat muatan politik yang konstruktif dan destruktif. Virus Corona atau COVID-19 adalah jenis virus baru. Virus ini dapat menyerang siapa saja, baik bayi, anak-anak, dewasa, lansia, ibu hamil, dan ibu menyusui. Coronavirus merupakan kumpulan virus yang dapat menginfeksi sistem pernafasan. Dalam banyak kasus, virus ini hanya menyebabkan infeksi saluran pernafasan ringan, seperti flu. Dampak yang ditimbulkan oleh penyebaran virus corona adalah tekanan terhadap masyarakat. Perubahan yang paling dirasakan adalah kerugian yang sangat besar bagi setiap individu, ketakutan tertular virus sehingga menyebabkan partisipasi pemerintah dalam melindungi wilayahnya masing-masing. Wacana tentang penyakit mematikan akan banyak dijumpai dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, yaitu di media cetak seperti koran dan majalah, dan media elektronik seperti radio, televisi, dan internet. Makalah ini menggunakan berbagai perangkat bahasa untuk mengemas ideologi konstruktif dan destruktif yang berkaitan dengan lingkungan, misalnya eufemisme dan disfemisme.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian kualitatif untuk menganalisis sampel laporan berita virus corona dari situs Tempo, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe, Reuters, Express, dan Independent, berusaha untuk mengetahui perbedaan pilihan kata dan untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang hubungan antara bahasa dan ideologi. Objek penelitian adalah berita coronavirus di surat kabar Indonesia dan Inggris. Data dari tiga koran elektronik berbeda berasal dari masing-masing negara. Mereka adalah The Jakarta Post, Tempo, dan Jakarta Globe, Reuters, Express, dan Independent.

Hasil penelitian setelah menganalisis dan membahas data adalah Ada empat jenis eufemisme yang digunakan Koran Indonesia dan Inggris Rayadalam wacana pandemi. Unit ekspresi tersebut berupa kata, frase, klausa, dan kalimat. Satuan ekspresi dalam bentuk kata, terbagi menjadi tiga jenis, yaitu kata esensial, karya turunan, dan kata majemuk. Satuan ekspresi tersebut berupa kata, frase, klausa, dan kalimat. Satuan ekspresi disfemisme yang berupa kata turunan terbagi menjadi tiga, yaitu istilah turunan yang termasuk dalam nomina, kata kerja, dan adjektiva. Unit ekspresi disfemisme yang berupa frase dibedakan menjadi tiga, yaitu frase nomina, frase kata sifat, dan frase idiomatik. Unit ekspresi disfemisme yang berupa frase dibedakan menjadi tiga, yaitu frase nomina, frase kata sifat, dan frase idiomatik. Ada sepuluh jenis unit ekspresi eufemisme yang ditemukan dalam wacana pandemi di Indonesia dan Indonesia Koran Inggris Raya. Mereka adalah ekspresi figuratif, keliling, singkatan, satu kata untuk menggantikan kata lain, hiperbola, penggunaan teknik istilah (jargon), penggunaan istilah sehari-hari, dan bahasa lain.

البحث مستخلص

فيروس أخبار في المعجمي الاختيار حول الخطاب تحليل دراسة. 2020. سيبتا شفاء أميرا ، بليندا الأدب قسم (سكريبسي) فرعي أطروحة. المتحدة والمملكة إندونيسيا في إخبارية ورقة في وجدت كورونا. مالانج إبراهيم مالك مولانا نيجري الإسلام جامعة ، الإنسانية العلوم كلية ، الإنجليزي

ماجستير ، ديغاف أكوين : مشرف

المعجمي الاختيار دراسة تحليل ، التشوه ، الملطفة الكلمات :المفتاحية الكلمات

خطاب أيضًا هناك ، ذلك ومع البيئة على الحفاظ في للمشاركة المجتمع أو القارئ إدراك على تؤثر صحيفة جديد نوع هو كورونا فيروس. والهدم البناء السياسي بالمحتوى المليئة الإعلام وسائل قبل من إنشأه تم السن وكبار والبالغين والأطفال الرضع سواء شخص أي الفيروس هذا يصيب أن يمكن. الفيروسات من أن يمكن التي الفيروسات من مجموعة عن عبارة كورونا فيروس. المرضعات والأمهات الحوامل والنساء التنفسي الجهاز تصيب

الأنفلونزا مثل ، الخفيفة التنفسي الجهاز التهابات في فقط الفيروس هذا يتسبب ، الحالات من كثير في لكل فادحة خسارة هو إحساسًا الأكثر التغيير. المجتمع على ضغط كورونا فيروس انتشار عن الناجم التأثير يوجد ما غالبًا. أراضيهم حماية في الحكومة مشاركة في يتسبب مما ، بالفيروس الإصابة من خوف ، فرد الصحف مثل المطبوعة الإعلام وسائل في وبالتحديد ، اليومية الحياة في الفتاكة الأمراض عن الحديث لغوية أدوات الورقة تستخدم. والإنترنت والتلفزيون الراديو مثل الإلكترونية الإعلام ووسائل ، والمجلات والتشدد الملطفة التعبيرات مثل ، بالبيئة المتعلقة والمدمرة البناءة الإيديولوجيات لتجميع مختلفة

مواقع من كورونا لفيروس الإخبارية التقارير عينات لتحليل نوعي بحث تصميم الدراسة هذه تستخدم **Tempo** و **The Jakarta Post** و **Jakarta Globe** و **Reuters** و **Express** و **Independent** اللغة بين العلاقة للغة أفضل فهم واكتساب الكلمات اختيار في الاختلافات لاكتشاف جاهدة وتسعى ، المتحدة والمملكة إندونيسيا صحيفة في كورونا فيروس أخبار هو الدراسة من الهدف. والأيدولوجيا ورويترز غلوب و جاكرتا وتيمبو بوست جاكرتا هم. بلد كل من مختلفة إلكترونية صحف ثلاث من البيانات. وإنديبننت وإكسبرس

استخدمتها التي الملطفة التعبيرات من أنواع أربعة الدراسة نتائج كانت ، ومناقشتها البيانات تحليل بعد وجمل وعبارات كلمات شكل في التعبير وحدة. الوباني الخطاب في المتحدة المملكة وصحيفة إندونيسيا المركبة والكلمات المشتقة والأعمال الأساسية الكلمات وهي ، أنواع ثلاثة إلى التعبير وحدات تنقسم. وجمل تنتمي التي المشتقة المصطلحات وهي ، ثلاثة إلى مشتقة كلمات شكل في القراءة عسر عن التعبير ينقسم وهي ، جمل ثلاث إلى جمل شكل في الكلام عسر عن التعبير وحدة تنقسم. والصفات والأفعال الأسماء إلى شكل في الكلام عسر عن التعبير وحدة تنقسم. الاصطلاحية والعبارات الوصفية والعبارات الاسمية العبارات التعبير وحدات من أنواع عشرة توجد. اصطلاحية وعبارات صفة وعبارات اسمية عبارات إلى العبارة رمزية تعبيرات عن عبارة وهي. المتحدة المملكة وصحيفة إندونيسيا في الوباني الخطاب في الملطف أخرى ولغات والعامية والمصطلحات والمبالغة أخرى كلمة محل لتحل واحدة وكلمة واختصارات ومحيط

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of the study, problems, and objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and research method; data source, data collection, and data analysis. The framework and the previous studies will mention as well, to complete the explanation.

1.1 Background of the study

Recently everyone from around the world was in an uproar with talk of the corona virus spreading rapidly and killing millions of people, a virus that killed many victims in China, Wuhan, and eventually spread to various parts of the world. The Novel Corona virus, better known as corona virus, is a new type of virus. This virus can affect everyone, such as infants, children, adults, the elderly, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. This virus infection is called COVID-19, and in the city of Wuhan, China, it was discovered at the end of December 2019. This virus has spread quickly to other regions in China and several countries, including Indonesia.

Coronavirus is a collection of viruses that can infect the respiratory system. In many cases, this virus only causes mild respiratory infections, such as flu. However, this virus can also cause severe respiratory diseases, such as lung infections (pneumonia), Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), and Severe

Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). COVID-19 can cause sufferers to experience flu symptoms, such as fever, colds, coughs, sore throats, headaches, or signs of severe respiratory infections, such as high fever, cough with phlegm, and even bleeding, shortness of breath, and chest pain. However, in general, three general symptoms can indicate a person with the coronavirus is infected, namely: (1) Fever (body temperature above 38 degrees Celsius); (2) Cough; (3) Shortness of breath. According to research, symptoms of COVID-19 appear within two days to 2 weeks after exposure to the coronavirus.

The impact caused by the spread of the coronavirus is pressure on society. The change that is most felt is a massive loss for each individual, fear of contracting the virus, causing government participation in protecting their respective territories. More specifically, there is a change in language. In fact (Muhlhausler, 1996) mentioned four things that allow the relationship between language and environment. Everything becomes a different subject from linguistic studies at one time, or at another time. The four connections are (1) speech is free and full of meaning, (2) language is created by the world, (3) the world is created by word (structuralist and post-structuralist views), (4) communication with the world is interconnected (both of which are arranged and arranged but sometimes also independent or free).

The coronavirus has similarities with the previous pandemic which is, (1) HIV / AIDS by killing 36 million people, diseases arising from damage to the

human immune system due to virus infection HIV; (2) Spanish flu (H1N1) is a disease caused by the H1N1 virus with genes from bird origin. With 500 million victims infected and 50 million dead worldwide, (3) The Black Death, which killed 75 million people worldwide, was caused by a bacterium named *Yersinia Pestis*. This bacterium spreads through rodent fleas such as rats or guinea pigs. (4) Smallpox this disease appeared since 300 BC and has consumed more than 300 million people. The varicella-zoster virus causes smallpox. The distribution takes place aerobically, or using air as an intermediary medium; (5) Cholera is a bacterial disease that can cause severe diarrhea and dehydration. This disease usually spreads in water. Total deaths from this pandemic reach one million people. In England, cholera deaths reached around 23,000. The epidemic is as deadly as coronavirus. Journalists write several articles that will continue to talk about the disease. This is what the author will be examined the existence of euphemisms and dysphemism in Indonesian and English newspapers.

This discourse dramatically affects the taste and logic of the discussion involved, they are the speakers and the sources. certainly, what is recorded in their cognition will change their attitudes and actions towards the environment. If the discourse gives more educative information, consequently the contents and effects to the environment are good. On the other hand, if the pandemic discourse is more exploitative destructive, then attitudes and actions towards the deadly disease will also be influenced by violent exploitation.

Discourse about deadly diseases will often found in everyday life, such as in printed media such as newspapers and magazines, and electronic media such as radio, television, and the internet. The public know several terms related to reasonable discourse that has been created by language experts or with the help of journalists through the newspaper. That is why the media has important part and powerful also dominated, thus directly or indirectly affect social life.

The researcher found several lexical choice research that used in newspapers in pandemic discourse. Such as Azkiyah, that discussed about *A Study of Euphemism Found in Political Articles in the National Section of The Jakarta Post* from The State Islamic University of Malang, Laili, discussed about *Euphemism and Dysphemism Used in Environmental Discourse of Indonesian Mass Media* from Postgraduate Program on Linguistics Department, The Faculty of Cultural Science, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Munadhifah, discussed about *An Analysis of the Overstatements in the Headlines of The Jakarta Post* from English Letters and Language Department. Humanities and Culture Faculty. The State Islamic University of Malang.

The use of lexical choice certainly has specific purposes and objectives. It use of euphemism and dysphemism in pandemic discourse influences the speakers for instance the readers and observers of health problems. Allan and Burrige (1991) defined A euphemism is used as an alternative to a dis-preferred expression, in order to avoid possible loss of face: either one's own face or, through giving

offence, that of the audience, or some third party. Examples of euphemisms found in several newspapers both in Indonesia and in the United Kingdom.

A newspaper influences the reader's cognition or society to participate in preserving the environment. But there is also a discourse that created by the media full of constructive and destructive about political content. This politically charged discourse is inseparable from the role of several Indonesian national figures who have contributed to the environment. Some of these public figures sometimes play a role in preserving the environment, and vice versa. Some are instrumental in damaging the environment. The newspaper leads readers to come to know the reality. The paper uses various language tools to package constructive and destructive ideologies related to the environment, such as euphemisms and dysphemism.

Euphemism and dysphemism in pandemic discourse are more varied than in sociolinguistics, which is closely related to the concept of taboo. In general Euphemism and dysphemism are two cognitive processes of conceptualization, that it has the same base and resources but different aims and purposes of a certain forbidden reality. The expressiveness immanent in these phenomena is so consubstantial that it explains not only its forbidden origin (the affective ambivalence of the taboo or the paradoxical description of its intrinsic essence), but also that sometimes the forbidden term does not exist, with the use of euphemistic/dysphemistic expressions that, given their connotative contents, go

beyond what the corresponding forbidden terms would designate. It is precisely this expressive capacity of euphemistic and dysphemistic nature that shows that the dividing line between taboo and dysphemism is, on occasions, quite blurred, so that a taboo term is not readily available, and that the boundary between euphemism and dysphemism is not entirely clear. These conflicting emotions and antagonistic feelings facilitate the existence of dysphemistic euphemisms and euphemistic dysphemism. Overall Euphemism and dysphemism in pandemic discourse that written in printed media also not only replace terms that are considered taboo but more ideological politics. For this reason, researchers are interested in studying euphemisms and dysphemism related to coronavirus discourse, especially those found in the newspaper between Indonesia and the United Kingdom.

The researcher uses discourse analysis of Allan and Burridge theory. The study shows how the six newspapers representing the same event reflected their different ideological and national interests in a wide variety of ways through the specific uses of the lexicon. The purpose of this study to investigate each newspaper's specific linguistic choices and also to understand the differences of ideology on reporting about corona virus news among Indonesia and United Kingdom finally this research can become the previous studies.

This paper tries to evaluate some news accounts of the same news of coronavirus which report in The Jakarta Post, Tempo, and Jakarta Globe for Indonesia Newspaper, then Reuters, Express, and Independent for United Kingdom

Newspaper. In this study, the researcher chose six newspapers as the object of the study because it will be different from the previous studies. In an earlier study, the researcher uses only one newspaper then analyse the word which is used to grow Muslim management in The Jakarta Post.

Furthermore, researcher wants to know how news reports that seem to be impersonal and objective are not at all neutral; instead, they present an ideology to influence the view of the world of the reader. This study shows how the six newspapers represent and guide readers to think creatively; avoid "news-making authority" that might be bad; prevent the influence of bureaucrats and foundation institutions; explain the risks after a COVID-19, and help the audience focus on one aspect of cohesion that is lexical cohesion. This topic is chosen because of the phenomenon of the headline that arranged from any uniqueness lexical are choice to attract readers attention.

1.2 The Problems of The Study

Based on the description above, several things arranged the formulation of the problem in this study, namely as follows:

1. What are the forms of lexical choice expression that used in Covid19 news on Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper?
2. What are the types of lexical choice expression that used in Covid19 news on Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper?

3. What are the functions of lexical choice expression that used in Covid19 news on Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper?

1.3 The Objectives of the study

Based on the above problems, this research aims to:

1. Describe the forms of lexical choice expression that used in Covid19 news on Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper,
2. Describe the types of lexical choice expression that used in Covid19 news on Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper,
3. Describe the functions of lexical choice expression that used in Covid19 news on Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper,

1.4 The Significances of the study

The study results expect to contribute both theoretically and practically to related studies. The results of this research will likely be one of the sources of further language research, especially for researchers concerned with one of the significant discourse analysis studies in the microstructure at the lexicon level. The results of this study also considered being more practical in addition to the theoretical. This research aims to attract readers of this study and newspaper reader to cultivating critical thinking awareness, and for future researchers, this research can become the previous studies.

1.5 The Scope and Limitation of the study

The scope and limitation need to be clarified, especially the specific aspects discussed as the focus of this research. It focuses on analyse the form, types and function of lexical choice between Indonesian and United Kingdom newspaper . The researcher uses discourse analysis of Allan and Burridge theory. The research only analyse six newspapers representing the same topic about covid19 that uses of the lexicon.

1.6 The Definitions of Key Term

- 1.6.1 Discourse analysis is a study that analyzes or analyzes the language used naturally, both in written and oral form to users as an element of society. The study of discourse can be done structurally by linking text and context and looking at a discourse functionally by analyzing the actions taken by someone for a particular purpose to give meaning to the participants involved.
- 1.6.2 Word-choice is the appropriateness of the word to say that this is right, and this is wrong. Critical discourse analysis does not take it for granted in analyzing transparent structural relationships of dominance, discrimination, power, and control in the using of language mainly used by the journalist of The Jakarta Post, Tempo, and Jakarta Globe, Reuters, Express, and Independent in growing public opinion in society.

- 1.6.3 Euphemism of subtle expressions as substitutes for phrases that feel to be harsh, which are considered harmful or unpleasant, for example, passed away to die.
- 1.6.4 Dysphemism is a style of language used to market words, phrases, clauses, or sentences with a specific purpose (Chaer, 1995: 145). For example, the word steal used in the sentence Suriname Contingent managed to steal a gold medal from the pool. When in fact, the act of stealing is an act of crime that can threaten with imprisonment.
- 1.6.5 Coronavirus is a new type of virus that transmits to humans. This virus can affect anyone, both infants, children, adults, the elderly, pregnant women, and nursing mothers. This virus infection is called COVID-19. This virus spread quickly and has spread to other regions in China and several countries, including Indonesia. Coronaviruses are a large group of viruses that are common among animals.

1.7 Previous Study

Several studies have been done by previous researchers that are relevant to this research. The previous studies related to semantics analysis of the differences

of the word choice and the verbal message. Some previous studies related to this study include the following:

"Euphemism and Dysphemism Used in Environmental Discourse of Indonesian Mass Media" by Laili, Elisa Nurul (2012). The researcher used a descriptive qualitative research design, the researcher collected the data from some media, including magazines, newspapers, and electronic media (online media) which contain environmental discourses. The data are focused on analyzing the issues about pollution and conservation only. Then, they explain the distributional and contextual method. The research conducts to find some linguistic problems in the environmental discourse of Indonesian mass media. They are euphemism and dysphemism. Therefore, this research leads to the eco-critical discourse analysis field. This research aims to find the forms, types, and functions of euphemism and dysphemism used in the environmental discourse of Indonesian mass media. Make the limitations and shortcomings of this study. The researcher recommends that the reader also study the books and references in the bibliography, or suggest something related to this thesis, to deepen and equate the concepts proposed by the authors.

"Contrastive Analysis of Lexical Choice and Ideologies in News Reporting the Same Accidents between Chinese and American Newspapers" by Xianzhong He and Xulu Zhou. (2015) This research probes into the lexical choice of six pieces of news reporting three safety accidents in China in China Daily and The Washing Post. The article aims to reveal the hidden ideologies in the news discourse covertly

implied and unbeknownst to the readers. Guided by assumptions of critical discourse analysis and drawing on the framework of lexical classification in Halliday's (1994) systemic-functional grammar, the study finds that the seemingly impersonal, objective news reports are not neutral at all; rather, they encode ideologies to exert influence on readers' views towards the world. The research demonstrates how the two newspapers represented the same event in vastly different ways through the particular uses of a lexicon that reflected their differing ideological standpoints and national interests. Unfortunately, they are analyzing the accident which is different from the writer research which is analyzing the natural disaster. And also the data is too weak so the researcher tries to show more the data.

"Word-Choice Of headline news On Muslim Issues Used in The Jakarta Post." by Nugroho, Wakhid (2009). In this research the researcher used Van Dijk's theory which emphasizes on socio-cognitive approach, it means that how the journalist consciously produces the text to bring the readers to follow to the journalist's understanding or beliefs. The researcher puts the research on the microstructure in the level of lexicon. The analysis on the level of the lexicon is classified into four types namely lexicon used to create classification, the lexicon used to limit view, the lexicon used to have clash discourse, and lexicon used to marginalize.

"Discourse of Disease, Discourse of Disadvantage: A Critical Analysis of National Pandemic Influenza Preparedness Plans" by Garoon J.P et al. (2008). The research investigates using critical discourse analysis of the same plans as well as

the World Health Organization (WHO) guidance documents. The study reveals that the texts operate within and as parts of an ordered universe of discourse, among the six discussions which emerge from the analysis the scientific, political, and legal dominate the social, cultural, and ethical. The researcher tries to delineate a specific regime of truths within which the lives, needs, and interests of the disadvantaged are masked or neglected. Unless the plans recognize their discursive construction, implementation of the policies and practices they prescribe runs the risk of further disadvantaging those very populations most likely to require protection. Then, they used the theory which conducted by Fairclough (2001) in defining discourse, and they used the method which driven by Bourdieu (1972/1977) in taking the universe of discourse addressing some given aspects in social life.

"A Critical content analysis of media reporting on opioids: the social construction of an epidemic" by Webster F., et al. (2020). The researcher analyzing the content of the media coverage, which can help understand public discourse about opioid use. The researcher also conducted a critical content analysis that takes a mixed qualitative and quantitative approach of Canadian newsprint media reporting on opioids using a sociological lens. They performed a qualitative thematic analysis of these texts, coding 826 articles, and applying a critical discourse analysis in our interpretation of the findings. Their study showed a slow transition from a conversation primarily about clinical pain care towards a discussion of criminality, especially the increasing fluidity of boundaries between prescription opioid use and the illegal drug trade. Patients tend to dichotomies as

either innocently following physician prescriptions or drug-seeking, as an aspect of lives characterized by addiction and street crime. These depictions map onto characterizations of physicians as naively following pharmaceutical industry advice or becoming irrelevant once criminality introduce. The researcher used the theory that was informed by critical theory by Fairclough (2003), which focussed on the termed of the new capitalism.

To differentiate this research from another study, the researcher explains bellow. In terms of data, when the previous researchers only used one to two newspapers to be examined and compared, researchers used six newspapers to explore this research so that it can be more reliable than in previous studies. From a theoretical point of view, what distinguishes this research from previous research is the amount of data that appears based on the theory to use, namely Van Dijk's philosophy, and different to prior researchers. The latter only discovered a few of the most types.

1.8 Research Method

This chapter presents the research method and the procedures designed to answer the research questions. The discussion covers the research design, data sources, data collection, data analysis, and the research instrument.

1.8.1 Research Design

This study uses a qualitative research design to analyze covid19 news report samples from the websites of Tempo, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta Globe, Reuters, Express, and Independent, striving to find out the differences in lexical choice.

1.8.2 Data & Data Source

The object of the study is coronavirus news in Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper. The data from three different e-newspaper are from each country. They are The Jakarta Post, Tempo, and Jakarta Globe, Reuters, Express, and Independent.

The research takes these articles as the data source, which is from:

<https://www.thejakartapost.com/>

<https://en.tempo.co/>

<https://jakartaglobe.id/>

<https://www.express.co.uk/>

<https://www.independent.co.uk/>

<https://www.reuters.com/>

From the data source, the researcher investigates the word-choices, which classified as discursive tactics on a Micro-structural in the lexicon level as the data.

1.8.3 Data Collection

The following steps for collecting the data: first, the researcher looks for the data from the internet about coronavirus news in one newspaper to another

newspaper. Second, the researcher down load and classify the article. Also, researchers examine the news, whether in the news contains euphemism and dysphemism and whether the data are taken talks about the same report or not between one code and another newspaper. Third, after getting the data, the researcher skims it to get a general understanding of the data. Fourth, the researcher classifies the data based on the classification of the words. The last, the researcher tries to interpret the ideology of the news based on the keywords in that article. In qualitative research, the researcher becomes the main instrument for collecting and analyse the data.

1.8.4 Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher started by classifying the topic, and then the researcher took the data. next, the researcher looked for the classification of words based on Allan and Burridge theory euphemism and dysphemism, after finding the classification of the word. Finally, the researcher interpreted the ideology of the news choosing the word itself.

Those are the steps of the analysis in this research. First the researcher collected the data on the field, then read it intensively, after that sorted the information base on the category of lexical choice, next the researcher classified the information base on form, types and function of lexical choice and finally the researcher wrote the qualitative text.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the related theories and information that is sufficient to complete the researcher in analyzing the research. Thus, several essential points will explain in this chapter.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

The study of discourse analysis is more about the use of language than the arrangement or structure of the sentence. We attempt to arrive at the interpretation of what the writer intended to convey. To arrive at the understanding and to make our message interpretable, we indeed rely on what we know about linguistic form and the structure.

According to Hikam in Eritanyo, three paradigms of discourse analysis have already been described (Eriyanto. 2009; p.4). The positivism-empiric standard represents the first view. Language sees in this paradigm as the relationship between a human being and the external object. Human being's experience is assumed can be directly expressed through the sign of the language without any troubles and distortion as long as it uses logical assertion, syntax, and practical experience. The separation between the idea and the reality is the clue of this paradigm. The logical consequence of this concept concerning discourse analysis is that the human being does not need to know the subjective meaning, or the

importance emphasizes its argument because the important thing is the statement correctly stated based on the syntax and semantic or not. The grammar and syntax are the mean-field of this paradigm. In this case is assumed as the description of the grammatical of the sentence, language, and togetherness of understanding.

The constructivism paradigm represents the second view. This view influence by phenomenology thought. This paradigm rejects empiricism and positivism view, which separate between the Subject and Object of the language. In this paradigm, communication is not only used to understand as objective reality, but the issue is more as the center of discursive practice in social relations. Dijk in Sudibyو stated that the Subject has the authority to control the particular intention in every discourse, and the ability to control the dominant discourse has a positive correlation with the ability to influence the thought and action of other groups (Sudibyو: 2006; 128). In this model, language is interpreted as the arrangement of the especially suggested utterance, since discourse is an attempt to communicate the hidden message from the Subject to the discourse object.

The last paradigm is critical. This paradigm aims to correct the model of constructivism, which is less reactive to the process of production replication that happens historically. Hikam in Eriyanto stated that discourse analysis does not correct to the right or wrong in the structure of grammatical, but it is more to the power constellation, which happens in the production process and meaning production (Eriyanto: 2009; p.6). In this case, an individual is not assuming as a

neutral subject who is free interpreted because it is influenced by social power in society. Angger and Suseno in Santoso stated that there are three lessons that we can get from a critical paradigm; first, a critic is using as liberation. It is to liberate a human being from the manipulation. Second, a critic is using as emancipation. In this case, a critic is used to change the environment, which suppresses him. The third critic is as enlightenment. The critical theory will create essential awareness. It is to give knowledge from the domination "common sense" in human life (Susanto: 2007; p.28-29). To discourse analysis, the fundamental approach is to deconstruct the power relationship that exists in the production of speech. The following step after discourse analysis is critical discourse analysis. It is more detailed than discourse analysis because in the hidden meaning of is emphasized the writer. Here the explanation.

2.2 News as Discourse

The news is essentially about past and recent events. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008), the news is the "new information about something that has happened recently; reports of recent events that appear in newspapers or on television or radio." In Reah (2007: 4), the news is described as "information about recent events that are of interest to a sufficiently large group, or that may affect the lives of a sufficiently large group." These definitions indicate that news is not just what occurred lately, but what can be considered significant or newsworthy events. The news is the selected information communication. Fowler (1991) believes that news media selects events based on news values that stem from

general society values such as "consensus" and "hierarchy," journalistic conventions, source nature, frequency and schedule of publications, and so on. The content of news is, therefore, not only information about the world but "beliefs," "values," "theories," "propositions," and "ideology" in a very general sense.

Discourse analysis also produced, understood, and analyzed in a particular context. According to Cook in Eriyanto (2001: 8) discourse analysis also examines the meaning of communication: who communicates with whom and why; in what types of audiences and situations; through what medium; how are the different kinds of communication development; and relationships for each party.

Cook in Eriyanto (2001: 9) mentions three crucial things in discourse analysis, namely text, context, and discourse. Writing is all forms of language, not only words printed on sheets of paper, but also all kinds of communication expressions, speech, music, pictures, sound effects, images, and so on. Context includes all situations and things that are out of context. It affects the use of language, participants in communication, conditions where the text is produced, the intended function, and so on. The discourse here is then interpreted as text and context together.

Based on Didi Suherdi modul (p.1.17) There are at least five points that can be further discussed in relation to the definition of discourse analysis, including:

1. Discourse analysis is the examination of language use by members of a speech community.
2. It involves looking at both language form and language function.
3. It includes the study of both spoken interaction and written text.
4. It identifies linguistic features that characterize different genres as well as social and cultural factors that aid in our interpretation and understanding of different texts and types of talk.
5. A discourse analysis of written texts might include a study of topic development and cohesion across the sentences.

Consequently discussed about news discourse Trampe in Fill and Muhlhausler (2001: 238-239) states that news discourse usually contains the following matters:

- I. Reification is treating living things as objects of economic value related to technology and ideology. For example, living situations or resources can be produced, optimized, managed, and used (utilized).
- II. Hiding facts is euphemisms to replace some words or terms that are avoided—for example, relating to death, destruction or destruction, and poison.
- III. He is expressing hatred or opposition to those who destroy traditional or customary land.
- IV. Creating slogans and elements that convey ideas and ideas that are used to make the process of deadly disease and cultural destruction carried out by a group of people appear to be following and in line with natural law.

Different languages will be used in news discourses in different countries, and the various writings used will represent the world's particular reality. Newspaper discourse has always announced its objectivity and impartiality toward the globe. Richardson (2007) has stated that Journalistic discourse has some particular textual characteristics, some specific method of text production and consumption, and is defined by a specific set of relationships between itself and other agencies of symbolic and material power. These three sets of features that is, journalism's language, its manufacturing and consumption, and journalism's relationship to social concepts and institutions are interrelated and sometimes hard to disentangle. (p.1). While news discourse is announced by choice and conversion to report facts objectively and without prejudice, the news is not merely a display of truth, it also holds values and orientations. Without critical ability, when reading the words on pages, it is difficult for readers to find the hidden values.

According to Gu's (2007) findings, news reports have several characteristics distinct from other discourses. The headlines are eye-catching in the news discourse, and the semantic units in the first phrases are more meaningful than the opening paragraphs of different discourses. News reports often use descending order to portray the progress of the case, and images and diagrams often accompany significant news. The inverted form of the triangle used to transmit information is more common than that of other discourses. Also, news discourse is usually placed between colloquial discourse and academic discourse, emphasizing the use of

vocabulary belonging to the fundamental level and category to be comfortable and to promote public understanding.

2.3 Allan and Burridge's Lexicalization Theory

According to (Allan & Burridge, 2006) Discussion of taboo and the censoring of language naturally leads to a consideration of politeness and impoliteness, and their interaction with euphemism (sweet talking), dysphemism (speaking offensively) and ortho-consideration of politeness and impoliteness, The term euphemism (Greek eu good, well and euphemism (sweet talking), dysphemism (speaking offensively) and ortho-phemism (straight talking). The term euphemism (Greek eu good, well and phe_ηme_η speaking) is well known;

2.4 Euphemism and Dysphemism

The style of language used to refine the language so that it seems more beautiful to the speech partner is called euphemism, while the one used to enhance the negative impression of the speech partner is called dysphemism. From the background of its use, euphemisms and dysphemism have various backgrounds (Allan and Burridge: 1991: 31). For example, the use of Preisanpassung (price adjustment) to smooth the word Preiserhöhung (price increase) by the government is intended to diplomacy to avoid unwanted access.

2.4.1 Euphemism

Etymologically, euphemism comes from the Greek "eu" which means good and "phemeoo," which means to speak. So, euphemism means talking in good or subtle terms, which make a good impression. Wardaugh (2002: 237) suggests that euphemisms are used to avoid mentioning certain words or expressions that are taboo in society.

Kridalaksana (2008: 59) also states that euphemism is the use of words or other forms to avoid forms of prohibition or taboo. Taboo itself is defined as something that is prohibited and avoided in social behavior because it is believed to contain something dangerous for some or all members of the community. Therefore, something taboo will cause anxiety and embarrassment. The forbidden topics vary greatly, depending on the social and cultural conditions of the community, for example, issues on sex, death, the function of particular body parts, something removed from the body, matters relating to religion, politics, and so on.

Leech (1981: 45) defines euphemism as the practice of using polite terms for unpleasant terms. This opinion is reinforced by Webster (1997: 222), which states that euphemisms are more agreeable or more delicate expressions that are used to replace impolite expressions. The same thing also expressed Scott (1998: 5), who argues that euphemisms are words used to refine reality or whatever we convey to the reader or listener (speaker).

Whereas Allan and Burridge (1991: 11) define euphemism is the use of the term to replace inappropriate expressions to avoid the possibility of losing face, both the person has spoken to and a third party (who listens). In other words, euphemisms are some of the alternatives used for inappropriate expressions and are used to avoid the possibility of losing face. Inappropriate feelings can be taboo, frightening, or some reasons that have negative connotations for speakers and speakers as well as other people who hear. From the explanation above, it can conclude that euphemism is an alternative form (choice) that feel to be more subtle or polite to replace expressions that are less pleasing to be spoken; and is used to avoid losing face (shame). The phrases that are not pleasing include taboo, fear, and things that are not liked or other reasons that have a negative connotation. So, it can also be interpreted that euphemism is one of the tools of politeness to communicate in society.

According to Keraf (2007: 132), euphemisms are expressions that do not offend people, are subtle, and are used to replace references that might be felt insulting, offend people, or suggest something unpleasant. Euphemism is used as an alternative to unwelcome expressions, to avoid losing face, either face alone or listener or third party by hurting. Some reasons why euphemism is using are as follows: (a) to declare taboo, which is impossible to mention directly; (b) to replace prohibited words. With euphemisms, these words make it possible to be understood; (c) try to avoid using panic containing sacred objects, because language expressions can pollute by these holy objects (Schmidt, 2001: 1).

Wijana and Rohmadi (2008: 104-109) mentioned five reasons for using euphemisms, namely: (a) to be more pleasant, not offensive so as not to cause social conflict; (b) as a tool to keep something secret, mainly used in the health sector, for example, cancer and syphilis which are replaced by C.A. and G.O.; (c) as a tool for diplomacy so as not to cause unwanted accesses; (d) as an educational tool, mainly done by parents to their children; and (e) as a deterrent to danger, to obtain peace or safety. While, Wilpert (Zöllner, 1997: 92) gives several reasons why euphemisms are used, namely: (a) to avoid taboo words or things; (b) to cover up shame; (c) to avoid using words that could cause danger; (d) to show that he is an educated person; (e) for reasons relating to religion or beliefs; (f) to avoid using words that sound bad; and (g) for rhetorical purposes. In addition, According to Brockhaus Enzyklopädie (Zöllner, 1997: 92-93), euphemisms are used to express things that are painful, insulting, or cause fear because of extreme respect, to avoid using magical words, in the political and economic fields, euphemisms are used with a reason to cover up reality or to avoid panic, for example, *Verteidigungsfall* (defend themselves) to replace *Krieg* (war).

An example of euphemism as following:

(1) It is too early to tell the economic toll from the virus outbreak in China. Still, the hit to global growth should be "mild," International Monetary Fund chief Kristalina Georgieva said Wednesday. (The Jakarta Post, February 13, 2020)

(2) But we do not want our health minister to sell the idea that prayer is what prevents a person from contracting a lethal virus, especially in the face of a global pandemic. (The Jakarta Post, February 14, 2020)

For example (1), there is a use of the phrase "mild," which signifies euphemisms. Use of words small because it is not to bring down other parties. The purpose of this term will be discussed, of course, based on several political-ideological motives, in this study. This term is also better understood by ordinary people because it does not use technical terms. Besides, the sentence it's reinforced by, "It is still too early to make projections," and the global economy is "somewhat less strong" than it was when China faced the SARS virus epidemic in 2003. "China was different, and the world was different. This virus is clearly more impactful, and the world economy then was powerful," she said." This means that the current economic influence was not as strong as the SARS pandemic in 2003.

In sentence (2), the word "sell the idea that prayer is what prevents a person from contracting a lethal virus "to replace" that the government does not have to obey what the prayers say to be released quickly and do not have to trust opinions rather than facts." Which means praying is the right of every people. Which means praying is the right of every people. But we do not expect the minister of health will spit out the idea that prayer will prevent a person from getting a virus, especially in the face of a global pandemic. The use of the term is a form of a euphemistic expression unit in a clause. The euphemism expression unit uses to correct meaning

that is expanded deliberately, to the point and not directly to the problem, called "circumlocution."

2.4.2 Dysphemism

Because impoliteness is more readily determined than politeness, (Allan & Burrige, 2006) examined that first the concept of dysphemism, followed by orthophemism, then euphemism. Roughly speaking, dysphemism is the opposite of euphemism and, by and large, it is tabooed.

Garner (2000) stated that dysphemism is replacing words or phrases that have neutral or positive meanings with unpleasant words. Dysphemism is the opposite of euphemism. Dysphemism is used to attack the speaker or listener. Allan and Burrige (1991: 26) define dysphemism as expressions with painful connotations for those who are spoken to and those who listen so that expressions are usually replaced by feelings that are more neutral or more euphemistic. Dysphemism is used to talk about opponents, something that is expected to show dislike, as well as something that is expected to be more insulting, belittling, or lowering your opponent.

Allan Burrige (2006: 31) add dysphemism is a word or phrase that connotes painful or disturbing both the person being spoken to and the person being spoken of and the person listening to the words.

From the explanation above, it can conclude that dysphemism is a form of illegal or coarser use of terms to reinforce the effect of insults directed at a particular party. Because dysphemism is used by speakers to insult, ridicule, demean, or discredit others, it can also say that dysphemism arises as a result of anger, dislike, dissatisfaction or disappointment experienced by the speaker. Therefore, the use of dysphemism here is contrary to the principle of politeness in language.

According to Allan and Burrige (1991: 27), dysphemism can be used, among others, to talk about opponents, show someone's disagreement, talk about something that sees as something inferior, and insult someone. Zöllner (1997: 392-400) outlined several reasons for using dysphemism as follows: (a) to demean or express contempt; (b) to show dislike, also disagreement with someone or something; (c) to strengthen or sharpen insults; (d) to provide negative depictions of political opponents, both their views, attitudes, and achievements. (e) to express anger and irritation; (f) to curse or show power.

Dysphemism, stated by Allan and Burrige (1991: 26), "is a word or phrase that connotes painful or disturbing to both the person who spoke to and the person listening to the expression." Examples of dysphemism found in several newspapers both in Indonesia and in the United Kingdom include the following:

- (1) The health minister, however, found its findings somewhat "insulting." (The Jakarta Post, February 14, 2020)
- (2) That's too "draconian." (Reuters, March 19, 2020)

For example (1), there is the use of the word "insulting" used to explain the word condescending. The purpose of this term certainly has political-ideological content. Journalists also added the phrase insulting so that the effects of dysphemism were more substantial.

Also, the word "draconian" in the sentence (4) shows the use of dysphemism used to explain the cruelty of the new rules set by Elizabeth Warren never to buy back stock. The purpose of the word "draconian" signifies synesthesia. The synesthesia event from the shift can see in the spirit of the knowledge of taste (tongue). The synesthesia formation in this expression unit of dysphemism is somewhat different from the structure of euphemisms proposed by Allan and Burridge.

Based on the description above, euphemisms and dysphemism can appear in the form of different grammatical units. The background to the use of euphemism and dysphemism also varies. Knowing the morphological units of euphemism and dysphemism is essential to help the reader understand the text read. Meanwhile, knowing the background of the use of the two language styles will help the reader apply or use the language style in communication, according to the right context.

2.5 The forms of euphemism and dysphemism

There are four form of expression of euphemism and dysphemism used by the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper in the pandemic discourse, especially in COVID-19 news. The expression unit is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The expression units are in the form of words, divided into three types, namely essential words, derivative works, and compound words.

The unit of expression of dysphemism is in the form of a derivative word divided into three, namely the derivative terms belonging to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Units of expression of euphemisms and dysphemisms in the form of phrases divide into three, namely noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases.

2.6 Types of euphemisms and dysphemism

The formation of euphemisms and dysphemism, according to Allan and Burridge (1991: 14) are as follows:

- 1) Figurative expressions, which are symbolic, metaphorical, or figurative. For example, the use of metaphors, simile, irony, personification, and others.
- 2) Flippancy is deliberately playing words into shapes that seem like children who are still learning to talk.
- 3) Remodeling is remodeling familiar phrases into new expressions, for example, words, phrases, idioms, or proverbs.
- 4) Circumlocution is the use of several words that are longer and indirect.
- 5) Clipping, i.e., cutting, making it short or short.

- 6) Acronyms are abbreviations of several words into one.
- 7) The abbreviation stands for words into several letters.
- 8) The omission is removing one or several phonemes.
- 9) One for one substitution.
- 10) Synecdoche *totem pro parte* (general for specific), common words become particular words.
- 11) Synecdoche *pars pro toto* (part for whole), which is a particular word that becomes a general word.
- 12) Hyperbole is an exaggeration.
- 13) Understatement is a one-word meaning that is independent of the meaning of the word.
- 14) Use of technical terms or jargon, i.e., words that have the same meaning but different forms.
- 15) Use of general or colloquial terms, i.e., expressions used daily.
- 16) Use of loan terms from other languages.

2.7 Functions of Euphemism and Dysphemism

Hymes in Saville-Troike (2003: 13) states that there are six functions of language as a communication tool, namely: (1) expressive service (to convey feelings or emotions), (2) directive function (demand or demand), (3) referential purpose (to state the truth and error of proposition content), (4) poetic service (beauty), (5) fatic function (empathy and solidarity), and (6) metalinguistic function (referent to own language). In this case, the use of euphemism and dysphemism in

communication is an expressive function of writing, which is to express the feelings or emotions of the speaker. The purpose of euphemism and dysphemism cannot separate from the significant role of language, which is to express human feelings. Allan and Burridge (1991: 11) reveal that the function of euphemism is broad as follows:

- Avoiding taboo (body parts, particular body parts, sex, menstruation, illness, mental disability, and disability, something that is discharged or excreted by the body, death, and art).
- Reveal something that is considered scary, such as about war, disease, occult things, including God, matters relating to death, including about animals.
- Show respect and avoid the uncomfortable feeling of the interlocutor, especially for matters relating to religion, politics, God, physical human beings, illness, physical or mental disabilities, or criminal acts.

The use of dysphemism in communication, in general, has two possibilities. First, dysphemism uses to insult someone; in this case, usually speaking opponents. Second, speakers use dysphemism to maximize the effect of insults to people who are slandered. The function of dysphemism is to talk about someone who makes the speaker feel annoyed, disappointed, disagree, so the speaker wants to insult and humiliate the person so that the person feels cornered (Allan and Burridge, 2006: 78).

According to Zollner in Kurniawati (2009: 30), the background of using dysphemism is: demeaning, showing disagreement, to reinforce the humiliation done so that people who hear it hurt, dysphemism is a tool to provide a negative picture of political opponents, both views, their attitudes, and achievements, dysphemism can use to express anger and resentment towards someone or something. Dysphemism use to swear or show the power they have.

2.8 Euphemism and Dysphemism in Corona Virus News.

The word choice used by each newspaper is different. For example, the Covid-19 news report in Indonesia newspaper gives separate comment; the media usually talk about the fault of the government, selling low-quality illegal masks, panic buying, and so on. Daisy stated that, "But that doesn't mean that we can justify such behavior. It can harm others. As for this case, the government should calm people down by providing valid information about the disease and about how people can cope with the outbreak carefully."

Meanwhile, in the United Kingdom newspaper, their response to the news appropriately, preparing what needs to be prepared, sharing the good, and so on. Pence stated that "Many churches already provide free meals, for example. Ramping that up as millions of people lose their jobs should be a moral obligation, and not just on religious grounds: Churches, synagogues, and mosques are more or less exempt from paying taxes, so it's precise when Americans fall on hard times that they ought to step up."

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussion section. The findings contain the analysis of the data using Teun Van Dijk theory, while the discussion includes the relation between findings and previous studies involving its similarities and differences. This findings section is divided into three main discussions, namely the form, type, and function of the unit of expression of euphemisms and dysphemisms in the pandemic discourse on Covid-19 news. Also, from the main discussion, there are several sub-sections of the discussion, including the first section discusses the unit form of euphemism expression in pandemic discourse in the Covid-19 news found in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper. The second section discusses the structure of the expression unit of dysphemism in the pandemic discourse in the Covid-19 news found in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper. Next, the third section contains a discussion of euphemism references to the pandemic discourse in the Covid-19 news found in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper. The fourth section deals with references to the unit of expression of dysphemism in the pandemic discourse in the Covid-19 news found in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper.

Besides, the sub-sections of the types of euphemism and dysphemism are as follows: The types of units of euphemism and dysphemism expressions analyze

using the view of Allan and Burrige. In his book, *Euphemism and Dysphemism: Used as Shield and Weapon*, Allan and Burrige (1991: 14) state that there are 16 types of euphemism and dysphemism, namely figurative expression, flippancy, circumlocution, clipping, acronyms, abbreviations, one word to replace one other word, synecdoche pars pro toto (part for all), synecdoche totem pro parte (whole for the part), hyperbole, use of technical terms, use of colloquial terms, and loans from other languages. And the last is the discussion of sub-parts of the function of euphemism and dysphemism in the group of expression, namely, the purposes of the expression unit of euphemism and dysphemism are analyzed using Allan and Burrige's views on the function of euphemism and Zollner on the role of dysphemism. This chapter consists of two sections of the discussion. The first section discusses the features of the euphemistic expression unit in the pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspapers. The second section discusses the functions of the expression unit of dysphemism in the pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspapers. The following is a comprehensive discussion.

3.1 Forms of Euphemism Expression Unit in Covid-19 News found in Indonesia And United Kingdom Newspaper

There are four kinds of euphemisms used by the Covid-19 news found in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper in pandemic discourse. The expression unit is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The expression units are in the form of words, divided into three types, namely essential

words, derivative works, and compound words. The unit of euphemism expression in the form of a derivative word divides into three, namely the derivative terms belonging to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Euphemism expression unit in the form of phrases divides into three, namely noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases. Furthermore, each form of unit expression will comprehensively discuss as follows.

3.1.1 Unit of Expression in the Form of Words

The following are units of euphemistic expression units in the form of words and will divide into three types, namely basic words, derivative works, and compound words.

3.1.1.1 Expression Units in the Form of Basic Words

The unit of euphemism used by Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper in pandemic discourse is quite varied. The euphemism expression unit category in the form of basic words includes the noun, verb, and adjective types.

3.1.1.1.1 Nominal Category

Euphemism, in the form of nouns, categorized basic words contained in the coronavirus news found in Indonesia, and the United Kingdom newspaper comes from native and foreign languages that are adapted or adopted into English. The following are examples of noun categories found in the data.

1. Columnists: Throughout the day, we'll bring you shorter-than-usual views from columnists around the world with the same financial savvy on companies, economies, and capital markets during this important unfolding story. (Reuters, March 26, 2020). The word columnist as noun in the sentence contains an expression of euphemism that refines the interpretation of the news writer.

2. Obfuscation: From the start of the epidemic, obfuscation has eroded government credibility. (Independent, March 7, 2020) The word obfuscation as noun for subject in the sentence has an illustration of euphemism that improves the definition of the action of making something obscure, unclear, or unintelligible.

3. Negotiations: Austria, one of the "frugal four" which have argued against grants, yesterday described the plan as a starting point for negotiations. However, Austrian Chancellor Sebastian Kurz said: "There are countries that must pay, like the Netherlands, the Swedes, the Danes and us. "We therefore, out of responsibility to our taxpayers, say clearly that we are in favour of loans." (Express, May 30, 2020). The word of negotiations as noun for object in the sentences contains expression of euphemisms that refine the interpretation of the peaceful resolution of disputes through negotiations between the parties to the dispute. The word implication in the example sentence.

4. Implications: Asked by NBC for a comment on Mr. Drollinger's implications about homosexuality and the coronavirus epidemic, White House spokesman Judd Deere called them "disgusting" and said they are "certainly not something that the president believes." (Independent, March 26, 2020). The word of implications as noun for subject contains expressions of euphemisms that refine

the interpretation of Mr. Drollinger's involvement in homosexuals. The word disagreement in the example sentence.

5. Disagreements: EU Economy Commissioner Paolo Gentiloni has warned that disagreements between member states over the bloc's economic measures aimed at addressing the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak may see a break-up of the union of states. (Express, March 30, 2020) The word disagreement as noun in phrase contains an expression of euphemism that refines the interpretation of an agreement that was not carried out between the two parties.

6. Depletion: But Prof Allyson Pollock, the director of the Newcastle University Centre for Excellence in Regulatory Science, described efforts to point the finger of blame at scientists as a "decoy" to draw attention from the long-term depletion of public health resources and manpower needed to deal with an outbreak of communicable disease. (Independent, May 20, 2020) The word depletion as noun in the sentence contains an expression of euphemism that refines reduced medical personnel and medical equipment.

3.1.1.1.2 Verb Category

Euphemism in the form of basic words categorized in the verbs contained in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper comes from native, regional languages and foreign languages adapted into their language. Following is an example of the category of verbs found in the data.

7. Gutted: "We are gutted to postpone," the band said on its website. (The Jakarta Post, March 6, 2020). The word gutted as verb in the sentence contained

expressions of euphemisms that refine the expression of extremely disappointed depressed about something that has happened or feels unhappy.

8. Sprawl: Every so often, perhaps there's an upside surprise to be found in the corporate sprawl. (Reuters, March 19, 2020). The name sprawl as verb in the sentence indicated the use of euphemisms, namely the expansion of the company.

9. Impeding: Strong national statistical systems will support countries to monitor trends, devise timely responses, and clear blind spots impeding action. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020) The word *impeding* as verb sentence contained expressions of euphemisms that refine the expression of something that hinders or becomes a barrier to action.

3.1.1.1.3 Adjective Category

Euphemism, in the form of adjectives, categorized basic words contained in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper found in the data comes from native, and foreign languages are adapted or adopted into their language. Here are the adjective categories found in the data.

10. Ample: Having originally sought to ease fears by assuring supplies were ample, they're now placing outright limits on the amount of toilet paper, and long-life milk customers can buy. (Reuters, March 19, 2020). the sentence the word ample as adjective is a euphemism to replace sufficient terms. In the meaning provided in the example sentence.

11. Vice versa : "It will be difficult if we want to start up in a controlled manner, and the economy in France is paralyzed - or vice versa." (Express, April

21, 2020). the word vice versa is a euphemism to return the opposite condition. Vice versa is a word derived from the Latin vice versā, which was later adapted to the English version of vice versa and has become an official word.

12. Wild: Domesticated animals are often a "bridge" between pathogens from the wild and humans. The widespread use of antibiotics in the livestock industry has also led to bacterial pathogens building up immunity to front-line drugs. (The Jakarta Post, April 21, 2020). The word wild in categorized adjective is a euphemism to replace the wild animal, which is defined as the center of the virus in the context of the sentence and is delivered roughly to express anger.

3.1.1.2 Expression Units in the Form of Derived Words

In addition to forms of expression in the form of basic words, there are euphemistic expression units in the form of derivative forms. Derived types are words that undergo the process of affixation, reduplication, and compounding. The expression units undergoing the affix affixing process are as follows.

3.1.1.2.1 Nominal Category Derivative Forms

Euphemism in the form of nouns affixed categories of nouns contained in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper comes from native, regional languages and foreign languages that are adapted or adopted into their language. The following are examples of basic words and affixes forming the noun found in the data.

13. handling-ing: handle ASHA workers told AFP they had nothing except their headscarves to protect them from the virus and were often abused by people angry about the government's handling of the outbreak, which is one of the worst in the world. (The Jakarta Post June 29, 2020)

14. disagreements: Dis- + -s agreement EU Economy Commissioner Paolo Gentiloni has warned that disagreements between member states over the bloc's economic measures aimed at addressing the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak may see a break-up of the union of states. (Express, March 30, 2020)

15. administration: -ion+administrate A evangelical pastor who runs a Bible Study attended by several members of the Trump administration's cabinet has implied that homosexuality could be one of the causes of the coronavirus epidemic in the US. (Independent, March 26, 2020)

16. education: -ion+educate Prince Charles, the founder of the Prince's Trust, has also raised concerns about the lack of education and said it could be "devastating" for people under 25. (Express, June 20, 2020)

17. negotiations:-ion + -s negotiate Austria, one of the "frugal four" which have argued against grants, yesterday described the plan as a starting point for negotiations. However, Austrian Chancellor Sebastian Kurz said: "There are countries that must pay, like the Netherlands, the Swedes, the Danes and us. "We therefore, out of responsibility to our taxpayers, say clearly that we are in favour of loans." (Express, May 30, 2020)

18. institutions-ion + -s institute On Sunday, the central bank in the Asian financial hub advised financial institutions to step up precautions for staff, after the

government raised its response to the virus on Friday to "orange," a level also adopted during SARS and the 2009 outbreak of H1N1 influenza. (Tempo, June 16, 2020)

19. precautions Pre- + -s caution On Sunday, the central bank in the Asian financial hub advised financial institutions to step up precautions for staff, after the government raised its response to the virus on Friday to "orange," a level also adopted during SARS and the 2009 outbreak of H1N1 influenza. (Tempo, June 16, 2020)

20. production -ion product Asia and the Pacific produce nearly half of global plastic by volume. Beating this challenge will hinge upon effective national policies and re-thinking production cycles. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020)

The word *handling* in sentence 13 is a euphemism for how to deal with a global pandemic. This word is formed from the word *handle*, which is a verb, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ing* that forms a noun. The word *disagreement* in sentence 14 is a euphemism for an agreement that was not carried out between the two parties. This word is formed from the word *agreement*, which is a noun, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *dis-* that forms a noun. The word *administration* in sentence 15 is a euphemism for an activity that contains the objectives and how to determine how to organize organizational development. This word is formed from the word *administrate*, which is a verb, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion* that forms a noun. The word *education* in sentence 16 is a euphemism for the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people to mature humans through teaching and training

efforts that can be destroyed if terminated continuously. This word is formed from the word *educate*, which is a verb, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion* that forms a noun. The word *negotiations* in sentence 17 is a euphemism of the peaceful resolution of disputes through negotiations between the parties to the dispute. This word is formed from the word *negotiate*, which is a verb, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion + -s* that forms a noun. The word *institution* in sentence 18 is a euphemism for something standardized by law. This word is formed from the word *institute*, which is a noun, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion + -s* that forms a noun. The word *precautions* in sentence 19 is a euphemism for something that is prevented from protecting. This word is formed from the word *caution*, which is a noun, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *pre-+ -s* that forms a noun. The word *production* in sentence 20 is a euphemism for making thoughts for recycling. This word is formed from the word *product*, which is a noun, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion* that forms a noun.

3.1.1.2.2 Verb Category Derivative Form

Euphemism, in the form of verbal words affixed in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper comes from native, regional languages, and foreign languages that are adapted or adopted into their language. The following are examples of basic words and affixes forming verbs found in the data.

21. Abused-d Abuse ASHA workers told AFP they had nothing except their headscarves to protect them from the virus and were often abused by people

angry about the government's handling of the outbreak, which is one of the worst in the world. (The Jakarta Post June 29, 2020)

22. *impeding* -ing *impede* Strong national statistical systems will support countries to monitor trends, devise timely responses, and clear blind spots *impeding* action. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020)

23. *implementing* -ing *implement* The New York officials also targeted the federal government for dragging its heels in *implementing* emergency powers to manufacture lifesaving ventilators. (The Jakarta Post, April 11, 2020)

The word *abused* is a euphemism to replace the expression of government regulations that are still misused or often ignored. This word is formed from the word *abuse*, which is a noun, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-d* that forms a verb. The word *impeding* is a euphemism that refines the expression of something that hinders or becomes a barrier to action. This word is formed from the word *impede*, which is a verb, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ing* that forms a verb. The word *implementing* is a euphemism of the development of a working version of the system from the design provided. This word is formed from the word *implement*, which is a verb, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ing* that forms a verb.

3.1.1.2.3 Category Derived Form

Euphemism in the form of affix words adjective category contained in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper comes from native, regional languages, and foreign languages that are adapted or adopted into their language. The

following are examples of basic words and affixes forming their adjectives found in the data.

24. Unprotected Un- + ed Protect Unprotected and poorly paid, an all-women army of health workers confront suspicion, anger, and the threat of infection as they go door to door searching for coronavirus sufferers in India's poor communities. (The Jakarta Post, June 29, 2020)

25. Unproductive: Un-productive And in a round of broadcast interviews on Wednesday morning, justice secretary Robert Buckland said that "pointing fingers and blaming people is extremely unproductive." (Independent, May 20, 2020)

26. Distinguishing: - ing+Distinguish A detailed theological argument distinguishing between different types of wrath, the post concludes that "those individuals who are rebuked by God's forsaking wrath are largely responsible for God's consequential wrath on our nation." (Independent, March 26, 2020)

The word *unproductive* in the context of sentence 24 indicates a meaningful dysphemism that is very incapable of carrying out its duties so that it blames people. The name *unproductive* comes from the adjective *productive* then affixed *un-* forming adjective form. The word *unprotected* in sentence 25, is dysphemism which is used to replace the expression of someone who does not know protection. The name *unprotected* comes from the primary verb *protect* then affixed *un-*+ *-ed* into an adjective form. The word *distinguishing* in sentence 26 is dysphemism, which used to replace the expression of the differences of each person who receives punishment from God. The word *distinguishing* comes from a primary verb *distinguish*, then affixed *-ing* forming adjective form.

3.1.1.3 Expression Units in the Form of Compound Words

The unit of euphemism in the form of compound words found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper comes from native and foreign languages. There are also compound words that have affixation. For more details, compound words found in the data will describe in the following table.

27. financial savvy Throughout the day, we'll bring you shorter-than-usual views from columnists around the world with the same financial savvy on companies, economies, and capital markets during this important unfolding story. (Reuters, March 26, 2020)

28. stark divide The coronavirus continues to exacerbate the stark divide between the haves and have nots. (Reuters, April 1, 2020)

29. being hit Unlike the global financial crisis, which bled from the banking sector to the broader economy, hourly workers in service and gig economies are being hit first. This is a disease of two halves. (Reuters, April 1, 2020)

30. maximum transparency Chief scientific adviser Sir Patrick Vallance has argued for "maximum transparency" and says he wants Sage's advice on schools to be published before the planned reopening on June 1. (Independent, May 20, 2020)

The expression unit in the form of compound words found in the data varies significantly. Compound words are nouns and verbs, combined with nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

In general, it can be formulated namely nouns + adjectives, adjectives + nouns, nouns + nouns, nouns + verbs, verbs + nouns, and verbs + adjectives. Example, *financial savvy* (adjective + noun), *maximum transparency* (noun + adjective), *stark divide* (adjective + verb), *being hit* (noun + verb)

Verbs that are formed through the process of combining one word with another word are called compound verbs, whereas nouns that are created through the process of combining one word with another word are called compound nouns.

3.1.1.4 The Expression Unit In The Form Of Phrases

The following are units of euphemistic expression units in the form of phrases found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and Great Britain in the form of noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases.

3.1.1.4.1 Nominal Phrases Expression Unit

The unit of euphemism in the form of noun phrases found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper has a variety of construction. For more details, noun phrases found in the data will be described in the following table.

31. Gun Retailers Even before coronavirus, February was the third-busiest month on record for U.S. background checks, according to the FBI. One-fifth of sales came from Illinois, then with just three confirmed cases. Lines forming outside gun retailers, and rapidly multiplying diagnoses, suggest a buying spree. (Reuters, March 19, 2020)

32. Buying Spree Even before coronavirus, February was the third-busiest month on record for U.S. background checks, according to the FBI. One-fifth of sales came from Illinois, then with just three confirmed cases. Lines forming outside gun retailers, and rapidly multiplying diagnoses, suggest a buying spree. (Reuters, March 19, 2020)

33. lowering trust Experts fear that finger-pointing is also lowering trust in public health systems and governments when those are essential in overcoming the crisis. (Independent, March 7, 2020)

34. minority ethnic Researchers said the study — the largest of its kind in the world — revealed "stark" differences in the impact of the virus between people in hospitals from white and minority ethnic communities. (Independent, June 20, 2020)

The noun phrase, which is a unit of expression of euphemisms, consists of the core elements of nouns that are explained or modified by the adjectives and nouns, both original and derivative. For example, *gun retailers* in sentence 31 (the core element is the original noun *gun* modified by the *retailers'* derivative noun), *buying spree* in sentence 32 (the core element is the original *buying* noun modified by the *spree* derivative noun), *lowering trust* in sentence 33 (the core element is the original *lowering* noun modified by the *trust* derivative noun). Meanwhile *minority ethnic* in sentence 34 (the core element is the original noun *minority* modified by an *ethnic* derivative adjective).

3.1.1.4.2 Adjective Phrases Expression Unit

The unit of euphemism in the form of adjective phrases found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper does not have a variety of construction. For more details, the adjective phrases found in the data will be illustrated in the following.

35. Most Sensible Masayoshi Son's \$63 billion tech-to-telecom conglomerate, SoftBank, may wiggle out from a commitment to buy \$3 billion of shares in the office sub-lessor, according to news reports. It would be the most sensible part of the bailout package to renege on since the cash is going to existing investors rather than the company. (Reuters, March 19, 2020)

36. SignificantFactor Experts behind the University of Edinburgh study said 40 percent of the South Asians in the group had diabetes, which was a "significant factor" in their increased risk of death. (Independent, June 20, 2020)

37. Undisturbed Price The consortium led by Clear Media boss Han Zi Jing is paying \$253 million in cash, a 50% premium to the undisturbed price. (Reuters, April 1, 2020)

The adjective phrase, which is an expression unit of euphemism, consists of the core elements of the adjective that are explained or modified by nouns and adverbs, both original and derivative. For example, *most sensible* in sentence 35 (core element is a *sensible* derivative adjective modified by the *most* adverb), a *significant factor* in sentence 36 (the core element is a *significant* adjective modified by noun *factor*), *undisturbed price* in sentence 37 (core element is *undisturbed* derivative adjective modified by *price* noun).

3.1.1.5 The Expression Unit Is An Idiomatic Phrase

The unit of euphemism in the form of idiomatic phrases found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper is quite varied. For more details, the idioms found in the data will be described in the following table.

38. has teeth Unlike the European Central Bank's recent recommendation that lenders pause dividends until October, Finma's proposal has teeth. Branson rightly thinks banks and insurers should get less leeway if they deplete capital by paying shareholders. Of course, the lenders may argue that they can reward investors and lend to virus-hit firms at the same time. (Reuters, April 1, 2020)

Have enough power or authority support to force compliance.

39. Blind spots Strong national statistical systems will support countries to monitor trends, devise timely responses, and clear blind spots impeding action. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020) An aspect of life in a particular situation that one is ignorant of or that one does not understand fully.

40. Numbers game Insufficient or missing data creates significant information gaps about ocean acidification, fisheries, research efforts, economic benefits for small island developing states, and least developed countries. Defeating Covid-19 has been a numbers game, and we need a similar commitment to data for the state of our shores. While there is much we cannot see, images of plastic pollution have become commonplace. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020) Consider how an activity that is only related to the number of people doing something or things that can be achieved.

41. Big Apple The Big Apple is also characterized by massive socioeconomic inequality. Overcrowded, deprived areas, particularly in the Bronx and Queens, where many people already suffer health problems and lack medical care, have experienced the highest rate of infections. (The Jakarta Post, April 11, 2020) New York City

The euphemism expression unit in the form of idiomatic phrases has the forming elements, namely nouns + nouns, verbs + nouns, and adjectives + nouns. For example, *numbers game* (noun + noun), *has teeth* (verb + noun), *blind-spot*, and *big apple* (adjective + noun). Euphemisms in the form of idiomatic phrases are those whose elements still retain their lexical meaning, and some do not at all maintain their lexical meaning. Examples of idiomatic phrases that still retain their lexical meaning are the *blind spots* phrase which means something invisible that can be interpreted as something that cannot be understood. Whereas, examples of idiomatic phrases that do not preserve their lexical meaning have the phrase *has teeth*, which means they have enough power to make someone obey the rules.

3.1.1.6 Unit of Expression in the Form of a Clause

In addition to words and phrases, the euphemistic expression unit used in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper is a clause. The unit of euphemism expression in the form of a clause found in the data can occupy a position as a core clause or a subordinate clause. Following is an example of the clause found in the data.

42. The coronavirus continues to exacerbate the stark divide between the haves and have nots. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) Subclause Rich and poor.

43. That may get worse as a prolonged lockdown triggers a painful recession and mass job losses. In hard times, shoppers have an even keener eye on a bargain. Thats a silver lining for the German duo. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) Subclause lessons to be learned.

3.1.1.7 Sentence Expression Unit

Besides words, phrases, and clauses, the unit of expression of euphemisms used in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper are sentences. The following are examples of sentences found in the data.

44. Eyes peeled for more awkward revelations. (Reuters, March 24, 2020)

Be more careful about some embarrassing events like this so they won't happen again later.

The expression unit in the form of a sentence found in the data is in the example sentence 44, "*Eyes peeled for more awkward revelations.*" I found the use of comparisons whose purpose is to hide the facts that are feared will make people embarrassed and worried if the same event doesn't repeat later.

3.2 Form of Unit of Expression of Dysphemism in Corona Virus News found in Indonesia And United Kingdom Newspaper

There are four kinds of expression of dysphemism used by Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper in pandemic discourse. The expression unit is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The expression units are in the form of words, divided into three types, namely basic words, derivative works, and compound words. The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of derived words is divided into three, namely the derivative terms belonging to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The expression unit of dysphemism in the form of phrases is divided into three, namely noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases. Next, each type of unit expression will be discussed comprehensively as follows.

3.2.1 Unit of Expression in the Form of Words

Dysphemism expression units in the form of words are divided into three types, namely basic words, derivative works, and compound words. The discussion is as follows.

3.2.1.1 Expression Units Forming Basic Words

The unit of expression of dysphemism used by Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper in pandemic discourse is quite varied. The category of expression of dysphemism in the form of basic words includes the noun, verb, and adjective types.

3.2.1.2 Nominal Category

Dysphemism in the form of nouns in the basic categories contained in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper is quite varied. Each comes from native, regional languages, place names, and foreign languages that are adapted or adopted into their language. The following are examples of noun categories found in the data.

45. decoy: But Prof Allyson Pollock, the director of the Newcastle University Centre for Excellence in Regulatory Science, described efforts to point the finger of blame at scientists as a “decoy” to draw attention from the long-term depletion of public health resources and manpower needed to deal with an outbreak of communicable disease. (Independent, May 20, 2020)

46. hoaxes: "However, there is no need to panic over the spread of the virus," Albertus told The Jakarta Post. "Do not believe in hoaxes and maintain personal hygiene and a healthy lifestyle." (The Jakarta Post, March 9, 2020)

47. harassment: The men shouted at the women about the shortage of basic food and protection against the virus. Standing her ground, Alka said she told the men: "Even we don't get gear and grains. Where will we get it for you?" Such harassment is bearable, and she told AFP. "Recently, some locals tore the clothes on one woman while she was working." (The Jakarta Post June 29, 2020)

48. frustration: The head of the WHO, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, aired his frustration on Thursday with governments that he said have not taken the virus seriously enough, in his strongest public rebuke to date. (Independent, March 7, 2020)

49. *disinterest*: The respondents who showed *disinterest* in the health protocol scored higher on the psychopathic sub-traits — meanness and disinhibition. (Jakarta Globe, June 11, 2020)

In the context contained in the example sentence 45, the word *decoy* is dysphemism to replace the phrase that the government has trapped scientists. The word *hoaxes* are dysphemism to replace false news expressions circulating outside. The word *harassment* dysphemism to replace a disorder that is considered rude and harassing. The word *frustration* dysphemism to replace an annoying feeling of regret. The word *disinterest* dysphemism to replace *disinterest* in government health protocols or, in other words, disparage.

3.2.1.3 Verb Category

Dysphemism in the form of verbs categorized in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper comes from native and regional languages. Following is an example of the category of verbs found in the data.

50. *Depleted*: Prof Pollock said that resources and manpower for public health and communicable disease control had been “depleted” over the past decade and ministers now seemed to be trying to build a “centralized parallel system” of tests and apps that bypasses local health structures in favor of private companies like Amazon or Serco. (Independent, May 20, 2020)

51. *Bridge*: Domesticated animals are often a "bridge" between pathogens from the wild and humans. The widespread use of antibiotics in the livestock

industry has also led to bacterial pathogens building up immunity to front-line drugs. (The Jakarta Post, April 21, 2020)

The word *depleted* in sentence 50 is a verb categorical root meaning draining, which is expressed roughly to mark irritation and anger. The term *bridge* in that sentence is a particular verb, which means a medium for the transfer of viruses from wild animals to humans, which is roughly expressed to be alert and angry.

3.2.1.4 Adjective Category

Dysfemism, in the form of adjectives, categorized basic words contained in Indonesia, and the United Kingdom newspaper is quite varied. The basic adjectives come from native, regional languages and foreign languages that were adapted into their language. The following are examples of adjective categories found in the data.

52. Died: Two of its vessels, the Diamond Princess and the Grand Princess, suffered coronavirus outbreaks after which people died. (Reuters, April 1, 2020)

53. Harrowing: A new Covid-19 risk factor in Carnivals disclosures does harrowing reading. It has no idea when any cruises might resume. (Reuters, April 1, 2020)

54. Lethal: A lethal virus and collapsing economy are no time to split hairs. (Reuters, March 24, 2020)

55. Poor: And it is not only the poor who are unhappy. (Reuters, June 8, 2020)

56. Communicable: Prof Pollock said that resources and manpower for public health and communicable disease control had been “depleted” over the past decade and ministers now seemed to be trying to build a “centralised parallel system” of tests and apps that bypasses local health structures in favour of private companies like Amazon or Serco. (Independent, May 20, 2020)

57. Devastating: Prince Charles, the founder of the Princes Trust, has also raised concerns about the lack of education and said it could be “devastating” for people under 25. (Express, June 20, 2020)

58. Disgusting: Asked by NBC for a comment on Mr. Drollinger's implications about homosexuality and the coronavirus epidemic, White House spokesman Judd Deere called them "disgusting" and said they are "certainly not something that the president believes." (Independent, March 26, 2020)

The word *died* is contained in the context of sentence 52 indicates the use of dysphemism, i.e., death, which should be refined by passing away. The word *harrowing* in sentence 53 is also a dysphemism, which means that after the discovery of the carnival makes you afraid when reading. I also couldn't help thinking that some of the voyages were even predicted to continue. Likewise, the word *lethal* in sentence 54, which roughly means sufficient to cause death. The word *poor* in sentence 55 indicates dysphemism, which is a person who does not have or lack of wealth. *Communicable* words in sentences 56 are adjective categorical essential words that mean infectious, which are expressed roughly to indicate how dangerous the disease is. *Devastating* words contained in the context of sentence 57 denotes the use of dysphemism, i.e., the destruction of the future

without education will adversely affect those under the age of 25. *Disgusting* word contained in the context of sentence 58 indicates the use of dysphemism, i.e., the problem of both homosexuality and a pandemic being viral is something that requires disgust towards Judd Deere.

3.2.1.5 Expression Unit in the Form of Derived Words

The forms of expression in the form of basic words, there are also units of expression of dysphemism in the form of derivative forms. Derived types are words that undergo the process of affixation, reduplication, and compounding. The expression units undergoing the affix affixing process are as follows.

3.2.1.6 Nominal Category Derivative Forms

The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of affixed nouns in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper comes from native, regional languages, and foreign languages that are adapted or adopted into their language. The following are examples of basic words and affixes forming the noun found in the data.

59. Disinhibition: Dis- + ion inhibit. The respondents who showed disinterest in the health protocol scored higher on the psychopathic sub-traits — meanness and disinhibition. (Jakarta Globe, June 11, 2020)

60. Obfuscation: -ion obfuscate From the start of the epidemic, obfuscation has eroded government credibility. Experts fear that finger-pointing is also lowering

trust in public health systems and governments when those are essential in overcoming the crisis. (Independent, March 7, 2020)

61. Frustration: -ion frustrate The head of the WHO, Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, aired his frustration on Thursday with governments that he said have not taken the virus seriously enough, in his strongest public rebuke to date. (Independent, March 7, 2020)

62. Depletion: -ion deplete But Prof Allyson Pollock, the director of the Newcastle University Centre for Excellence in Regulatory Science, described efforts to point the finger of blame at scientists as a “decoy” to draw attention from the long-term depletion of public health resources and manpower needed to deal with an outbreak of communicable disease. (Independent, May 20, 2020)

63. Disinterest: Dis-interest The respondents who showed disinterest in the health protocol scored higher on the psychopathic sub-traits — meanness and disinhibition. (Jakarta Globe, June 11, 2020)

64. Acidification: -ion acidify Insufficient or missing data creates significant information gaps about ocean acidification, fisheries, research efforts, economic benefits for small island developing states, and least developed countries. Defeating Covid-19 has been a numbers game, and we need a similar commitment to data for the state of our shores. While there is much we cannot see, images of plastic pollution have become commonplace. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020)

65. Pollution: -ion pollute. Insufficient or missing data creates significant information gaps about ocean acidification, fisheries, research efforts, economic benefits for small island developing states, and least developed countries. Defeating

Covid-19 has been a numbers game, and we need a similar commitment to data for the state of our shores. While there is much we cannot see, images of plastic pollution have become commonplace. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020)

67. Addiction: -ion addict. Although one of the most influential Indonesian Muslim organizations has declared vaping as haram in January 2020, e-cigarettes are still poorly regulated in the country — predisposing the young generation to another nicotine addiction as well as coronavirus infection. (Jakarta Globe, April 29, 2020)

The word *disinhibition* in sentences 59 is a dysphemism that replaces expressions into uncontrolled behavior due to the neglect of cultural constraints. This word is formed from the word *inhibit*, which is a verb, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *dis-*+ *-ion* that forms a noun. The word *obfuscation* is formed from the word *obfuscate*, which is a verb, and then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion* that forms a noun. Besides, the word *frustration* is a dysphemism to replace an annoying feeling of regret. This word is formed from the word *frustrate*, which is a verb, and then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion* that forms a noun. The word *depletion* is formed from the word *deplete*, which is a verb, and then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion* that forms a noun. The word *disinterest* in sentences 63 is a dysphemism to replace disinterest in government health protocols or, in other words, disparage. This word is formed from the word *interest*, which is a noun, which then undergoes affixation in the form of *dis-*+ *-ion* that forms a noun. The word *acidification* is formed from the word *acidify*, which is a verb, and then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion* that forms a noun. The

word *pollution* is formed from the word *pollute*, which is a verb, and then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion* that forms a noun. The word *addiction* is formed from the word *addict*, which is a noun, and then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ion* that forms a noun.

3.2.1.7 Verb Category Derivative Form

The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of verbal words affixed in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper comes from native, regional languages, and foreign languages that are adapted or adopted into their language. The following are examples of basic words and affixes forming verbs found in the data.

68. Disregard: Dis-Regard It is our disregard for nature and our disrespect of the animals we should share the planet with that has caused this pandemic." (The Jakarta Post, April 21, 2020)

The word *disregard* in sentence 67, is a dysphemism used for ignorance of nature. The term *disregard* comes from the essential verb *regard*, then experiences the affixation of *dis-* becoming a beneficial verb.

3.2.1.8 Adjective Category Derived Form

The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of affix words in the adjective category contained in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper comes from native, regional languages, and foreign languages that are adapted or

adopted into their language. The following are examples of basic words and affixes forming their adjectives found in the data.

69. Undisturbed: Un- + -ed Disturb. The consortium led by Clear Media boss Han Zi Jing is paying \$253 million in cash, a 50% premium to the undisturbed price. (Reuters, April 1, 2020)

70. Poorly: -ly Poor. Unprotected and poorly paid, an all-women army of health workers confront suspicion, anger, and the threat of infection as they go door to door searching for coronavirus sufferers in India's poor communities. (The Jakarta Post, June 29, 2020)

71. Disgusting :-ing disgust. Asked by NBC for a comment on Mr. Drollinger's implications about homosexuality and the coronavirus epidemic, White House spokesman Judd Deere called them "disgusting" and said they are "certainly not something that the president believes." (Independent, March 26, 2020)

The word *undisturbed* in the context of sentence 68 indicates a meaningful dysphemism that is very incapable of carrying out its duties so that it blames people. The word *undisturbed* comes from the verb *disturb* affixed, *un-* + *-ed* forming adjective form. As for the word *poorly* in the sentence 69 is a dysphemism which is used to replace the expression of someone who does not have wealth. The word *poorly* comes from *poor* primary adjectives, then experiences affixation *-ly* becoming a beneficial verb. The word *disgusting* in sentence 70 is a dysphemism used for requires disgust towards Judd Deere about the problem of both homosexuality and a pandemic being viral is something that. The term *disgusting*

comes from the verb *disgust*, then experiences the affixation of *-ing* becoming adjective form.

3.2.1.9 Expression Units in the Form of Compound Words

The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of compound words found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper comes from native and foreign languages. There are also compound words that have affixation. For more details, compound words found in the data will be described in the following table.

72. financial losses: “Were facing huge daily financial losses,” said supermarket owner Magdi Yousif. (Reuters, June 8, 2020) We xperienced a significant decrease in daily income.

73. Ocean acidification Insufficient or missing data creates significant information gaps about ocean acidification, fisheries, research efforts, economic benefits for small island developing states, and least developed countries. Defeating Covid-19 has been a numbers game, and we need a similar commitment to data for the state of our shores. While there is much we cannot see, images of plastic pollution have become commonplace. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020) A continuous decrease in the pH of the earth's oceans, which is caused by the absorption of carbon dioxide (CO₂).

The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of compound words found in the data is a noun combined with nouns, verbs, and adjectives. In general, it can be formulated, namely verbs + nouns, nouns + nouns, nouns + adjectives,

adjectives + nouns, and verbs + verbs. For example, ocean acidification (nouns + nouns), and *financial losses* (adjectives + nouns). Verbs that are formed through the process of combining one word with another word are called compound verbs, whereas nouns that are formed through the process of combining one word with another word are called compound nouns.

3.2.1.10 The Expression Unit In The Form Of Phrases

The unit of expression of dysphemism is in the form of phrases found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper in the form of noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases.

3.2.1.11 Nominal Phrases Expression Unit

The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of noun phrases found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper has various construction. For more details, noun phrases found in the data will be described in the following table.

74. Virus: Restrictions, but she has to pay for her own transport to and from the communities she is helping. Sometimes she has to walk home because she has run out of money or there are virus restrictions affecting public transport. Alka and her team say they have formed a "sisterhood" that keeps them going. (The Jakarta Post, June 29, 2020)

The noun phrase, which is a unit of expression of dysphemism, consists of the core elements of nouns that are explained or modified by the adjectives and

nouns, both original and derivative. For example, *virus restrictions* in sentence 74 (the core element is noun *virus* modified by noun *restrictions*).

3.2.1.12 Adjective Phrases Expression Unit

The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of an adjective phrase found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper does not have many different constructs. For more details, the adjective phrase found in the data will be described in the following table.

75. Major Sackings The most onerous measure, however, is probably a countrywide extension of state-backed temporary layoff schemes, aimed at preventing companies from embarking on major sackings. They can last a maximum of nine weeks, says the decree. That's probably the limit of how much coronavirus pain Rome can absorb. (Reuters, March 19, 2020)

76. Most Onerous: The most onerous measure, however, is probably a countrywide extension of state-backed temporary layoff schemes, aimed at preventing companies from embarking on major sackings. (Reuters, March 19, 2020)

77. Poor: Communities Unprotected and poorly paid, an all-women army of health workers confront suspicion, anger, and the threat of infection as they go door to door searching for coronavirus sufferers in India's poor communities. (The Jakarta Post, June 29, 2020)

78. Attacked Physically: Many of the residents are among the millions of migrant workers left jobless and destitute by the months-long virus lockdown

imposed by the government in March. If someone looks like a potential case, the ASHAs report them to authorities. Some ASHAS have been physically attacked by villagers who fear they are carrying the virus or are government spies. (The Jakarta Post June 29, 2020)

The adjective phrase, which is an expression unit of euphemism, consists of the core elements of the adjective that are explained or modified by nouns and adverbs, both original and derivative. For example, *major sackings* in sentence 75 (the core element is a *major* adjective modified by noun *sackings*), *most onerous* in sentence 76 (core element is an *onerous* derivative adjective modified by the *most* adverb), *poor communities* (the core element is a *poor* adjective modified by noun *communities*), *physically attacked* in sentence 78 (core element is *attacked* adjective modified by the *physically* adverb).

3.2.1.13 Expression Unit in the Form of Idiomatic Phrases

The unit of dysphemism in the form of idiomatic phrases found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper is quite varied. For more details, the idioms found in the data will be described in the following table.

79. Ministerial finger-pointing at scientists is a “red herring” to distract attention from the failings of the governments approach to the coronavirus crisis, a leading public health expert has said. (Independent, May 20, 2020) Distraction from the main problem.

80. EU economy commissioner Paolo Gentiloni has described the future of the political entity as being in jeopardy and in danger of "dying out." France's

Emmanuel Macron must be an increase in the budget or a mechanism to assume common debt, but Germany, Europe's economic powerhouse, is opposed to the idea. EU Economy Commissioner Paolo Gentiloni has warned that disagreements between member states over the bloc's economic measures aimed at addressing the impact of the COVID-19 outbreak may see a break-up of the union of states. (Express, March 30, 2020) They are experiencing financial bankruptcy gradually.

81. With a heavy heart, she canceled her plans to return home. This will be the first time she is not spending Eid with her family and carrying out the tradition of asking for forgiveness in person. (Tempo, April 26, 2020) To express unhappiness.

82. The New York officials also targeted the federal government for dragging its heels in implementing emergency powers to manufacture lifesaving ventilators. (The Jakarta Post, April 11, 2020) Move slowly over something because you don't want to do it.

83. Sirnaning Pageblug (Vanquishing the Epidemic), which was streamed via Zoom on June 27, presented a completely different can of worms. (The Jakarta Post, July 1, 2020) An intertwined set of problems.

The euphemism expression unit in the form of idiomatic phrases has the forming elements, namely nouns + nouns, verbs + nouns, and nouns + adjectives. For example, *red herring* and *can of worms* (nouns + nouns), *dragging its heels* (verbs + nouns), *dying out* (nouns + adjective), *heavy heart* (adjective + nouns). Euphemisms in the form of idiomatic phrases are those whose elements still retain

their lexical meaning, and some do not at all maintain their lexical meaning. Examples of idiomatic phrases that still retain their lexical meaning are idioms *dying out* that have meaning financial death or commonly called bankruptcy. The word *dying* refers to something, or someone will die. Whereas examples of idiomatic phrases that do not retain their lexical meaning are the phrases in *red herring*, which mean inciting or distracting if we know the herring is a type of redfish.

3.2.1.14 The Expression Unit in the Form of a Clause Phrase

In addition to words and phrases, the unit of expression of dysphemism used in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper is the clause. The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of a phrase found in the data can occupy a position as a core clause or a subordinate clause. Following is an example of the phrase found in the data.

84. That may get worse as a prolonged lockdown triggers a painful recession and mass job losses. In hard times, shoppers have an even keener eye on a bargain. Thats a silver lining for the German duo. (Reuters, April 1, 2020). Subclause. Tend to prefer to bid on the price of some products.

3.2.1.15 The Expression Unit in the Form of a Sentence Phrase

In addition to words, phrases, and clauses, the unit of expression of dysphemism used in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom

newspaper are sentences. The expression of dysphemism in the form of sentences found in the data is quite numerous and varied. Some of these sentences directly indicate dysphemism, and some are comparative and contain figurative meaning. The following are examples of sentences found in the data.

84. Prabu Corona Birawa, with his iconic red face, has proclaimed his malicious intent to steal Dewi Wara Sembadra from her husband, Prince Arjuna. (The Jakarta Post, July 1, 2020) The corona pandemic that is attacking the public is likened to a puppet show.

85. In the deadly fight that ensues, Arjuna uses all his might to defeat the evil Corona and save his princess. (The Jakarta Post, July 1, 2020) Doctors and volunteers tasked with rescuing exposed patients are battling the coronavirus symbolized through the puppet theater.

The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of sentences found in sentences 84 and 85 indicates social leveling with the coronavirus, which aims to vent anger, aggravation, and even disappointment with the ongoing pandemic and not abate.

3.3 Types of Euphemistic Expression Units

There are 8 types of euphemism expression units found in pandemic discourse in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper, namely the use of figurative expressions, circumference, abbreviations, one word to replace another word, hyperbole, use technical terms (jargon), use of colloquial terms (colloquial),

and loans from other languages. Each will be discussed as follows, with a few examples that represent the data.

3.3.1 Figurative Expressions

A figurative expression is a symbolic expression or figuratively. The meaning of figurative arises from figurative language or figurative language. Figurative or figurative language is a deviation from the language used daily, deviation from standard or standard language, the variance of meaning, and difference of the arrangement (series) of words to obtain specific effects or particular purposes (Abrams, 1981: 63). For example the use of a metaphor (the comparison of an object with another object because the two objects being compared have the same nature), simile (comparing something with other conditions that are marked by the word comparison), irony (satire said otherwise from what is meant to mention people and be expressed subtly), personification (an expression that contains comparing or attaching human traits to inanimate objects), and others. Here is an example of a unit of euphemism in the form of figurative expressions found in the data.

86. Outdoor advertising outfit Clear Channel is offloading its 50.9% stake in Clear Media, ending a 22-year partnership with the Hong Kong-listed company. Aptly in the time of Covid-19, the deal touches three continents, with a U.S. seller and a buying consortium that includes French arch-rival JCDecaux and Alibabas Ant Financial. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) As Personification. We managed to work together by pressing contractual agreements on three continents.

87. Unlike the European Central Banks recent recommendation that lenders pause dividends until October, Finmas proposal has teeth. Branson rightly thinks banks and insurers should get less leeway if they deplete capital by paying shareholders. Of course, the lenders may argue that they can reward investors and lend to virus-hit firms at the same time. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) As

Personification. Have an agreement or a strong understanding of Finma's proposal.

88. Mr. Trump — whose critics note that he has cut health programmes and made unrealistically rosy pronouncements about the new disease — had a rare moment of accord with Hassan Rouhani of Iran. (Independent, March 7, 2020) As Metaphor. unrealistic statement.

89 "I hope someday, Flexi Work could be like the Borobudur Temple, which is a legacy from one generation to others," he noted, adding that about 64 thousand activities and more than a thousand assignments have been performed through the system as of early February 2020. (Tempo, May 3, 2020) As Metaphor. It is remembered for generations as a historical legacy.

Unit type euphemism expression in the form of figurative expression has a variety of variations, namely the use of metaphors, irony, simile, and personification. In the next example, the appearance *touches* in sentence 86 indicates the personification. The phrase suggests the use of personification because agreements between countries that give life objects are compared to living things, namely deals that can touch the continent. The word means to feel. In the context of the sentence, the word *touched* means that it has successfully cooperated by suppressing contracts on three continents.

Same as sentence 86, the word *teeth* on sentence 87 indicates the personification. The expression suggests the use of personification because Finmas proposal agrees to give life objects are compared to living things. The word tooth means a hard object in the mouth. But in the context of the sentence, the word tooth has a strong understanding of a covenant.

In the example sentence 88, there is a use of metaphors in the expression *rosy*. *Rosy* has the meaning of something reddish and flushed. The purpose of the phrase *rosy* is related to the impression of luxury, so the interpretation of *rosy* is formed in *unrealistically rosy*.

Same as the example sentence 89, there is a use of metaphors in *Borobudur Temple*. It has a meaning like something that can be remembered for generations as a historical legacy.

3.3.2 Circumlocution

Circumlocution is the use of several words that are longer and indirect. Circumlocution usually takes the form of words that are circling, not directly to the subject, and by adding a few words or other terms to make it longer. Here is an example of a unit of euphemism in the form of circumlocution found in the data.

90. Memories of idyllic beaches and vibrant waves may seem far away while we remain at home. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020) Describe holidays on the beach.

91. To the people in the Asia Pacific, our namesake bears a nod to the Pacific Ocean, which provides food, livelihoods, and a sense of identity, especially for

coastal communities in the Pacific island States. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020)
Pacific Ocean.

92. Since the announced of a nationwide lockdown back in March to stop the spread of the deadly virus, millions of schoolchildren have been out of education. The UK government is now drawing up plans to reopen schools. (Express, Jun 20, 2020) School holidays according to government orders.

The unit of euphemism in the form of circumlocution is found in sentence 90. Example of the phrase *memories of idyllic beaches and vibrant waves may seem far away*, talk about holidays on the beach. The phrase *to the people in the Asia Pacific, our namesake bears a nod to the Pacific Ocean*, extending the mention of the Pacific Ocean.

3.3.3 Abbreviation

An abbreviation is to abbreviate words into several letters. Abbreviations in the expression unit of euphemism are intended to protect the feelings of the other person. Following is an example of the group of euphemism expression in the form of abbreviations found in the data.

93. A survey by UBS shows that of respondents who make over \$200,000 a year, the number who expect to save more of their income over the next three months easily outstrips the number who expect to save less. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) Mean Unacceptable Behaviour Survey.

94. The \$13 billion lenders on Monday released a 218-page report by law firm Clifford Chance which identified historic “inadequate systems and controls to

ensure proper management of the AML and economic sanctions risk.” (Reuters, March 24, 2020) Mean Anti-Money Laundering.

In the example sentence above, the use of abbreviations is one type of euphemism. Abbreviation disguises something that is considered inappropriate to talk. *UBS* said in sentence 93 is short for Unacceptable Behavior Survey. The *AML* in sentence 94 is an abbreviation or abbreviation of Anti-Money Laundering. By using abbreviations, it is expected to minimize further the impression that it is less appropriate to talk.

3.3.4 One Word for Substitution

One word that has the same meaning, but can be more subtle substitute one coarser word. Here is an example of a unit of euphemistic expression in the form of one word to replace another word found in the data.

95. A study by American researchers published last week and completed before the new coronavirus outbreak identifies rodents, primates, and bats as hosts of three-quarters of viruses transmitted to humans. (The Jakarta Post, April 21, 2020) Mean Rat.

The substitution of one word with another word is intended to refine the meaning of the speaker. In the context of the sentence, the word *rodents* in sentence 95 are more subtle than the mouse or rat. Therefore it is preferable to use the word *rodents*.

3.3.5 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an exaggeration to express a real situation. Here is an example of a unit of euphemism in the form of hyperbole found in the data.

96. On March 2, as the state's second case was confirmed in New Rochelle, just north of New York City, Cuomo said the health care system was the best "on the planet." (The Jakarta Post, April 11, 2020) Mean that They think that the health care system was the best.

The euphemism that uses hyperbole as an example is an impossible situation to refine the meaning of the speaker. For example, the phrase *the best on the planet* here is an exaggeration of the best treatment place for a corona pandemic only in New York City is the best *the planet* here is an exaggeration of the best treatment place for a corona pandemic only in New York City is the best.

3.3.6 Jargon

The use of technical terms (jargon) are words that have to mean the same but different shape. The following is an example of a unit of euphemism in the form of the use of technical terms (jargon) found in the data.

97. Thats a chunky sandbag for Clear Channels viral defenses after an 80% slump in its share price since January. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) Mean Shield or protection device.

98. Even on Monday, a large number of workplaces and schools will remain closed, and many white-collar employees will work from home. (Tempo, June 16, 2020) Mean Office workers are synonymous with wearing white shirts.

The use of technical terms (jargon) is quite often found in the data. This technical term relates to terms in specific fields, for example, economics, chemistry, archives, communication, and others. For example, the term *chunky sandbag* in sentence 97 is a term in economics that is used to refine the expression of a lot of money owned by Clear Channel after experiencing a plummeting stock price decline. Similar to the example before, the term *white-collar employees* in sentence 98 is a term in economics, especially in financial that is uses to refine office workers are synonymous with wearing white shirts.

3.3.7 Colloquial

The use of common or colloquial terms is the use of expressions used daily. The following is an example of a unit of euphemism in the form of colloquial terms found in the data.

99. A lethal virus and collapsing economy are no time to split hairs. Occidental Petroleum is nearing a settlement with activist Carl Icahn to cede control of two board seats and agree mutually on a third, the Wall Street Journal reported. That kind of weak truce could set a pattern for activism during Covid-19. (Reuters, March 24, 2020) Mean that there is no time to do anything, even one small thing.

100. Ciputra Group associate director Sinyo Pelealu on Wednesday suggests millennials to rent rather than purchase a house or apartment amidst a global COVID-19 pandemic, especially for those that have been financially affected by it.

(Tempo, June 18, 2020) Mean that Someone who was born from the early 1980s to the late 1990s.

The use of the term colloquial is expected to be more understanding ordinary people, as speakers or readers. For example, the method of the word cleaning in sentence 99 is expected to be more understood if there are readers who do not understand the term *no time to split hairs*. It can be interpreted as there is no time to do anything, even one small thing. For example, the method of the word *millennials* in sentence 100 is expected to be more understood if there are readers who do not understand the term. It can be interpreted as someone who was born from the early 1980s to the late 1990s.

3.3.8 Language Adaptation

The use of loan terms from other languages can come from foreign languages that are adopted or adapted into their language. But some loans come from local dialects. Loans from other languages are indeed expected to refine the meaning of the speaker further. Here is an example of a unit of euphemism in the form of borrowings from other languages found in the data.

101. Since then, she looked forward to spending the last days of Ramadhan and celebrating Eid with her family back home. However, her hopes vanished after the central government decided to ban all mudik activities. (Tempo, April 26, 2020)

Mean that They are going back to their hometown.

102. “Insha Allah (God willing), once this is all over, I can go home and spend some time with my parents and my children, and it would be just as heartwarming as if I see them during this holiday. For now, my husband and I will stay in Jakarta,” she said. (Tempo, April 26, 2020) Mean that God willing, but Indonesians usually use the word to talk about possibilities.

103. During Ramadhan and Idul Fitri in May, many were seen flocking to markets wearing no protective gear. (Jakarta Globe, JUNE 11, 2020) Mean that They are becoming holy again.

104. Indonesian diplomacy in the pursuit of a vaccine for Covid-19 has been on the right track. We should continue to try to strike a balance between protecting public health and patent rights. (Jakarta Globe, May 29, 2020) Mean that The government granted it.

The use of the term adapted language is expected to hide facts that are feared as scary or cause anxiety for the reader. For example, the word *mudik* in sentence 101 is a unit of expression of euphemism taken directly from Indonesian without changing into English. For example, the term *Insha Allah* comes from Arabic, which means god willing. The word *Ramadan* comes from Arabic, which means holy month for Muslims. Then it has been appointed as English. The word *Idul Fitri* comes from Arabic, which means becoming holy again. It has been appointed as Indonesian. The example word *patent rights* come from Latin, which means the right granted by the government to the invention for its use and to protect it from imitation.

3.4 Types of Units of Expression of Dysphemism

Here are mentions the types of units of expression of dysphemism found in pandemic discourse in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper, namely the use of figurative expressions, circumlocution, one word to replace another word, use technical terms (jargon), and loans from other languages. Each will be discussed as follows, with a few examples that represent the data.

3.4.1 Figurative Expressions

Figurative expressions are expressions that are symbolic or figurative. Figurative meaning emerges from figurative language. Figurative or figurative languages are deviations from the language used daily, deviations from standard or standard languages, deviations of meaning, and deviations in the arrangement of words to obtain specific effects or special implications (Abrams, 1981: 63). For example the use of metaphors (the comparison of an object with another object because the two objects being compared have the same nature), simile (comparing something with other conditions that are marked by the word comparison, for example, like, like, like), irony (allusions said otherwise from what is meant to mention people and be expressed subtly), personification (an expression that contains comparing or attaching human traits to give life objects), and others. Following is an example of the unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of figurative expressions found in the data.

105. And Hans-Olaf Henkel fears without Britain keep tabs on the situation, spending will spiral out of control, citing the "crazy" coronavirus recovery plan as an example. (Express, May 30, 2020) Personification And has meaning Expenses will burst due to recovery if Hans-Olaf Henkel does not monitor him.

Unit expression type dysphemism in the form of figurative expression has a variety of variations, namely the use of metaphors, irony, parables, and personification. In the following example, *crazy coronavirus* in sentence 105 indicates personification. The phrase suggests the use of personification because the *coronavirus* is given the object of life, which is crazy. In the context of the sentence, the word *crazy* means a lot of expenditure due to recovery.

3.4.2 Circumlocution

Circumlocution is the use of several words that are longer and indirect. Circumlocution usually takes the form of words that are circling, not directly to the subject, and by adding a few words or other terms to make it longer. The following is an example unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of circumlocution found in the data.

106. The French President has been left frustrated by northern EU member-states, particularly the Netherlands, for refusing to compromise to financial demands from Italy, Spain, and France. Professor of European Law Francesco Rizzuto told RT that he could see the EU "fracturing into two or three" different blocs once the pandemic is over. (Express, April 10, 2020) Mean that EU became hostile.

107. Sadly, escalating strains on the marine environment are threatening to drown progress and our way of life. (Jakarta Globe, May 15, 2020) Mean that The polluted sea makes the supply of food sources or livelihoods from the sea will be reduced and even lost.

108. "With Britain gone, Germany had now lost someone to hide behind (Britain) when it didn't dare herself to oppose French ideas." Historically, Britain had played a vital role in "putting the brakes on" EU spending, Mr. Henkel said. (Express, May 30, 2020) Mean that Germany does not need to help Britain.

Inversely proportional to the euphemism, it is used as a tool for politeness in language, the expression unit for dysphemism in the form of circumlocution uses lip service to show contempt further. Following is an example of the group of expressions of dysphemism in the form of circumlocution. In sentence 106, the phrase *that he could see the EU "fracturing into two or three" different blocs*, meaning EU became hostile. The next sentence 107, *escalating strains on the marine environment are threatening to drown progress and our way of life*. The phrase talked about the polluted sea makes the supply of food sources or livelihoods from the sea will be reduced and even lost. in sentence 108, the sentence *With Britain gone, Germany had now lost someone to hide behind (Britain) when it didn't dare herself to oppose French ideas*. The phrase talk about Germany does not need to help Britain when Britain gone.

3.4.3 One Word for Substitution

One word that has the same meaning, but can be more crude substituting another, more subtle word. A rougher expression is replaced to sharpen the purpose of the speaker. The following is an example of the expression unit for dysphemism in the form of one word to substitute another word found in the data.

109. Many of the residents are among the millions of migrant workers left jobless and destitute by the months-long virus lockdown imposed by the government in March. If someone looks like a potential case, the ASHAs report them to authorities. Some ASHAS have been physically attacked by villagers who fear they are carrying the virus or are government spies. (The Jakarta Post June 29, 2020) Means Poor.

The substitution of one word with another word is intended to rough up the phrases spoken by the speaker. In the context of the sentence, the word *destitute* in sentence 109 is rough rather than deficient, because it is preferable to use the word *destitute* to sharpen the purpose of the speaker.

3.4.4 Jargon

Jargon is a word that has the same meaning but a different form. Following is an example of the unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of the use of technical terms found in the data.

110. Ms. Onwurah said it was doing “huge damage to scientists morale” to see themselves treated as “scapegoats” and said researchers should counter this by

being as open as possible in publishing their findings and advice. (Independent, May 20, 2020) Mean that Someone is made to bear the mistakes of others.

111. "However, there is no need to panic over the spread of the virus," Albertus told The Jakarta Post. "Do not believe in hoaxes and maintain personal hygiene and a healthy lifestyle." (The Jakarta Post, March 9, 2020) Mean that false information.

The use of technical terms (jargon) is quite often found in the data. This technical term relates to terms in specific fields, for example, economics, chemistry, archives, communication, and others. For example, the term *scapegoat* in sentence 110 is a term in politics that is used to refine someone is made to bear the mistakes of others. The term *hoaxes* in sentence 111 is a term that used to refine false information.

3.4.5 Language Adaptation

The use of loan terms from other languages can come from foreign languages that are adopted or adapted into their language. But some loans come from local dialects. Borrowings from other languages are indeed expected to refine the meaning of the speaker further. Following is an example of the unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of loans from other languages found in the data.

112. Although one of the most influential Indonesian Muslim organizations has declared vaping as haram in January 2020, e-cigarettes are still poorly regulated in the country — predisposing the young generation to another nicotine addiction

as well as coronavirus infection. (Jakarta Globe, April 29, 2020) Mean that It is an Islamic law for the activity or state of an object that is strictly prohibited.

The use of terms borrowed from other languages in dysphemism is desirable to sharpen the intention of the speaker further, and usually, coarser or negative connotations are chosen. The unit of expression of dysphemism originating from loans comes from other languages and is then adopted into English. For example, the term *haram* in sentence 112 is a loan from Arabic. It is an Islamic law for the activity or the state of an object that is strictly prohibited.

3.5 Functions of Euphemism in Pandemic Discourse

There are 13 types of euphemistic expression unit functions in pandemic discourse in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper, namely: (1) hiding facts, (2) showing respect, (3) avoiding taboos, (4) mentioning, (5) showing concern, (6) giving advice, (7) exaggerating, (8) showing evidence, (9) conveying information, (10) avoiding words that cause panic, disgust or trauma, (11) accusing or blaming, (12) criticize, and (13) warn. Each will be discussed as follows, with a few examples that represent the data.

3.5.1 Hiding Facts

The function of the euphemistic expression unit is to hide facts. It was hiding this fact in the sense of using a euphemism to replace terms or expressions that are deemed necessary to be secreted or not openly expressed for specific ideological

political reasons. The following are a few examples of euphemistic expression units that function to hide facts, which are contained in data.

113. Throughout the day, we'll bring you shorter-than-usual views from columnists around the world with the same financial savvy on companies, economies, and capital markets during this important unfolding story. (Reuters, March 26, 2020) Mean that Coronavirus news.

114. Given the global turmoil, Clear Channel was lucky to find a buyer, especially one with such deep pockets. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) Mean that Global pandemic.

115. Hip hop, soul, and R&B festival FLAVS have also been rescheduled to Aug. 8-9 at Istora Senayan in Central Jakarta due to "global health concerns." (The Jakarta Post, March 6, 2020) Mean that Public health.

116. All eyes were on the web giants' assessment of Covid-19's financial impact during Wednesday's quarterly results. The \$410 billion company said it didn't expect the epidemic "to have any significant impact on its financial position," without elaborating. Mean that Coronavirus.

117. Jakarta. A study in the United States has shown that people who keep refusing to comply with public health guidelines to prevent the spread of Covid-19 might have the so-called "Dark Triad" of personality traits — narcissism, Machiavellianism and psychopathy. (Jakarta Globe, JUNE 11, 2020) Mean that Worse than a psychopath.

In the example sentence 113, the phrase *unfolding story*, which means news that has not been released, and this is also a euphemism used to hide facts, news

about coronavirus that has not been broadcast. Hidden truths, i.e., the latest news about coronavirus, will be published by columnists with the most up-to-date news.

In the example sentence 114, the expression of the *global turmoil* issue serves to hide the facts because they obscure the facts about the widespread global pandemic. The use of the word *turmoil* to cover the COVID-19 epidemic and this expression refines the fact that it is horrendous to the public about coronaviruses that the outbreak has increased in number every day. *Global turmoil* expression is used so that people do not panic with the increasing spread of coronavirus that can affect people's lives.

In the example sentence 115, the expression of the *global health concerns* issue serves to hide the facts because they obscure the facts about public health globally. The use of the word *global health* to the recovery and alertness of the worldwide community to the worldwide epidemic and this expression refines the fact that it is horrendous to the public about coronaviruses that the outbreak has increased in number every day.

In the example sentence 116, the expression Covid-19 works to hide facts. The Covid-19 expression is more neutral compared to the coronavirus novel. The Covid-19 expression refers to the year of the pandemic, while the coronavirus expression relates directly to the current epidemic. Mass media more widely use the phrase Covid-19 in favor of the people. The Covid-19 expression serves to hide the facts, so as not to disturb citizens with the ongoing mention of the current global pandemic.

In the example sentence 117, the expression of the *dark triad* functions to hide facts about the mysterious personality of a person who has narcissistic, Machiavellianism, and psychopathic qualities. The use of the word dark triad to cover up the real meaning is a trait that is more severe than a psychopath. *Dark triad* expression is used so that people do not panic in real sense.

3.5.2 Show Respect

The function of the expression unit of euphemisms is to show respect. We are demonstrating compliance in the sense of using a euphemism to replace terms or expressions that are considered to cause feelings of discomfort among the speaker or respect for the object being discussed. The following are a few examples of euphemistic expressive units that serve to show respect, contained in the data.

118. “The island of Kos, the island of the father of Medicine, received the first airplane form Germany with the 180 corona heroes,” he told Reuters. (Reuters, June 30, 2020) Mean that medical staff, police officers and supermarket workers

In the example sentence 118, the use of the term corona heroes is used to show respect and is an expression that appreciates and shows respect for medical staff, police officers and supermarket workers who come from Germany who helped combat the novel coronavirus on the island of Kos.

3.5.3 Avoiding Taboos

The function unit of euphemism expression is to avoid taboo. I was avoiding this taboo in the sense of using a euphemism to replace taboo terms or phrases in

society, for example, certain body parts, HR activities, animals, spirits, and so on. The following are a few examples of euphemistic expression units that serve to avoid taboos, which are contained in the data.

119. the haves and have nots The coronavirus continues to exacerbate the stark divide between the haves and have nots. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) Means Rich and poor.

In the example sentence 119, the phrase haves and have nots is a euphemism that serves to avoid taboo. The term is used to define what is forbidden in society, which often refers to them as being rich and poor.

3.5.4 Showing Concern

The function unit of euphemism expression is to show concern. We are demonstrating this concern in the sense of using euphemisms to show concern for an event or phenomenon that occurs in society and appreciate it positively. Here are a few examples of euphemistic expression unit that serves to show interest, contained in the data.

120. Rosena Allin-Khan, Shadow Minister for Mental Health and A&E doctor, told the Mirror that the increase lays bare the “vital need for a support package for frontline staff that truly works.” She added: “NHS staff have been forced to deal with the most difficult situations and working conditions. “Clapping is not enough — the Government must support their mental health now.” (Express, June 19, 2020) Means Giving more appreciation to NHS staff.

In the sentence 120 *clapping is not enough* to be a euphemism that serves to show concern used to tell the government to give more appreciation to the performance of those who work at the frontline. Their role is crucial, thus expected to provide direct benefits for both the government and the community.

3.5.5 Giving Advice

The function unit of euphemism expression is to give advice. Advice using a euphemism, both to the person being talked about, as well as to the interlocutor. Here are some examples of units of euphemistic expression that serve to provide advice, which is contained in the data.

121. Since then, she looked forward to spending the last days of Ramadan and celebrating Eid with her family back home. However, her hopes vanished after the central government decided to ban all mudik activities. (Tempo, April 26, 2020)
Mean that Prohibition on homecoming.

In the context of sentence, namely *ban all mudik activities* is dysphemism that serves to forbid people from violating government regulations. The term suggests the public not travel return to their hometown due to the periodic social restrictions that have been put in place to prevent the spread of the coronavirus from becoming more widespread.

3.5.6 Exaggerating

The function unit of euphemism among them is to exaggerate. I am overstating this in the sense of using euphemisms to amplify events, phenomena, or

topics of conversation, using positive word choices. Here are a few examples of euphemistic expressive units that function to inflate, which are contained in the data.

122. On March 2, as the state's second case was confirmed in New Rochelle, just north of New York City, Cuomo said the health care system was the best "on the planet." (The Jakarta Post, April 11, 2020) Means that They state that their health system care is the best.

In the example sentence , the term *the best on the planet* is a euphemism that serves to exaggerate the role of News York city in having the best health care system. *On the planet* is exaggerated because it seems like one of the best health care systems and no other competitors.

3.5.7 Showing Evidence

The function unit of euphemism expression is to show evidence. It was showing this evidence in the sense of using euphemisms to show proof that reinforces the speaker's argument about a phenomenon being discussed, with a positive outlook. Here are a few examples of euphemistic expression units that serve to show evidence, which is contained in the data.

123. The consortium led by Clear Media boss Han Zi Jing is paying \$253 million in cash, a 50% premium to the undisturbed price. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) Mean that The non-negotiable price can be called the patent price.

124. A study by American researchers published last week and completed before the new coronavirus outbreak identifies rodents, primates, and bats as hosts

of three-quarters of viruses transmitted to humans. (The Jakarta Post, April 21, 2020) Mean that Most of the viruses.

The word *regular price* in sentence is a euphemism that refines the meaning of non-negotiable prices, which is talking about paying taxes with a substantial premium that can still be paid by Clear Media boss Han Zi Jing. He settled in cash with an insignificant amount of money. The word *three-quarter* in sentence 124, show euphemism that refines the meaning most of the viruses that infect humans come from those types of animals.

3.5.8 Conveying Information

The function unit of euphemism expression is to convey information. It was delivering this information in the sense of using euphemisms to send information and describe events and phenomena that occur in society positively to the interlocutor. The following are a few examples of euphemistic expression units that serve to convey the information contained in data.

125. “Outbreaks take place within the context of the real world, so of course there’s always some level of politics going on,” said Dr. Keiji Fukuda, former assistant director-general of the World Health Organisation. “But I think that what we’re seeing now is at a higher level of blame game than we’ve seen in the past.” (Independent, March 7, 2020) Mean that Blame each other, where the level is higher than the previous incident.

In the example sentence the phrase *blame game* is a euphemism that serves to convey information. The information is transmitted to the public as the reader

with a more subtle choice of words, so they are asked not to blame each other at this time because the current level of blame games is worse than before.

3.5.9 Avoiding Words That Cause Panic, Disgust or Trauma

The he function unit of euphemism expression is to avoid words that cause panic, disgust, or trauma. Avoid words that cause fear, disgust, or shock in the sense of using euphemisms to replace terms or expressions that are considered frightening, cause panic, trauma, or disgust and warn of unfortunate events that have been experienced by the interlocutor. The following are a few examples of euphemistic expression units which serve to avoid words that cause panic, disgust, or trauma, which contains in the data.

126. On Sunday, the central bank in the Asian financial hub advised financial institutions to step up precautions for staff, after the government raised its response to the virus on Friday to “orange,” a level also adopted during SARS and the 2009 outbreak of H1N1 influenza. (Tempo, June 16, 2020) Mean that It is getting worse.

127. The new strain of coronavirus can spread from person to person through droplets from the nose or mouth when a person with COVID-19 coughs or exhales. It can also be transmitted by touching objects or surfaces where these droplets land before touching the eyes, nose, or mouth. (The Jakarta Post, March 9, 2020) Means that Saliva

The term *orange* is a term used to avoid words that cause a sense of panic or anxiety, even fear for residents. Therefore more delicate or more convenient

terms are used for the speaker or listener, namely *orange* to replace the more severe condition of the spread of coronavirus, which is usually symbolized by color, the most critical being black. Still, *orange* has indicated the area is getting worse. Whereas in the example sentence the term *droplets from the nose or mouth* are used to replace the term of drooling which worries can cause disgust to the interlocutor or the speaker, namely the term *droplets from the nose or mouth* which is used to replace the term saliva which seems dirty and disgusting.

3.5.10 Accusing Or Blaming

The function unit of euphemism expression is to accuse or blame. Accusing or blaming this in a sense, is using a euphemism to accuse or blame specific things for the occurrence of an event or phenomenon in positive words. The following are a few examples of units of expression of euphemisms that function to accuse or blame, contained in the data.

128. And when those leaders look to point fingers elsewhere, they tend to point in the most predictable directions, piggybacking on old hostilities. (Independent, March 7, 2020) Mean that They are inviting old animosity.

In the context of sentence 128, the use of euphemism serves to accuse or blame certain parties, but with more polite language, namely the use of the term *piggybacking*, which is more subtle than the word recalling enemies.

3.5.11 Criticize

The function of the euphemistic expression unit is to criticize. Criticizing this in the sense of using euphemisms to condemn the actions of certain parties is

accompanied by descriptions, opinions, and considerations of the pros and cons, with positive and more polite expressions. Here are some examples of units of interpretation of euphemisms that serve to criticize, contained in the data.

129. Given the global turmoil, Clear Channel was lucky to find a buyer, especially one with such deep pockets. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) Mean that The rich buyer.

In sentence 129, the term deep pocket is used to subtly criticize sales made to buyers who will buy the product in large quantities at once. The criticism is refined with this expression precisely so as not to appear offensive.

3.5.12 Warn

The function unit of euphemism expression is to warn. Warn this in the sense of using euphemisms is the effects of specific actions of the past or future, using a positive outlook. The following are a few examples of euphemistic expressive units that serve to warn, contained in the data.

130. The government says the lockdown, extended again in the capital Khartoum until June 18, has helped to curb the pandemic. (Reuters, June 8, 2020)

Means that A lockdown rule from the government can keep us away from the virus if we remain at home.

131. "We must be aware, do not underestimate COVID-19 as harmless," he said at the COVID-19 Task Force press conference at the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) Building, Jakarta, on Monday, March 23, 2020. (Tempo, March 23, 2020) Consider coronavirus to be harmless.

In sentence 130, the term *curb* is used, which serves to warn people not to leave their homes temporarily because the government has implemented a lockdown policy in all countries. So as not to be infected with each other, the word *curb* which has the meaning of curbing and the expression is used to warn loudly not to violate regulations that have become a standard policy, so that it is under clear legal protection. Meanwhile, in sentence 131, the term *underestimate* is used, which serves to warn people, especially the young generation, who still ignore government regulations to stay home.

3.6 Functions of Dysphemism in Pandemic Discourse

The functions of the expression unit of dysphemism found in pandemic discourse in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper are 12 types, namely: (1) expressing anger or irritation, (2) criticizing, (3) accusing or blaming, (4) complaining, (5) conveying information, (6) insulting, mocking or sharpening insults, (7) warning, (8) showing disapproval, (9) showing dislike, (10) exaggerating, and (11) showing evidence. Each will be discussed as follows, with a few examples that represent the data.

3.6.1 Express Anger

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to express anger or irritation. I was expressing outrage or irritation in the sense of using dysphemism to vent rage and irritation through sharper or harsh words. The following are a few

examples of the expression unit of dysphemism that serves to express anger or irritation, which contains in the data.

132. The symbolism helps, but only at the margins. The Italian-American carmaker has proposed 1.1 billion euros in dividends from its 2019 earnings. That seems superfluous in light of a potentially devastating economic crisis. Companies in other sectors, including luxury group Hermes and Ray-Ban maker EssilorLuxottica, are suspending or cutting dividends. With many FCA plants standing idle, saving cash by forgoing payouts makes more sense. (Reuters, April 1, 2020) Means destroy

133. And when those leaders look to point fingers elsewhere, they tend to point in the most predictable directions, piggybacking on old hostilities. (Independent, March 7, 2020) Means Accuse

In the example sentence 132, the term *superfluous* is used to replace the word loss and bankruptcy, which expresses the aggravation and anger of the speaker over the economic collapse that led to the crisis. In the example sentence 133, the term *point fingers* are used to replace the word accuse, which expresses the aggravation and anger of the speaker over the economic collapse that led to the crisis.

3.6.2 Criticize

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to criticize. Criticizing this in the sense of using dysphemism to condemn the actions of certain parties is accompanied by descriptions, opinions, and considerations of good and bad, with

sharper or harsh expressions. The following are a few examples of the units of expression of dysphemism that serve to criticize, contained in the data.

134. “We demand that the lockdown is lifted immediately so that we can... get on with our lives because hunger is worse than corona,” said Othman, who is paid by the day. (Reuters, June 8, 2020) Mean that They want to go back to their jobs again they are lack of money, and their families are hungry.

In sentence, the phrase *hunger is worse than corona* which has deep roots to criticize their desire to return to their work again sharply, they run out of money, and their families become hungry and problems related to other environmental damage.

3.6.3 Accusing or Blaming

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to accuse or blame. Accusing or blaming this in the sense of using dysphemism to accuse or blame a person or specific party for the occurrence of an event or phenomenon, in negative words. The following are a few examples of the expression units of dysphemism that function to accuse or blame, contained in the data.

135. An evangelical pastor who runs a Bible Study attended by several members of the Trump administrations cabinet has implied that homosexuality could be one of the causes of the coronavirus epidemic in the US. (Independent,

March 26, 2020) Means that One possible causes of the spread of coronavirus in the US is due to the number of homosexuality couples.

136. An Iranian official claimed without evidence that the coronavirus epidemic could be an American bioweapon after some US officials said the same about China. (Independent, March 7, 2020) Means that Claims that the coronavirus that spreads in Iran is none other than bioweapon sent by the US.

137. Saudi Arabia said its cases were Irans fault. (Independent, March 7, 2020) Means that Claims that the coronavirus which spreads in Saudi Arabia originates from Iran

138. South Korea lashed out at Japan over travel restrictions and responded in kind. (Independent, March 7, 2020) Means that Threatening Japan which is suspected of having spread the virus through tourists who came to South Korea

In the context of sentence 135, *homosexuality could be one of the causes of the coronavirus epidemic in the US* is a dysphemism that serves to accuse homosexuality as one of the parties that can spread the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in the US. The term used is insulting because it is accusing certain parties.

Furthermore, in sentence 136, dysphemism is also used, which functions to accuse or blame. The use of the term *claimed without evidence* is an accusation of sending a virus originating from US bioweapon. With an explanation without evidence, the dysphemism of the sentence falls into the category of blame.

In sentence 137, dysphemism is also used, which functions to accuse or blame. The use of the term *Irans fault* is an accusation of sending a virus originating from Iran. Meanwhile, in sentence 138, also used dysphemism that serves to accuse

or blame. The use of the term lashed out with accusations of origin of sending the virus came from tourists who came from Japan. Threatening Japan, which is suspected of having spread the virus through tourists who came to South Korea.

3.6.4 Complaining

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to complain. Complaining is in the sense of using dysphemism to express the suffering experienced by using sharper and coarser word choices. Here are a few examples of dysphemism expression units that function to complain, contained in the data.

139. On another occasion, while rehearsing the fight scene between Arjuna and Corona, a lag was detected in one of the cameras, so the technical crew tried filming the scene using different cameras and laptops over several takes until they hit upon the right combination. "All that hassle for a show of less than 30 minutes," said Kenthus. (The Jakarta Post, July 1, 2020) Described The complicated puppet shows.

In the example sentence, *All that hassle for a show of less than 30 minutes*, is dysphemism that serves to complain. This complaint is openly expressed by sharpening the intention of the speaker. The term is used as a complaint about the chaos of puppet shows that are held through cyberspace. Many things must be prepared, not to mention if certain people must not fix some technical errors.

3.6.5 Conveying Information

The function of the expression of dysphemism is to convey information. It was delivering this information in the sense of using dysphemism to convey information and describe a situation and phenomena that occur in society positively to the interlocutor. The following are a few examples of the expression units of dysphemism that serve to convey the information contained in the data.

140. South Korea's government on Friday called the measures “excessive and irrational,” suggested that Tokyo had “other motives than containing the outbreak,” and said it would restrict Japanese visitors in return. (Independent, March 7, 2020) Has meaning South Korea feels suspicion about ulterior motives committed by Japan. That is why Japanese people are temporarily banned from traveling to South Korea.

The term *other motives than containing the outbreak* in sentence 140 is dysphemism, which serves to convey information about South Korea feels suspicion about ulterior motives committed by Japan. That is why Japanese people are temporarily banned from traveling to South Korea. The use of this term is also useful for education for readers, especially the public, so that people do not receive the wrong information and spread hoaxes.

3.6.6 Insulting, Mocking, or Sharpening Insults

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to insult, ridicule, or sharpen insults—dysphemism, which functions to offend means to denigrate certain parties. Meanwhile, dysphemism, which works to mock ways to make fun of certain

parties whereas dysphemism, which serves to sharpen insults, means to use harsh words or taboos to sharpen the insults and taunts of the speaker to certain parties. Here are a few examples of the expression unit of dysphemism that function to insult, ridicule, and sharpen insults, which contains in the data.

141. A detailed theological argument distinguishing between different types of wrath, the post concludes that “those individuals who are rebuked by Gods forsaking wrath are largely responsible for Gods consequential wrath on our nation.” (Independent, March 26, 2020) Mean that Those who ignore the revelations written in the Bible will receive punishment both the punishment borne by themselves and the penalty for their country.

142. Asked by NBC for a comment on Mr. Drollingers implications about homosexuality and the coronavirus epidemic, White House spokesman Judd Deere called them “disgusting” and said they are “certainly not something that the president believes.” (Independent, March 26, 2020) Mean that The mention of a disgusting word is aimed at homosexuality couples who are associated with coronavirus

In sentence 141, the sentence *those individuals who are rebuked by God forsaking wrath are largely responsible for God's consequential wrath on our nation* is used to sharpen insults for homosexuals who continue to violate the rules written in the Bible. The sentence is dysphemism, which serves to insult, ridicule, or sharpen insults.

The phrase "disgusting" in sentence 142 is dysphemism, which is used to sharpen the insults directed by homosexual couples. The phrase implies that they

disobey the rules of the Bible and would be a disaster for everyone during pandemic like this. They called disgusting it been suspected as one of the causes of the spread of the virus in the US.

3.6.7 Warning

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to warn. Warn this in the sense of using dysphemism to inform of the effects of certain parties' actions in the past or future, using negative views. The following are a few examples of the expression units for dysphemism that serve to warn, contained in the data.

143. .In a blog post “Is God Judging America Today?”, Ralph Drollinger wrote that “America is experiencing the consequential wrath of God” — that is, the inevitable punishment for violating Biblical precepts on godly behavior. (Independent, March 26, 2020) Exposed to punishment from God for ignoring the revelations that are written in the Bible

Furthermore, the phrase in the *wrath of God* in sentence 143 is used to warn homosexual couples who have violated the revelations from God. The priest explained that anyone who has a homosexuality partner must bear their sins even not only can they impact on other communities because they were breaking something that was written in the bible.

3.6.8 Showing Disapproval

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to show disagreement. We are demonstrating this disagreement in the sense of using dysphemism to show rejection, denial, denial, not recognizing or not justifying actions taken by certain

parties. The following are a few examples of the expression units of dysphemism, which serve to show disagreement, which contains in the data.

144. The Labour peer said the majority of scientific advice received from the PMs Scientific Advisory Group on Emergencies (Sage) was being kept secret by the authorities “probably to their advantage.” Mean for Advice from Sage

In the example sentence 144, the phrase, *probably to their advantage*, is an expression that refers to the scientific advice received by Sage is a secret to them and not disseminated to fellow workers. The phrase *probably to their advantage* serves to hide the fact of sage's greed for information that can be kept secret for their interests.

3.6.9 Showing Dislike

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to show dislike. We are demonstrating this dislike in the sense of using dysphemism to express the hatred of speakers of certain parties, both in the form of nature and action. The following are a few examples of the expression unit of dysphemism that serves to show dislike, which contains in the data.

145. South Korea's government on Friday called the measures “excessive and irrational,” suggested that Tokyo had “other motives than containing the outbreak,” and said it would restrict Japanese visitors in return. (Independent, March 7, 2020) Has meaning that Japan is suspected of doing something irrational and excessive to cause suspicion between South Korea towards Japan

In sentence 145, the phrase *excessive and irrational* is dysphemism, which is used to show dislike of the nature exhibited by Japan to South Korea, which eventually arouses suspicion of Japan.

3.6.10 Exaggerating

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to exaggerate. You are exaggerating this in the sense of using dysphemism to amplify events, phenomena, or topics of conversation, using negative or coarse word choices. Here are some examples of dysphemism expression units that function to inflate, which contains in the data.

146. "The past month was the hardest," said Kenthus. "There were problems every time. The digital background for Prabu Corona Birawa disappeared [at one point], and my heart skipped a beat." (The Jakarta Post, July 1, 2020) Means Nervous

In the example sentence 146, the term heart skipped a beat is a dysphemism, which functions to overestimate technical errors. Technical errors that can be corrected later make the event host anxious.

3.6.11 Showing Evidence

The function of the expression unit of dysphemism is to show evidence. It was showing this evidence in the sense of using dysphemism to show proof that reinforces the speaker's argument about a phenomenon being discussed, with a

negative view. The following are a few examples of the expression unit of dysphemism that serves to show evidence, which contains in the data.

147. Curtain call for the performance involved the production crew "removing" the sophisticated digital backdrop to reveal the actors and a glimpse into their humble homes, their makeshift green screens hanging askew on the wall behind them. (The Jakarta Post, July 1, 2020) showing the authenticity of making people puppets.

In the example sentence 147, the expression removing in the context of the sentence is dysphemism, which serves to show evidence that by removing the sophisticated digital backdrop, the actors are increasingly seen by their hard work to succeed the puppet people who appear in zoom. By not leaving the hard work of the crew, making the puppet show more alive because of some additional effects.

3.7 Discussion

In this discussion, the researcher discusses the form, type and function of euphemisms and dysphemism in the discourse on the corona virus in Indonesian and English newspapers that were found during the study.

There are four form of expression of euphemism and dysphemism used by the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper in the pandemic discourse, especially in COVID-19 news. The expression unit is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The expression units are in the form of words, divided into three types, namely essential words, derivative works, and compound words. The unit of expression of dysphemism is in the form of a derivative word divided into three, namely the derivative terms belonging to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Units of expression of euphemisms and dysphemisms in the form of phrases divide into three, namely noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases.

Euphemisms are subtle word choices and are used to replace words that sound harsh. Euphemisms are in the form of soft conversational figures, not offensive or vague words that intend to make something more positive before the negative appears. Euphemisms are commonly used when talking about taboos that are discussed in delivering information and news. Euphemisms are tools that can be used to make ideas or issues that seem taboo more normal to discuss.

The purpose of using euphemisms is to present a form of words that are considered to have a smoother or more polite meaning in place of words that are

considered rude. This is done so as not to offend and not create an unpleasant impression.

The euphemisms that exist in daily newspapers in general will show the mindset and inclination of the writer and the media in addressing a case that is discussed in a news which then this is deemed important to be studied. Based on the results of a study of euphemisms and dysphemism in the discourse of the corona virus in Indonesian and English newspapers, there are four types of euphemisms used in news, consisting of words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

In British newspapers found word forms in the nominal category of six words, consisting of columnist, obfuscation, negotiation, implication, disagreement and depletion. The word columnist in the example sentence (1) contains euphemistic expressions that refine the interpretation of news writers. The word obfuscation in the example sentence (2) includes an illustration of a euphemism that enhances the definition of the action of making something unclear, unclear, or incomprehensible. The word negotiation in the example sentence (3) contains an expression of euphemism that refines the interpretation of peaceful dispute resolution through negotiation between the disputing parties. The word implication in the example sentence (4) contains euphemistic expressions that improve Mr. Drollinger's involvement in homosexuals. The word disagreement in the example sentence (5) contains an expression of euphemism that refines the interpretation of an agreement that is not made between the two parties. The word depletion, in the

example sentence (6), contains an expression of euphemism that refines medical personnel and diminished medical equipment.

Furthermore, the euphemism expression found in English and Indonesian news is euphemistic expression in the form of a verb. Three words were found in the news sentence, two of which were in the Indonesian newspaper news, namely the word gutted and hamper, and for the verb found in the English news newspaper was sprawl.

The meaning of the euphemistic expression used, among others, is that the word gutted in the example sentence (7) contains a euphemistic expression which smooths out expressions of being very disappointed and depressed about something that has happened or feeling unhappy. The name of the sprawl in the context of sentence (8) indicates the use of euphemisms, namely company expansion. The word inhibitor, in the example sentence (9) contains a euphemistic expression that fixes the expression of something that hinders or becomes a barrier to action.

Next is the euphemistic expression in the form of an adjective. Adjectives are categories of basic words found in Indonesian and English newspapers that are found to come from their mother tongue and foreign languages which have been adapted or adopted into Indonesian and English. Three euphemisms were found in Indonesian and English newspapers, namely ample, vice versa and wild. The meaning of the word euphemism in Indonesian and English newspapers is found in the example sentence 10, the word ample is a euphemism to replace a sufficient term. In the meaning given in the example sentence (11), the reverse word is a

euphemism to return the opposite condition. Likewise, the opposite is a word that comes from the Latin *vice versa*, which was later adapted to the English version from the reverse and has become an official statement. The word *wild* in sentence (12) categorized adjective is a euphemism to replace *wild animal*, which is defined as the viral centre in the context of the sentence and conveyed roughly to express anger.

Euphemisms in the form of a noun attached to a noun category contained in Indonesian and English newspapers originating from the regional mother tongue, regional languages and foreign languages adapted or adopted into their languages. The handling of the word in sentence (13) is a euphemism about how to deal with a global pandemic. This word is formed from a *handle*, which is a verb, which then undergoes affixation in the form *-ing* that the noun forms. The word *disagreement* in sentence (14) is a euphemism for an agreement that is not made between the two parties. This word is formed from the word *agreement*, which is a noun, which then experiences an affixation in the form of *dis-* which forms a noun. The word *administration* in sentence (15) is a euphemism for an activity that contains objectives and how to determine how to organize organizational development. This word is formed from the word *administrate*, a verb which then undergoes affixation in the form of *-ions* to form a noun. The word *education* in sentence (16) is a euphemism for the process of changing the attitude and behavior of a person or group of people to become an adult human through teaching and training efforts which can be destroyed if it is stopped continuously. This word is formed from the word *educate*, which is a verb which then experiences an affixation in the form of *-*

ion which forms a noun. The word negotiation in sentence (17) is a euphemism of peaceful dispute resolution through negotiation between the disputing parties. This word is formed from the word negotiate which is a verb which then undergoes an affixation in the form of -ion + -s which forms a noun. The word institution in sentence (18) is a euphemism for something that is standardized by law. This word is formed from the word institute which is a noun, which then experiences an affixation in the form of -ion + -s to form a noun. The word prevention in sentence (19) is a euphemism for something that is prevented from being protected. This word is formed from the word careful which is a noun, which then experiences an affixation in the form of pre- + -s which forms a noun. The production of the word in sentence (20) is a euphemism for making thoughts for recycling. This word is formed from the word product which is a noun which then experiences an affixation in the form of -ion which forms a noun.

Then the derivative form of the verb. Euphemism, in the form of verbal words posted in Indonesian and English newspapers, come from native, regional and foreign languages adapted or adopted into their languages. the word misused is a euphemism to replace an expression of government regulation that is still being abused or often ignored. This word is formed from the word abuse which is a noun which then experiences an affixation in the form of - d which forms a verb. The word inhibitor is a euphemism which refers to the expression of something that hinders or becomes a barrier to action. This word is formed from the word inhibit, which is a verb, which then undergoes affixation in the form - ing which is the form

of a verb. The word implementer is a euphemism for developing a working version of the system from a provided design.

Verbs that are formed through the process of combining one word into other words are called compound verbs, while nouns that are made through the process of joining one word to another are called compound nouns. Euphemisms in Indonesian and English news have an expression form in the form of an essential word consisting of nominal, adjective and verb, then derivative expressions, and compound word expressions.

Discourse written using the word euphemism in Indonesian and English news newspapers serves to change words that seem harsh or taboo when expressed in the mass media. Like the use of the word disagreement in the example sentence (5) contains a euphemistic expression that refines the interpretation of an agreement that was not made between the two parties. It aims to refine delivery so that the news writer does not appear to lead to negative opinions about what is happening. This is consistent with the theory expressed by Leech (1981: 45) which defines the use of euphemisms as the practice of using polite terms for unpleasant terms.

This is also in line with the theory expressed by Scott (1998: 5) states that euphemisms are words used to smooth the reality or whatever we convey to the reader or listener (speaker). This is also in accordance with the results of research conducted by Xian Zhong He and Xulu Zhou (2015) entitled "Constative Analysis of Lexical Choices and Ideology in News Reporting the Same Accident between Chinese and American Newspapers". This research shows how the two newspapers

represented the same event in very different ways through the use of special lexicons that reflect their different ideological points of view and national interests.

Dysphemism in the form of a noun in the basic categories found in Indonesian and English newspapers is quite varied. Each of them comes from the native language, regional language, place names, and foreign languages that are adapted or adopted into their language. In the context contained in the example sentence 45, the use of the word *seductive* is dysphemism to replace the phrase that the government has trapped scientists. The word *hoax* in the term dysphemism is used to replace the expression of fake news circulating outside. The word *harassment* is used to replace the disturbance that is considered rude and harassing. Words of frustration to replace the affixing of regret. The word *dysphemism* is unattractive to replace disinterest in government health protocols or, in other words, to disparage.

Dysphemism in the form of verbs categorized in Indonesian and English newspapers comes from regional and regional languages. The word *depleted* in sentence (36) is a categorical verb meaning to drain, which is expressed roughly to signify irritation and anger. The term *bridge* in that sentence is a certain verb, which means the medium for transferring the virus from wild animals to humans, which is roughly expressing vigilance and anger.

Next is Dysphemism in the form of an adjective. The word *died* which is contained in the context of sentence (52) indicates the use of dysphemism, namely death, which must be smoothed out by *dying*. The word *harrowing* in sentence (53)

is also a dysphemism, which means that after the discovery of the carnival it makes you afraid while reading. I also can't help thinking that some voyages are even expected to continue. Likewise, with the word lethal in sentence (54) which roughly means enough to cause death. The word poor in sentence (55) indicates dysphemism, namely people who do not have or lack property. Contagious words in sentence (56) are categorical adjectives important words meaning infectious, which are stated roughly to show how dangerous this disease is. Devastating the word "s" contained in the context of the sentence (57) indicates the use of dysphemism, that is, the destruction of the future without education will affect people under the age of 25. The word disgusting in the context of sentence (58) shows the use of dysphemism, namely the problem of homosexuality and the pandemic going viral, is something that requires disgust towards Judd Deere.

Next is the use of the word dysphemism in its derivative form. The word shame in sentence 59 is dysphemism which substitutes expression into uncontrollable behavior because it ignores cultural constraints. This word is formed from the word inhibit, which is a verb which then undergoes affixation in the form of dis - + - ion to form a noun.

The word obfuscation is formed from the word obfuscate which is a verb, then experiences an affixation in the form of -ion which forms a noun. Additionally, the word frustration is dysphemism to replace annoying nuances of regret. This word is formed from the word ground, which is a verb, and then it undergoes affixation in the -ion form that forms the noun. The word depletion is formed from the word deplete which is a verb, then undergoes an affixation in the form of - ion

which forms a noun. The word disinterest in sentence (63) is dysphemism to replace the word interested in government health protocols or, in other words, such as disparaging. This word is formed from the word interest which is a noun which then undergoes affixation in the form of dis- + -ion to form a noun. The word acidify is formed from the word acidify which is a verb, then experiences an affixation in the form of -ion which forms a noun. The word pollution is formed from the word pollute which is a verb, then experiences an affixation in the form of -ion which forms a noun. The word addiction is formed from the word addict which is a noun, then experiences an affixation in the form of -ion which forms a noun.

The dysphemism used in Indonesian and British newspapers has a more painful and more severe meaning for whom or about what conditions the news writer is creating. Dysphemism is used to speak of an opponent, something that is expected to show dislike, as well as something that is expected to more insult, belittle, or belittle the opponent.

This is in accordance with Allan's theory Burridge (2006: 31) adds dysphemism is a word or phrase that connotes painful or disturbing to both the person being spoken to and the person being spoken to and the person listening to the words. From the above explanation, it can be concluded that dysphemism is a form of using invalid or harsher terms to strengthen the effect of insults aimed at certain parties. Since dysphemism is used by speakers to insult, ridicule, demean, or discredit others, it can also be said that dysphemism arises as a result of the speaker's anger, dislike, dissatisfaction or disappointment. Therefore, the use of dysphemism here is against the principle of politeness in language.

There are 11 types of euphemistic expression units found in pandemic discourse in Indonesian and English newspapers, namely the use of figurative expressions, circumlocution, abbreviations, one word to replace other words, synecdoche totum pro parte, hyperbole, use of technical terms (jargon), use of terms everyday (everyday), and loans from other languages. The types of euphemistic expression units in the form of figurative expressions have various variations, namely the use of metaphors, irony, similes, and personifications. An example of word usage is such as, the appearance of touch in sentence (86) indicating the personification.

This expression implies the use of personification due to an agreement between countries that provides living things compared to living things, namely an agreement that can touch continents. The word means to feel. In the context of the sentence, the word touched means that it has succeeded in cooperating by pressing contracts on three continents. Just like sentence 86, the word tooth in sentence 87 indicates personification.

Expression it suggests the use of personification because Finma's proposal agrees to give living things to living things. The word Gigi means a hard object in the mouth. However, in the context of the sentence, the word tooth has a strong understanding of a covenant. In the example sentence 88, there is a metaphorical use of the rosy expression. Rosy means something that is reddish and reddish. The meaning of the expression Rosy is related to the impression of luxury, so that the rosy interpretation is formed in unrealistic redness. Just like the example sentence

89, there is the use of metaphors in Borobudur Temple. Has a meaning like something that can be remembered from generation to generation as a historical legacy.

Circumlocution usually takes the form of swirling words, not directly to the subject, and by adding a few words or other terms to make them longer. The unit of euphemism in the form of circumlocution is found in sentence (90). Examples of expressions of beautiful beach memories and vibrant waves may seem a long way off, talking about a vacation at the beach. The phrase for the people of the Asia Pacific, our namesake nods to the Pacific Ocean, extending the mention of the Pacific Ocean.

Next is one word for substitution. One word which has the same meaning, but can be more subtle, replaces one that is harsher. One word substitution with another word is intended to refine the speaker's meaning. In the context of the sentence, the word rat in sentence 95 is more subtle than rat or mouse. Therefore, it is preferable to use the word mouse.

Then the meaning of hyperbole. Hyperbole is an exaggerated statement to convey the true situation. Euphemism using hyperbole as an example is an impossible situation to correct the meaning of the speaker. For example, the best expression on the planet is to exaggerate where the best treatment for the coronavirus pandemic is only New York City is the best.

Then Jargon which has meaning are words that have the same meaning but are different. The use of technical terms (jargon) is quite common in the data. This technical term relates to terms in certain fields such as economics, chemistry,

archives, communications, and others. For example, the term chunky sandbag in sentence (97) is a term in economics which is used to smooth the expression of how much money Clear Channel has after experiencing a drop in stock prices. Similar to the previous example, the term office employee in sentence (98) is a term in economics, especially in the financial sector which is used to smoothen office workers who are identical to wearing white clothes.

Last is everyday language. The use of general or colloquial terms is the use of expressions that are used every day in activities without anything special. The use of colloquial terms is expected to better understand ordinary people, as speakers or readers. For example, the method of cleaning words in sentence (99) is expected to be better understood if there are readers who do not understand the term there is no time to part the hair. This means that there is no time to do anything, even one small thing. For example, the method of the word millennials in sentence (100) is expected to be better understood if there are readers who do not understand the term. This can be interpreted as someone who was born from the early 1980s to the late 1990s.

The findings of this study are in accordance with In this case, the use of euphemisms and dysphemism in communication is an expressive function of writing, namely to express the speaker's feelings or emotions. The purpose of euphemisms and dysphemism cannot be separated from the important role of language, namely to express human feelings (Allan and Burridge, 1991: 11).

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter will discuss the conclusions and suggestions obtained after conducting in-depth research and studies on euphemisms and dysphemism in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper. Conclusions are answers to questions raised in the formulation of the problem, after analyzing the data based on relevant theories. While suggestions are opinions submitted by the author for future research, conclusions will be discussed in the first section, while suggestions will discuss in the second section in this chapter.

4.1 Conclusions

The conclusions obtained this study, which are following the questions that mention in the formulation of the problem.

There are four kinds of euphemisms used by Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper in pandemic discourse. The expression unit is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The expression units are in the way of words, divided into three types, namely essential words, derivative works, and compound words. The group of euphemism expressions in the form of a derivative name divide into three, namely the derivative terms belonging to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Euphemism expression unit in the form of phrases divides into three, namely noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases.

There are four kinds of expression of dysphemism used by Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper in pandemic discourse. The expression unit is in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The expression units are in the form of words, divided into three types, namely basic words, derivative works, and compound words. The unit of expression of dysphemism in the form of derived words divides into three, namely the derivative terms belonging to nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The expression unit of dysphemism in the form of phrases divide into three, namely noun phrases, adjective phrases, and idiomatic phrases. There are ten types of euphemism expression units found in pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper. They are figurative expressions, circumference, abbreviations, one word to replace another word, synecdoche totem pro parte, hyperbole, use technical terms (jargon), use of colloquial terms, and adoption of other languages. The types of dysphemism found in pandemic discourse on the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper are eight types, which is figurative expressions, circumlocution, one word to replace another word, synecdoche totem pro parte, hyperbole, use of technical terms (jargon), use of colloquial terms, and adoption of other languages. The functions of the euphemistic expression unit found in pandemic discourse in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper are 13 types, namely: (1) hiding facts, (2) showing respect, (3) avoiding taboo, (4) mentioning, (5)) showing concern, (6) giving advice, (7) exaggerating, (8) showing evidence, (9) conveying information, (10) avoiding words that cause panic, disgust or trauma, (11) accusing or blame, (12) criticize, and (13) warn.

The functions of the expression unit of dysphemism found in pandemic discourse in the Indonesia and United Kingdom newspaper are 12 types, namely: (1) expressing anger or irritation, (2) criticizing, (3) mentioning, (4) accusing or blaming, (5) complaining, (6) conveying information, (7) insulting, mocking or sharpening insults, (8) warning, (9) showing disapproval, (10) showing dislike, (11) exaggerating, and (12) showing evidence.

4.2 Suggestion

After conducting research and studies on euphemism and dysphemism on pandemic discourse in Indonesia and the United Kingdom newspaper, the author would like to submit suggestions they are; the future researchers are expected to study different news. At this time, the disease discourse in the research is still not much studied, and the problem of a specific language lexicon, which is almost extinct because it is mixed with foreign languages. Therefore, it is also necessary to do in-depth research in the discourse of disease that examines grammatical issues in local language disease discourse. Also, other linguistic elements contained in advertisements, posters, banners, or campaigns can be studied more deeply.

In the field of language learning, pandemic discourse should be introduced, bearing in mind that the issue of the disease has now become the subject of various discussions. The pandemic discourse can be included in the curriculum through

examples of readings in textbooks. This is intended so that students are more responsive and understanding, as well as additional insight into the global problems of the pandemic, which currently has experienced drastic changes and has influenced various aspects of human society. The mass media both in Indonesia and in the UK, It is hoped that it will always be the pioneer of informal community education and continue to play a role in helping the community to rise from adversity. However, it should also be noted about the creation of new terms and concepts proposed, because these terms will affect the readers cognition. The use of constructive or destructive language will positively influence people's actions and perceptions. Considering the limitations and shortcomings in this study, the author strongly recommends that the reader also study the books and references contained in the bibliography, or other recommendations related to this thesis, to deepen and equate the concepts proposed by the author.

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