

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter aimed at providing the conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter, the writer concluded her research and suggested some related theories which can be used to conduct another study in this topic.

5.1. Conclusion

The data that used to be analyzed in chapter 4 are taken from the narrations and dialogues in novel *The Giver* that have been analyzed in the table of types of euphemism and semantic meaning. The study reveals that there are 14 types of euphemism out of 16 types of euphemism employed in 163 sentences.

In conclusion, in the novel, all 5 figurative expressions, 4 flippancy, and 1 remodelling have connotative meaning, whereas metaphor mostly has connotative meaning with 4 sentences and one sentence has social meaning. Circumlocutions in the novel are 27 sentences, which mostly have connotative meaning with 20 sentences, as well as conceptual meaning with 5 sentences and affective meaning with 2 sentences.

There are 4 clippings in the novel with 3 clippings having conceptual meaning and one clipping has thematic meaning. Omission occurs only twice in the novel, one has a conceptual meaning and the other has a connotative meaning. One-for-one substitution, the most use type of euphemism in the

novel with 66 sentences; 21 of it has conceptual meaning, 31 sentences have connotative meaning, 11 sentences have social meaning, and affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning occurs once.

General-for-specific in the novel occurs in 16 sentences; with 3 of them have conceptual meaning, 4 of it has connotative meanings, 6 of it has social meaning, and the rest of the three sentences has affective meaning, reflected meaning and thematic meaning. For part-for-whole, in the novel there are 4 sentences indicating this type of euphemism; 2 of it has conceptual meaning, the other two have connotative and social meaning.

There are 11 hyperboles in the novel, 8 of them have connotative meaning, and the rest three sentences have affective, reflected, and collocative meaning. Understatement in the novel occurs in 4 sentences, each has connotative, affective, reflected, and collocative meaning. As for technical jargon, in the novel occurs in 12 sentences most of it has conceptual meaning with 11 sentences and one sentence has connotative meaning. The last type of euphemism, colloquial occurs only twice in the novel, one has conceptual meaning and one has connotative meaning.

For the use of euphemism, it is concluded that all four uses of euphemism present, which consist of 10 euphemism to be polite (6%), 73 euphemism to present unwelcoming reality in a linguistically pleasant way (45%), 79 euphemism to hide certain meaning or change people's thought (48%), and 1 euphemism to deal with taboo or sensitive subjects (1%). It is

shown that *The Giver* novel uses euphemistic expression to hide certain meaning or change people's thought.

Referring to the research questions in chapter one, it leads to an answer that the type of euphemism mostly used in the novel is one for one substitution, a type of euphemism which substitutes one or more taboo or impolite words with another word or phrase which has a less harsh meaning. The most used meaning in the novel is connotative meaning to avoid mentioning the word that they prefer not to talk, which is used in to hide certain meaning or change people's thought through the euphemistic expression, especially dominant in the one-for-one substitution type of euphemism.

5.2. Suggestion

After conducting this study, the writer suggested that the research can be narrowed into a type of euphemism or one use of euphemism in various texts; newspaper, comic, or film script to compare the difference of the use of euphemism in other area than novel.. Newest theories of types of euphemism can be used instead of the one this research use (Leech's (1981) theory) to enrich the research in this field.