THE USE OF EUPHEMISM IN *IZOMBIE* TV SERIES SEASON 2

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree of English
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ABSTRACT

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This thesis examines about the application of euphemism in *IZombie* TV Series Season 2. How the characters of this TV Series use euphemism to avoid offensive word is a direct reflection of this study. Some Indonesian researcher have been analyzed the topic of euphemism in different object such as, Jurianto analyzed euphemism in medical tv shows (2016), Prayogi in online news portal (2008), Munfaati in magazine (2008), Dhika in movie (2013). This present work investigates the formation of euphemism using Warren’s types of euphemism theory and function of euphemism theory by Burridge. The writer mainly focuses on analyzing the euphemism construction of three main characters in *IZombie* TV Series. In analyzing the euphemism formation, an existing model of Warren is used and the categories suggested by this model are tested against euphemism from the three main characters. The euphemism formation categories comprise of four main categories, word formation devices, phonemic modification, loan words, and semantic innovation. Meanwhile, the function of euphemism theory proposed six types includes of the protective euphemism, the underhand euphemism, the uplifting euphemism, the provocative euphemism, the cohesive euphemism, and the ludic euphemism. Under qualitative-content analysis method, this research significantly gives a wider knowledge on how euphemism is applied in TV Series as a portrait of daily live. In addition, the researcher acts as key instrument – human instrument. In the data collection, reading the entire episode in season two and collecting data through selecting the indentified euhemistic term of character’s speech, are conducted. It is then followed by transcribing, classifying, and analyzing the data as...
the procedures of data analysis. At the last step, concluding the findings is required. As the result, it is found 222 identified euphemism term from three main character of IZombie TV Series. From those 222 identified euphemism term, the researcher found 12 types of euphemism consist of compounding, derivation, acronyms, onomatopoeia, rhyming slang, phonemic replacement, abbreviation, particularization, implication, metaphor, metonym, and understatement. In term of euphemism function, the researcher has proven that all the result is applied well to six types of function and as an addition the euphemism in IZombie TV Series pertains to sexual term, medical term, death and crime.
INTISARI


Pembimbing : Murni Fidiyanti, M. A.

Kata Kunci : Formasi Eufimisme, Kata pilihan, Menghindari kata kasar.

data. Pada langkah terakhir, menyimpulkan temuan diperlukan. Hasilnya, ditemukan 222 istilah eufemisme yang diidentifikasi dari tiga karakter utama IZombie TV Series. Dari 222 istilah eufimisme yang teridentifikasi, peneliti menemukan 12 jenis eufemisme yang terdiri dari gabungan, derivasi, akronim, onomatopoeia, rima gaul, pengganti fonemik, singkatan, partikulasi, implikasi, metafora, metonim, dan meremehkan. Dalam hal fungsi eufemisme, peneliti telah membuktikan bahwa semua hasil diterapkan dengan baik ke enam jenis fungsi dan sebagai tambahan eufimisme dalam IZombie TV Series berkaitan dengan istilah seksual, istilah medis, kematian dan tindak criminal.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Words are considered as powerful weapon to convey what the mind cannot deliver. To deliver its concept of what is on mind, some words are used to describe or to deliberate implicitly. However, some of the words are unhappy, impolite and shameful if directly spoken, which often make the communication unpleasant. Thus reason makes people to replace the words to make it sounds more polite. A phrase as “use the restroom” is used to deliver a concept of a place where urinate things happened. “Adult entertainment” is used to shield the speaker’s face in a given context dealing with pornography. Those above illustration phrases are belonged to linguistic field called euphemism. Such euphemisms are employed to utter more semantically transparent terms for certain unsettling topics.

Human nature has a tendency to avoid naming things, objects or phenomena directly (Arif, 2015:151). During communication speakers try to minimize the potentially offensive effect of expressions that is used. Thus why, people concerns to be more polite with switching the exact word with its substitution one. Therefore the need of word substitution has increased. In order to avoid mentioning any words that might disturb the harmony of conversations, euphemism emerge and being used. To achieve an ideal communication, the role of euphemism is needed.
A euphemism is a word or phrase that is used in place of a disagreeable or offensive term. Euphemisms are used in sensitive social areas where direct speaking is unsuitable, like death, diseases or sex. The euphemism is often used to tell it like it is not. There are some notable researchers who also defined the term of euphemism. Arif (2015:151) stated that euphemism is words which used to soften the potentially negative impact of the expression. During communication speakers try to minimize the potentially offensive effect of expressions that is used. Thus euphemism is used in order to avoid mentioning any expression that might disturb the harmony of the conversation.

The couple, Allan and Burridge (1991:11), defined euphemisms as alternatives for dispreferred expressions, and it is used in order to avoid possible loss of face. The dispreferred expression may be taboo, fearsome, distasteful, or for some other reasons have too many negative connotations to felicitously execute speaker’s communicative intention on a given occasion. Along with the duo above, Rawson (1981:1) stated that euphemisms are mild, agreeable, or roundabout words used in place of coarse, painful, or offensive ones.

As a language phenomenon, euphemism consists of features, functions, and its formation. By the time has passed by, the history of euphemism development has doubled. Society creates word substitution along with the features that cannot be separated from the daily life. As in gender, women might substitute the word for having period into “an old friend”. Pan (2013:2108) explained that the presence of euphemism feature is not only in daily life or
different gender, but also in different social status as well as from psychological point of view in ancient times. Different from the features that involving the sociolinguistic perspective, functions has been cooperated with pragmatics perspective. From the perspective of pragmatics, euphemism violates the cooperative principle, and meanwhile observes the politeness principle and the face theory.

According to Linfoot-Ham (2005:228) the function of euphemism is to protect the speaker/writer, hearer/reader from possible effrontery and offence. It is used to replace social taboos, swearing, blasphemy, profanity and other offensive language, but can be used just to make a common word sound more sophisticated. Based on Chi and Hao (2013:46), there are two basic functions of euphemism, the function of concealing and function of veiling. The different between the two basic functions lays in orientation of its goal. The function of concealing is used when the speaker wants to avoid certain aspect of a word or concept which could violate the established norms, the nature of this function lays in the given shared respect of both speaker and hearer for convention. Unlike the function of concealing, the nature of veiling function is the effect that the speaker wants in order to trigger the hearer.

Talking about formation of euphemism, there will be factor or reason how the euphemism emerges. Arif (2015:153) states that the factors might be affecting by the most essential ones are regional emergence, culture of the area, its customs and traditions, specific location. Grammatical, phonetic, and semantic is involving in the formation of euphemism with the contribution of its meaning.
There are three main types of euphemism formations, such as phonetic means, semantic means and grammatical means (Li-Na, 2015:269-270). The phonetic means using unstressing to reduce unpleasant meaning of thus that being spoken, while phonetic distortion is used to create euphemism with apocopeation, reduplication, initialing, diminutive, and blend word. On the semantic level, the creation of euphemism is employed to avoid embarrassment or rudeness. The tenses also contribute to create euphemism in grammatical level.

Euphemism in Indonesian is a less-interest studied topic, which seems to deserve more attention. However, previous research in this field has been analyzing using different object. It can be analyzed in movie (Dhika, 2013), in newspaper (Hafizh and Sari, 2013), in novel (Linfoot-Ham, 2005), in medical TV Shows (Jurianto, 2016), and in an online news portal (Munfaati, 2008). Apparently, when it comes with Indonesian researcher, it has not been discussed adequately about euphemism and the variety of it. The present work uses two theories; the first one is the last model of euphemism’s types from Warren (1992:132) and Burridge’ (2012:67) Function of euphemism theory. This study intends to identify the euphemism and its function in IZombie TV Series.

IZombie is American TV Series which is told about a girl named Liv Moore who turned to be a zombie on a boat party. In order to hide her secret and to survive, Liv works at King County Morgue and eats murder victim brains. Whenever she eats the brain, she inherits the memory as well as personality traits of the victim. With that power or vision, she helps the Seattle Police Department to find and catch the murderer.
Euphemism has tendency to multiply over time, based on people’s perspective or culture itself. Due to all consideration *IZombie* TV Series is chosen to be the object of this present study. The highlight of this study is revealing the euphemism that is used by three main characters. Each character has different accent and word chosen, one has American accent, the other has British accent, and the third character has African-American accent. The different accent among three characters is considered as opportunity dealing with the variation of euphemism which will be found in *IZombie* TV Series.

1.2 Research Problems

The research problems are formulated into questions below:

1. What are the types of euphemism formations used in *IZombie* TV Series?
2. What are the functions of the euphemisms used in *IZombie* TV Series?

1.3 Research Objective

1. To classify types of euphemism formations that are found in *IZombie* TV Series.
2. To describe the function of euphemism in *IZombie* TV Series.

1.4 Significance of the Study
Considerably, this study is intended to gain benefit of either for the writer or the reader. Significance of this study falls under two types, which are in theoretically and practically. As in theoretically, the researcher expects that euphemism can give a wider knowledge to the reader along with the types and function of euphemism itself. On the other side, this present study gives an implementation of analyzing euphemism in the daily live inside a movie frame as practical way. Practically, readers have a better understanding of euphemism through a movie analyzing.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

Euphemism is chosen to be the topic of this present study which focuses only in the types of euphemism formation and function. The analyzing of euphemism types using Warren (1992:132) model, is divided into several classifications such as, phone modification, loan words, semantic innovation, and word formation devices. *IZombie TV Series Season 2* scripts are scanned to get the data and are selectively collected. As a reminder, it only aims the dialogue of three main characters which previously chosen. Presentably, Burridge (2012:67) euphemism function theory is used in order to be applied on the data with involving its meaning.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms
a. Euphemism: is a mild or indirect word or expression substituted for one considered to be too harsh or blunt when referring to something unpleasant or embarrassing (The New Oxford Dictionary of English, 1998, p.634).

b. *IZombie* TV Series: *IZombie* is an American television series developed by Rob Thomas and Diane Ruggiero-Wright for *The CW*. It is a loose adaptation of the comic book series *of the same name* created by Chris Roberson and Michael Allred, and published by DC Comics under their Vertigo imprint. The series premiered on March 17, 2015. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imbie__)
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Euphemism

Euphemism is a universal linguistic phenomenon. According to Pan (2013:2107), the word euphemism originates from Greek, where it means to speak favorably. Primarily, euphemism was a milder term used as a substitution for taboo expressions only. Later, the use of euphemisms was enlarged for any vulgar, offensive, harsh, embarrassing, blunt or other indelicate term. Beside that, Holder (2008:22) defines euphemism as a milder or uncertain term, which is used to replace an unsuitable or impertinent expression. Very broadly, euphemisms are sweet-sounding, or at least inoffensive, alternatives for expressions that speakers or writers prefer not to use in executing a particular communicative intention on a given occasion (Burridge, 2012:66).

The phenomenon of euphemization has become the most tendencies in linguistic, there is numerous research that devoted to euphemism. As a part of communication, euphemism is seen as a language device that inseparable from society. One might links the euphemism with the origin which established how the euphemism is formed. The other connects it with the reason why euphemism is used, for what purposes that makes it arise and attached to some features of everyday speech. Both of the nexus above, the formation and reason of euphemism, then continue to evoke the function of euphemism.
In the present study the researcher intends to scrutinize the formation of euphemism using Warren types of formation model. Warren (1992:132) deals with how euphemisms are formed. This model, along with the pragmatic 'context', will figure prominently in the classification of euphemism in this paper. In her theory, Warren gives four devices for euphemism formation.
2.2 Types of Euphemism and the Examples:

There are four classification of this model. The first type is word formation devices. It is divided into: 1) Compounding: 'hand job' [masturbation], the combining of two individually innocuous words forms a euphemism for an otherwise unacceptable term. 2) Derivation: 'fellatio' [oral sex], the modification of a Latin term ('fellare', to suck) to form a printable modern English word (Rawson, 1981:87). 3) Blends: Warren gives no examples of what she means by this term, or of how a blend is formed. 4) Acronyms: SNAFU ['Situation Normal All Fucked Up'], a military euphemism for a possibly catastrophic event. 5) Onomatopoeia: 'bonk' [sexual intercourse], here the sound of 'things' hitting together during the sexual act is employed to refer to the act itself.

The second is Phonemic modification. "The form of an offensive word is modified or altered," (Warren, 1992:133), for example: 1) Back slang: 'enob' [bone/erect penis], Rawson (1981:88) and 'epar' [rape] (Warren, 1992:133). The words are reversed to avoid explicit mention. 2) Rhyming slang: 'Bristols' [breasts], a shortened, and further euphemised, version of 'Bristol cities' [titties] which becomes a "semi-concealing device," (Burchfield, 1985:19). 3) Phonemic replacement: 'shoot' [shit], which Rawson terms "a euphemistic mispronunciation," (1981:254), i.e. one sound of the offensive term is replaced. 4) Abbreviation: 'eff' [fuck (off)].

The third type presents Loan words. Some examples of this include: 1) French: 'mot' [cunt] (Allen and Burridge, 1991:95), 'affair(e)' [extramarital engagement] and 'lingerie' [underwear], (Stern, 1931). 2) Latin: 'faeces'
[excrement] and 'anus' [ass-hole]. Latin is often favored as the uneducated and the young cannot interpret the meanings (Allen and Burridge, ibid.:19). 3) Other languages: 'cojones' [testicles], is Spanish (Nash, 1995), and 'schmuck' [penis] in Yiddish literally means 'pendant' (Adams, 1999). The last type falls under the classification of Semantic innovation.

Examples of Warren's (1992: 133) seven categories of semantic innovation are: 1) Particularisation: a general term is used, which is required to be 'particularised' within the context to make sense, e.g. 'satisfaction' [orgasm] and 'innocent' [virginal], both of which require contextually based inference by the reader/listener to be comprehensible. 2) Implication: In this case, several steps are required to reach the intended meaning, e.g. 'loose', which implies 'unattached', which leads to the interpretation [sexually easy/available]. 3) Metaphor: A multitude of colourful metaphorical euphemisms surround menstruation, centring around 'red', e.g. 'the cavalry has come'- a reference to the red coats of the British cavalry, 'it's a red letter day' and 'flying the red flag,' (Allen and Burridge, 1991:82). 4) Metonym: Otherwise called 'general-for-specific', this category includes the maximally general 'it' [sex] and the contextually dependent 'thing' [male/female sexual organs, etc.]. 5) Reversal: or 'irony'. Including 'blessed' [damned] (Stern, 1931) and 'enviable disease' [syphilis], both of which enable reference to something 'bad' by using opposites. 6) Understatement: or 'litotes'. Examples like 'sleep' [die], 'deed' [act of murder/rape] and 'not very bright' [thick/stupid] fall into this category. 7) Overstatement: or 'hyperbole'. Instances include 'fight to glory' [death] and those
falling under Rawson's (1981:11) "basic rule of bureaucracies: the longer the title, the lower the rank.

2.3 Burridge’ Functions of Euphemism

Kate Burridge (2012:67) proposes six functions of euphemism, which are:

The protective euphemism “to shield and to avoid offense”. This function is used when we have to talk about one thing in different contexts, but for one reason or another we would prefer to speak carefully in order to avoid offense. Second type is the underhand euphemism “to mystify and to misrepresent”. Some people might say that all euphemism is dishonest. It emerges because on a given context, something tabooed can be acceptably spoken when use the euphemism rather than the direct term, thus why, in this function euphemism is used not to conceal offense but rather to deliberately disguise a topic and to deceive the addressee.

The uplifting euphemism “to talk up and to inflate” is the third type. Many euphemisms are simply alternative for expressions speakers prefer not to use on a given context. Euphemism used to inflate the phrase which presumably has favorable connotations wherein the usage confers a certain dignity for the speaker. This function shows that the following euphemism used highfalutin language, to achieve not just dignity or prestige for the speaker but also to mystify and intimidate the addressee. Next, there is the provocative euphemism “to reveal and to inspire”. The function to reveal here means exploiting euphemism to publically expound taboo topics. On the other hand, to inspire means to help remove the stigma of negative social stereotypes.
The cohesive euphemism “to show solidarity and to help define the gang” is the fifth type. Taboos are among the common values that link the people of a community together; they become a sign of social cohesion. Shared taboos in a community, the rites and the rituals that accompany our euphemistic behavior increase group identity through feelings of distinctiveness; they also strengthen the social fabric. Last but not least, there is the ludic euphemism “to have fun and to entertain”. This function create euphemism is largely to amuse. It manipulates the language with takes the ordinary sounds and letters, words and phrases and put it to extraordinary uses in the expression of speaker’s instruction.

2.4 Previous Study

In modern society especially English society, euphemism has increased over time. Li-na (2015), Jačková (2010), and Arif (2015) are researchers who analyzed euphemism that exist in English. Li-na (2015) specified the research on analyzing euphemism’s formation and application in modern American English society and culture with the objective of improving learners’ communication ability in the context of cross cultural communication. As well as Li-na, Jačková (2010) analyzed euphemism in today’s English. The researcher tried to find euphemism regarding the area of use, relationship between euphemism and dysphemism, and the effect of pejoration on euphemism. Unlike those two previous researchers, Arif (2015) identified the main functions of euhemisms in modern society. The focus is on the social and cognitive implicature on the use of euphemism.
Analyzing euphemism is not only in the field of English or within its society, but it can be analyzed euphemism in non-English speaker’s society. Ghuonane (2014) and Ghatigia, et al. (2015), tried to find out the euphemism that exists in non-English society. Sexual intercourse euphemism is the topic of Ghatigia et al. (2015); the researchers analyzed sexual intercourse euphemism in Gikuyu language that exists in Kenyan society. Subsequently there is Nadia Ghounane, whom research paper sheds light on the dark side of Algerian culture in relation to language use through investigating linguistic taboos and euphemistic usage.

It is found few numbers of Indonesian research used euphemism as their topic, to note down the researcher found two researchers from Indonesia. Sari and Al-Hafizh (2013) used euphemism in their thesis topic to analyze opinion column in Jakarta Newspaper post. The researcher focused on finding Indonesian euphemism on translated text on Jakarta Newspaper post rather than explained fist about variety of Indonesian euphemism. It would be better if the researcher give explanation about the meaning of euphemism on that translated text, because the reader will not understand why that word belongs to euphemism if it still in the form of translated text not in the original one.

Meanwhile, Prayogi (2008) used a corner worldwide section of NewYork Magazine called Newsweek Magazine as the object. Tried to reveal the euphemism and its style and describing the function of the written media as the data of the paper. Other than that, I Gede Suarya Dhika (2013) analyzed Remember Me movie using euphemism and dysphemism in his thesis and Stehpanie Ninoi Killing (2016) who analyzes formation of euphemism using medical TV shows as the object. In
the present study, the researcher intends to analyze the types of euphemism and the function of euphemism in a TV Series. The gap between the previous studies and this present study can be seen from the chosen object and the theories that support the analyzing. TV Series as an object has its own preeminence in order to analyzing the English euphemism. Not just from the amount of total episodes that includes in one season, TV Series also becomes a good implemented media to observe how the English euphemism has grow and develop through the variety of characters and the story in each episode.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The research design used qualitative content analysis and tried to describe type of euphemism in *IZombie* TV Series. Content analysis is a research method that uses a set of procedures to make valid inferences from text (Weber, 1990:117). Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language. Qualitative content analysis is under the classification of qualitative descriptive design which is used to analyze textual data through a systematic process of coding, examining of meaning and provision of a description of the social reality (Vaismoradi et.al, 2016:100)

3.2 Data Collection

a. Data and Data sources

The data of this study were taken from the script of *IZombie* TV Series and also by supporting data of TV Series from DVD form. There are two reasons why the script of movie was chosen and used as the data source. The first reason because film is a reflection about human life and it can be seen directly the use of euphemisms in the conversation of *IZombie* TV Series. The
second reason, there are many conversations between the characters in different context and situations with different language expressions used in the movie.

b. Instruments

The instrument was the researcher itself. This case is known as human instrument. Human instrument was applied because the data from IZombie transcripts, especially the three main characters’ utterance, was collected and identified by the researcher.

c. Techniques of Data Collections

The data was collected from the script of IZombie TV Series supported by some written sources containing constructions that are related to the topic of this study. The data of this study was collected in several steps. First, the script of IZombie TV Series was downloaded from www.transcripts.foreverdreaming.org website. After that the movie script was transcribed and highlighted based on the three main characters’ utterances. Then the researcher watched the movie to know the euphemisms in IZombie TV Series.

3.3 Data Analysis
The researcher analyzed the data by following the steps below:

a. Reading the transcription of *IZombie* TV Series

First, the researcher read the data from transcription which were collected from [www.transcripts.foreverdreaming.org](http://www.transcripts.foreverdreaming.org).

b. Highlighted the identified euphemism word

The second step is highlighting the identified euphemism word. The researcher highlighted the identified euphemism from three main characters’ utterance selectively.

c. Coding The Data based on the types of euphemism (Warren, 1992)

After highlighted words on each episode, then the researcher assigned it based on the Warren’ model (1992). The coding was emphasized based on the words’ word formation belongs to. The finding euphemism words are classified into word formation devices euphemism, phonemic modification euphemism, loan words euphemism, and semantic innovation euphemism.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word Formation Devices</th>
<th>Compounding</th>
<th><em>the identified euphemism word</em></th>
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<tr>
<th>Derivation</th>
<th><em>the identified euphemism word</em></th>
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<tr>
<td>Blends</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Onomatopoeia</td>
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<td><strong>Phonemic Modification</strong></td>
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<td>Back slang</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhyming Slang</td>
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<td>Phonemic Replacement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Loan Words</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>-Based on the language that will be found-</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
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<td><strong>Semantic Innovation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Particularization</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Implication</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metaphor</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
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</table>
d. Classifying The Data based on Burridge Function of euphemism’s theory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Function of Euphemism</th>
<th>Euphemism Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Protective Euphemism</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
<td><em>meaning</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
<td><em>meaning</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Underhand Euphemism</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
<td><em>meaning</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
<td><em>meaning</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Uplifting Euphemism</td>
<td><em>the identified euphemism word</em></td>
<td><em>meaning</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Describing the result and concluding it was the last step to analyze it.

The data presented in the form of conversation which was labeled by codes as in the example below:

**Data (number of findings based on types) / (episode) / (number of findings based on episode)**
CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

This chapter discusses about the result of analysis the has been conducted by the researcher, the presentation of the data is taken from *IZombie* TV Series. The researcher uses Warren Theory to find the types of euphemism. Four main types are mentioned along with the sub division of each type. The euphemism is found in *IZombie* TV Series from three main characters, Liv, Clive, and Ravi. Those euphemisms are categorized based on the four main types and its sub division. Moreover the findings of this present work are described to reveal the function of each euphemism based on Burridge theory.

The researcher presents the findings frequency of each types based on three character, Liv, Clive, and Ravi, in the form of pie chart.

The chart above shows the findings of each euphemism types based on Character Liv. As the star in *IZombie* TV Series, this character uses euphemism...
more frequent than the other two main characters. Liv uses the implication type more frequent, followed by the particularization type. This character also uses onomatopoeia, rhyming slang, and loan words euphemism rather than Clive or Ravi character.

The second pie chart belongs to the second main character, Clive, the African-American police officer. The data above shows the findings of euphemism that Clive had. As an officer, Clive uses implication as the most frequent euphemism, followed by particularization and compound. The different thing is Clive uses a euphemism acronym that the other character doesn’t use it.
The last pie chart belongs to third main character, Ravi, a British morgue chief in Seattle Police Department. Unlike the previous two characters, Ravi uses metaphor type as the most frequent euphemism. Then it is followed by particularization, implication, and compound in second, third, and fourth place. Another distinction is Ravi uses an abbreviation euphemism which the other character doesn’t use.

The last chart is about the function of euphemism’s findings in *iZombie* TV Series. From the data above, the euphemism is frequently used as a provocative reason, followed by protective and underhand. The further explain of each types of euphemism is discussed in the section below.

### 4.1.1 Types of Euphemism

The first statement problem of this study deals with types of euphemism. Li and Lu (2014:375) quoted from Wang (1983) stated that euphemism contains many phenomena of lexical change, while these changes are not same with either the changes in lexicology or in rhetorical concepts. Based on Warren theory euphemism model divides into four main types, Word Formation Devices,
Phonemic Modification, Loan Words, and Semantic Innovation. These types extend into some sub division that the further explanation and example are presented as follows.

4.1.1.1 Word Formation Devices

1) Compounding

Compounding here is combining two harmless words forms a euphemism for unacceptable terms. There are three examples regarding compound euphemism types in *IZombie* TV Series. The data is shown below:

**Data 16/05/07**

Ravi: Um... maybe there was no struggle because he was caught by surprise.

Dr. Metzger: Construction site? Man with a hammer? Let's not make it more complicated than it is.

Clive: Levine has a lengthy **rap sheet**. Mostly as a low-level collections guy, an enforcer for a few different bookmaking operations.

[Minute 00:29:26-00:29:45]

The word ‘Rap Sheet’ which is underlined above is combination from two innocuous words. This word is categorized as compound because when the two words combine and produce a new word that acceptable for unpleasant meaning. The meaning of rap sheet here is crime record. It is further explained by the next sentence that Clive says regarding the kind of crimes which a guy named Telly had.

On the topic of business, euphemism is used as data above shown. Some words that might be offensive in business term can be substituted with euphemism. Here another result of euphemism concern in business topic.
Data 21/07/02

Liv: You're doing this for your bottom line. You're losing paying customers.
Blaine: Hey, I'm likely on that kill list, too. Nobody knows I walk amongst the living.

[Minute 00:21:51-00:21:57]

Bottom line is a word that appears in modern English as euphemism for business. Furthermore, the meaning of business can be various depending on the context of the conversation. The data above shows that Liv uses the word bottom line to point the dirty business that Blaine had. Dirty business is offensive term which is substituted by the word “bottom line” to make it sounds milder.

Another example of compound euphemism type is also found on the topic of mentality and it used to utter as crazy.

Data 25/09/01

Liv: Marble?

[Minute 00:06:38-00:07:03]

The data shows how Ravi uses the word “mentally assembled” as his choice to refer someone’s mentality. In literal meaning mentally assembled is substitution for the word crazy. The situation above portrayed how Ravi describes the man called The Fog as mentally assembled because of his superhero utility belt that loaded with unusual things. It shows that mentally assembled can be switched to deliver the concept of crazy mind.
2) **Derivation**

Derivation types fall under the modification of derivation term that forms a printable English word (Rawson, 1981:101). English word derived from many languages, such as French, Latin, Greek, and German. There are four derivation terms in this finding, one belongs to Latin derivation and other belongs to French, Greek and Old Norse derivation. Here the further explanation as long as the data:

**Data 01/03/01**

Harry: Are we almost done here, Detective?
Clive: Almost, Harry. What can you tell me about your wife's **affair** with Vaughn Du Clark?

[Minute 00:17:06-00:17:14]

Rawson (1981:16) mentioned the word ‘affair’ derived from French ‘Affaire’. This word has meaning extra marital activity, or in a concept of activity with non-marital partner. The conversation above shows Clive asks about the hidden relationship of another speaker with a man named Vaughn Du Clark. Clive uses affair as a euphemism term that the spouse been hidden a non marital activity from the husband.

Another derivation term also found in the result, the identified word is derived from the Old Norse. This derivation depicts the concept of a woman in an adultery way.

**Data 02/03/02**

 Vaughn: We were not lovers, and at the risk of sounding like a cliche, I prefer younger women. Blonder women.
Liv: Are you just gonna let him talk to me like that?
Clive: Like what?
Liv: I am not your little **whore**!
[Minute 00:12:25-00:12:40]

The situation above describes how a man named Vaughn Du Clark explains the preference of a girl that might suited for. On the other side, Liv is a younger blonde woman that matches with Vaughn Du Clark description, which leads to a reaction that produce a derivation word ‘Whore’. Linfoot-Ham (2005:252) mentioned this word as Old Norse derivation word that has two meaning. The first meaning comes from the word ‘hóra’ means together and a word ‘hör’ which means adultery. In Old English word whore begot a derivation ‘hore’ which synonymous with the Latin word ‘cara’ means dear. The literal meaning of this word is prostitute.

From French and Old Norse, now the researcher discusses the euphemism term that is derived from Latin. Two words are identified as euphemism word that belongs to Latin derivation. The first word is a collocation of two Latin derivations that means after dead.

Data 04/09/01

Ravi: His throat was slashed.
Clive: Mr. Boss's calling card.
Ravi: All right, he was hung on the Christmas tree post-mortem.

[Minute 00:18:31-00:18:40]

The word ‘Post-Mortem’ is derived from Latin means after dead. Post means after, while mortem comes from Latin word ‘mort’ means dead. The situation above illustrates about a corpse that is found hung in the tree with a cause of death is slashed in the throat. The word is used by Ravi to show that the corpse was killed before its body was hanging in the three. It
also appears the word post-mortem is used as euphemism in medical world, many medical attendants use the term as a medical register.

Aside from Latin derivation, Greek derivation is also one of the euphemism terms dealing with medical topic. Different from the data above, the Greek derivation which is found in this findings concerns about sensitive topic.

**Data 05/11/01**

Liv: Men are always so **phallocentric**, Why is that?  
Clive: Just are.  
**[Minute 00:23:29-00:23:42]**

Phallocentric is a derivation word means having the male, or male sexual feelings or activity, as the main subject of interest (Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary 4th Ed., 2008:328). Phallocentric comes from the derived word ‘Phallus’, Greek word that means prick while centric means to be the centre of. The data above portrayed how Liv asks a question regarding the males as a subject interest to Clive. The word Phallocentric is chosen to depict the sensitive literal term around male sexual feelings.

3) **Acronyms**

Some euphemism words are uttered in the form of acronyms. Euphemism acronym is found in *Izombie* TV Series, the data as present follow.

**Data 01/11/01**

Dale: What about school records, Social, DMV fingerprinting?  
Clive: All mysteriously unavailable.  
Dale: Someone's protecting him here in Seattle. So we use FBI
resources. Get the mother of all databases on it.

Clive: And then we bust this **S.O.B.**

[Minute 00:12:57-00:13:13]

The underlined word is indentified as euphemism acronym for sensitive topic or involving swear word. S.O.B. is acronym for son of a bitch, which belongs to swear word with the definition as a contemptible or thoroughly disagreeable person; scoundrel. The situation in the conversation above described about warrant to catch a criminal, thus why Clive reacts with using this euphemism acronym. The data above is the only findings of acronyms type in *IZombie* TV Series.

4) **Onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia defines as the sound of things. In the euphemism, onomatopoeia is used to substitute an offensive word with its sounds. The further explanation is presented in the data below.

**Data 01/01/01**

Liv: Wendell was offering a dog a rolled-up piece of bologna. He wanted to punish it for **pooping** in his yard.
Clive: You think he was poisoning the dog?
Liv: Well, that's what it looked like. It was a spaniel. Like our reluctant tipster Byron's.

[Minute 00:30:57-00:31:13]

‘Pooping’ comes with the base ‘poop’ is onomatopoeia or sounds of defecation. The sound of one’s defecation or animal’s is similar with the pronunciation of poop. Poop also identified as onomatopoeia for faeces or excrement. The conversation above shows the dog defecated in a man’s yard and Liv uses the sound of its’ defecation with the word ‘pooping’. Therefore, ‘poop’ can be substitute as euphemism onomatopoeia in order
to avoid the literal sensitive word. The data above is the only findings of onomatopoeia type in *IZombie* TV Series.

### 4.1.1.2 Phonemic Modification

Warren (1992:133) stated phonemic modification type is the form of an offensive word when it is modified or altered. Phonemic modification is divided into four sub division which are, Back slang, Rhyming slang, Phonemic replacement, and Abbreviation. Unfortunately, the researcher did not find euphemism which belongs to the type of back slang in *IZombie* TV Series.

1) **Rhyming Slang**

A euphemism is found and identified falls under this type. The further explanation is included in the data below.

**Data 01/03/01**

Major: Hey, Liv. New nails?
Liv: Now you're talking to me? Because I'm kinda busy. Sound familiar? And, yes, they're new. The color is called "Sorry, [Beyonce](#)" and I might be in love with it. Like you care.

[Minute 00:13:15-00:13:32]

The rhyming slang is in the word Beyonce which a rhyming to fiancé. The conversation above took place where Liv meet with Major, her fiancé. The mad Liv switches the word fiancé with Beyonce to mystify the sarcastic response for Major. Hence, the word Beyonce is a euphemism rhyming slang of a literal word fiancé. The data above is the only findings of rhyming slang type in *IZombie* TV Series.

2) **Phonemic Replacement**

Phonemic replacement is termed by Rawson (1981:254) as a
euphemistic mispronunciation. Seven sentences are recognized belongs to this type. Two data of the result are shown below.

**Data 04/04/02**

Clive: Ms. Moore, you know Rick. This is his wife, Pamela. We're just hearing about how Lacy was in love with Rick.

Rick: Yeah, so, uh... You know, last night she, uh... She kinda made a move, you know. And I said, "Hey, I'm married and I love my wife." And she just got super mad.

Liv: That's a load of bull corn and you know it. Lacy asked you for a cash advance, and you asked her for a nasty quid pro quo!

[Minute 00:19:52-00:20:16]

The underlined word 'bull corn' is a mispronunciation of swear word 'bull shit'. This word is used to express anger of false statement. The replacement of shit into corn makes this word falls under the phonemic replacement type. Liv uses the euphemism word ‘bull corn’ to refute a man named Rick’s statement.

Another mispronunciation of euphemistic terms is found and it is substituted a very common swear word.

**Data 06/10/01**

Liv: Last night, I was watching Zombie High, and now I'm friggin' in it. But only because the star's been murdered. Is there a word that means both cool and awful?

Ravi: In the 16th century, the word was egregio us. Now it just means, "shockingly bad." As in, the way Zombie High treats science.

[Minute 00:10:09-00:10:24]

A mispronunciation of swear word ‘fucking’ is presented in above conversation with the euphemistic term ‘friggin’. Rawson (1981:112) mentioned the word ‘frig’ as an old euphemism for "masturbate" that
evolved into a euphemism for "fuck." In the conversation above, the speaker is not intended to masturbate by saying the euphemism. Instead of the euphemistic use of ‘frig’ word, Liv intends to express the feelings of pride or express the unbelievable event.

3) **Abbreviation**

According to the oxford learner’s pocket dictionary, abbreviation means a short form of a word or phrase (2008:1). The further explanation of what is abbreviation type is presented in the data below.

**Data 01/08/01**

Liv: I'm just gonna eat this brain for fun. Clive doesn't even need our help.
Ravi: Might as well plan your wedding to Major. While you're on this wedding planner brain. Kill two birds. I just had a thought.
Liv: What?
Ravi: What if you have a vision of having s*x with Clive? You might see his o-face.

[Minute 00:09:19-00:09:35]

The above conversation clearly shows the example of euphemistic terms belongs to abbreviation type. The underlined word o-face means ‘orgasm face’. The term is used to disguise an unpleasant topic as orgasm. Thus why, the speaker rather uses an abbreviation to referring distasteful word. The data above is the only findings of abbreviation type in *I Z o m b i e* TV Series.

4.1.1.3 Loan Words

Some euphemistic terms can be originated from another language besides English. It can be from French word, Latin word, or even Spanish word. The
findings of this type show a sentence that is recognized as French word and euphemistic term.

**Data French/03/01**

Liv: You know what would be great? If I could get a sparkling water with a little lime, **s'il vous plait**. Thank you.

[Minute 00:11:02-00:11:07]

French word that is underlined above ‘s'il vous plait’ means please.

The speaker uses it to make an order of beverage and to make the order more polite. When uses the loan word as substitute of a euphemistic term, the sentence seems to be more polite and help to inflate the speaker’s dignity.

The data above is the only findings of Loan Words type in *I Zombie* TV Series.

**4.1.1.4 Semantic Innovation**

Warren (1992:133) states in a case of semantic innovation here a “novel sense for some established word or word combination is created”. This type is the most frequent uttered euphemism type that can be found in a text, it is because Warren’s model based on the idea that ”novel contextual meanings” where new meanings for words in particular context, are constantly created in language. Warren divides this type into seven categories, particularization, implication, metaphor, metonym, reversal or irony, understatement or litotes, and overstatement or hyperbole. The example and explanation of each categories is presented below.

1) **Particularization**

A word that falls under this type is a general term that is required to be ‘particularized’ within the context to make sense. This type requires
contextually based inference by the reader or listener to be comprehensible (Linfoot-Ham, 2005:232). Seven sample of euphemism particularization is dissected deeper in the data below.

**Data 02/02/01**

Brody: Red is for "date." It's this "Do, Date, Delete" game we play. Actually, I made a website for it. So, like, okay... Do, date, delete, Tom Hardy, Tom Brady, Tom Cruise.

Liv: Do you still get to do the one you date?

Brody: Yeah. But you gotta keep doing them. So you're, like, locking yourself in.

[Minute 00:18:16-00:18:29]

Do is a word that has lot of meanings, but in the conversation above the ‘do’ word is used to substitute a sensitive topic. This word is a general term but as a euphemism need to be particularized in order disguise the exact meaning. The meaning of ‘do’ is having sexual intercourse, the conversation above talks about a game where the speaker needs to choose whether to ‘do’ or having a sexual intercourse, date or delete the provided male names.

A particularized general term is found dealing with non marital activity. A general term that might means different in a common context can be interpreted differently when it comes to euphemism of a sensitive topic.

**Data 05/03/02**

Clive: Almost, Harry. What can you tell me about your wife's affair with Vaughn Du Clark? I'm sorry. Did you not know about their affair? I'll take that as a "No."

Terrence: So help me, I'm gonna...

Harry: Now we're done.

Liv: That certainly looked like a man who just found out his wife was cheating on him.

[Minute 00:17:08-00:17:34]

The underlined word is an ordinary word that listed in dictionary as
a verb means to behave in dishonest way to get what it wants. The conversation above the word “cheating” appears as a euphemism in disguise of an extra marital activity. As can be seen the situation above opens with a statement of an affair, in reaction of it Liv responds with the word “cheating” that relates with the word affair as an activity with non marital partner.

Tantamount to the previous data, the next example deals with marital topics. The conversation below applies a general term to indicate a marital separation.

**Data 06/03/03**

Clive: So was Terrence taking too long leaving Taylor? You started wondering if all those promises were just talk, so you get dimwitted Joe wrapped around your finger with promises of love and money. You send him to find some evidence that Taylor broke her marriage vows, with Vaughn Du Clark, no less. That would've spurred Terrence into action.

Liv: You knew there was a way to get all your sugar daddy's money. You didn't have to lose half to Taylor in the divorce.

[Minute 00:33:46-00:34:08]

*Taking too long leaving*, that phrase marks the euphemism in the word of ‘leaving’. Leaving here means a marital separation or in a short term means divorce. It also clarified by the afterward sentence which Liv explains more.

Hereinafter, an old euphemism of defecation topic is presented in the data below. This term appears for the first time in 1638 as the phrase ‘tend to the night soil’ (McGlone, 2006:268).

**Data 14/06/02**
Liv: We've been pulling bullets out of Mr. Cole all day. We heard you were inches away.
Ravi: Well, did you soil yourself?
Clive: No.
Ravi: Then it's heroic in my book.

[Minute 00:03:37-00:03:47]

The usage of term ‘soil’ has shifted the unpleasant word regarding defecation topic. Soil has meaning land or dirt, but in this context the meaning much closer to the dirt. The imagery of dirt leads the mind to relate it with excrement, because excrement defaces the land where defecation takes place.

In Jane Austen novel, Linfoot-Ham (2005:249) found a word ‘lover’ as particularized euphemism term as a man who declares the honorable intentions and whose formal courtship is prelude to marriage. Linfoot-ham (2005:253) also found the same term in the novel of D.H. Lawrence novel with different meaning, as the data below is shown.

Data 20/07/01

Clive: Why was he yelling at the angels?
Angel: Because he saw me at the hotel bar hanging out with Amazing Dick. He's another magician. Syd was always thinking I might leave him.
Liv: You and Syd were lovers?
Angel: God, no.

[Minute 00:13:59-00:14:14]

The data above shows the same term ‘lover’ as identified euphemism word which means sexual partner. Liv asks the woman whether there is a sexual relationship and it delivered with the word lover as a euphemism of sexual partner.
Another sensitive topic that can be particularized as euphemism is death. There are numerous euphemism terms dealing with death topic. McGlone (2006:268), listed some euphemism terms about death such as, passed away, gone to heaven and in a better place. The data below presents one of the euphemism term about death that is found in IZombie TV Series.

Data 36/09/04

Liv: Why would the guy who tried to mug her have her address?
Clive: My guess is he was afraid Mary saw him and his buddy kill The Fog. He was hoping to get rid of any evidence against him before Mr. Boss got wind of it. There's a reason Mr. Boss's men never get brought in on murder charges. He kills them first. Doesn't like them to have the opportunity to talk. I better send a unit to Mary's house.
Ravi: No disrespect to the deceased, but I vote for making this snappy. Blaine should have our tainted Utopium by now.

[Minute 00:18:46-00:19:12]

Deceased has listed as a euphemism word in Rawson dictionary (1981:71), means Dead, - the dead person. Based on the dictionary ‘deceased’ has been the most popular way to not saying dead. It is also used frequently in lieu of the dead person’s name. Thus why, the conversation above Ravi uses the word “the deceased” as lieu of the dead person.

Talk about vulgar topic especially in the case of sensitive body part is offensive. Specific term is needed to make the conversation goes smoothly; a euphemism of genital area is responsible here.

Data 41/10/03

Liv: Well, there it is. Some of the most famous junk in America.
Clive: Cover it. Cover it. Who gets pierced there? Why?
Ravi: It's called a Prince Albert. I wonder how you get it through airport security?

[Minute 00:17:13-00:17:24]
The underlined word ‘junk’ means some something that worthless or has no more value. In another reference (http://www.urbandictionary.com), junk can also particularized as male genitalia. The situation above takes place where a star corpse delivered in the morgue and the characters performs an autopsy. Liv says the word ‘junk’ to refer the genital area of the star that has been being worthless because the star already dead.

2) Implication

This type needs a deeper interpretation, because there are several steps which are required to reach the intended meaning. A special sensitive topic is found as the most euphemistic terms that falls under the type implication, that topic is sexual intercourse. Some results show different euphemistic term dealing with sexual intercourse. Here are the results of euphemism implication that is discussed further in the data below.

Data 08/03/03

Clive: What happened back in Vaughn's office? I assume you had one of your psychic visions that told you Vaughn was sleeping with Taylor?

Liv: Yeah. The kind I would like to erase. The man has s*x with an ankh necklace on. On a leather cord.

[Minute 00:14:30-00:14:41]

The word 'sleeping with’ falls under the type implication, as Rawson inputs in the dictionary as ‘sleep with’. Here Rawson (1981:259) defines the word as one of the two Standard English euphemisms for "fuck,"
the need for "sleep" being the last thing that is on the minds of the parties involved and, usually, the last thing that happens. This word is interpreted as euphemistic terms for sexual intercourse.

Another example of euphemistic terms for sexual intercourse is show in the conversation below.

**Data 11/04/01**

Clive: The man locked up in Walla Walla, the one our victim sent all these unopened letters to, was a boyfriend. Matt Sudak. They moved here together from Texas. Seems he and Lacy broke up while he was in the joint, after she confirmed in one of these that she had a one-night stand with one of his buddies. According to his P.O., Sudak was released a month ago.

Liv: Sounds promising.

[Minute 00:08:48-00:09:06]

In the analysis of Fiona Walker novel, Linfoot-Ham found the same euphemistic term as the data above. It interprets as sexual relations lasting just one night. The word ‘one-night stand’ exists in modern English to describe a sexual intercourse with limited time. The conversation above implies that the woman Clive mentions had a sexual relation for a night with a man.

In Standard English, the phrase may mean, among other things, "to make shift" or "to get along," and these general senses are mirrored in slang, where "make out" covers a wide range of sexual activity (Rawson, 1981:176). The word ‘make out’ implies the sexual intercourse which is happened and it considered as euphemistic term.

**Data 15/05/01**
Major: So, we're going the Pretty Woman no-kissing-on-the-mouth route. I'm down.
Liv: Oh, my God. Horny boys are the worst. When all your blood returns to the normal locations in your body, you're going to care whether that make-out session has left you living or living dead.

[Minute 00:01:18-00:01:30]

Make-out session in the conversation above signifies as a session where prolonged to sexual activity. As a phrasal verb, this word defines as an informal word of have sex.

Sexual intercourse can be substituted with a milder word to make it less offensive. One way to make it milder by describes the specific activity implicitly.

Data 32/08/02

Liv: She fell for you, but you, big man, couldn't be tied down. You broke her heart. Why? The intimacy?
Clive: No.
Liv: I'm not talking about what went on between the sheets. I'm talking about emotional intimacy. Two people connecting.

[Minute 00:16:18-00:16:31]

The underlined word ‘went on between sheets’ implies the specific activity of sexual intercourse. It can be used to convey the sensitive topic in a milder way.

As an adjective for personal term, the word ‘intimate’ implies meaning about a close relationship, especially sexual relationship. The data below shows a word ‘intimate’ is used as euphemistic term.

Data 34/08/05

Liv: A what?
Clive: A badge bunny. A woman who sleeps with cops. Something about the badge turns them on.
Ravi: I have a badge.
Clive: All she wanted to talk about was my job. She wanted details on the cases. She wanted me wearing my holster when we were, uh, intimate.

[Minute 00:16:33-00:16:51]

The conversation above shows ‘intimate’ as a disguise of sexual intercourse. This result supports by the findings of Linfoot-Ham (2005:253,257), two of the analyzed novel using ‘intimate’ in substitute of having sexual intercourse.

The last example of euphemistic terms of sexual intercourse is inserted in the conversation below. Rawson (1981:165) listed this word ‘lay’ in definition of an informal but printable three-letter euphemism for the greatest of the four-letter word, as a verb and as a noun, ‘Fuck’.

Data 56/11/06

Drake: That’s a first. Mmm.
Liv: Oh, she hadn’t gotten laid in years. This really isn’t me.
Drake: This isn’t, uh, far from me.

[Minute 00:26:36-00:26:49]

As the researcher mentioned above, the word ‘lay’ or in past form ‘laid’ is identified as euphemistic term for sexual intercourse. The conversation above describes about a horny librarian that Liv eats and leads to ‘always be a horny’ side effect. Liv chooses the word ‘laid’ to depicts euphemistic term of sexual intercourse.

The explanation above has settled with euphemistic term of sexual intercourse, here another example of euphemism implication.

Data 30/08/01
Dale: You okay?
Liv: I, uh, just feel something coming on.
Ravi: Maybe you should try to go throw up or something?
Liv: No. I've gotta be strong for Clive.

[Minute 00:10:39-00:10:50]

Exists since 1890, the word ‘throw up’ has been mentioned as euphemistic term for unpleasant word ‘vomit’ (McGlone, 2006:269). The word ‘throw up’ is used to replace vomit in consideration of politeness. It is proven by the result of McGlone’s work that shows 6.58 percent of the participant chooses the word ‘throw up’ as the most politeness substituted word of vomit (2006:269).

3) Metaphor

Metaphor is the use of word which shows different literal meaning (Oxford learner’s pocket dictionary, 2008:277). This type clearly defines the metaphorical word that can be used as euphemistic term.

Data 06/03/03

Clive: Let's see. Fraud, larceny, blackmail. All involving scams where you sunk your hooks into rich, older men then took their money. While you're serving time for those crimes, we'll find what we need to keep you in prison for the rest of your life. And I'm going to establish exactly how deeply Terrence was involved.
Bethany: Involved with what?
Clive: Enjoy prison.
Liv: What doesn't orange go with?

[Minute 00:34:25-00:34:52]

The word ‘orange’ is a multitude of colorful metaphorical euphemisms surround prison’s uniform. It metaphorically implies the prison uniform by cites the common color. This euphemistic term also is supported by the word ‘enjoy prison’ that Clive says.
The other euphemism metaphor is used to express a sexual experience.

**Data 16/07/01**

Major: Did I miss something?
Ravi: Just Peyton showing no mercy to my neuroses about **womankind**.
Peyton: Oh, okay. Let's get it all out in the open, Man-Things.

A literal definition that is listed in dictionary regarding of ‘woman kind’ is female humans in general, but in the term of metaphor it dealing with relationship. The conversation above portrays how Ravi feels neuroses about the sexual relationship with woman.

A euphemism metaphoric ‘fallen woman’ is listed in Rawson (1981:98) dictionary, it means a prostitute. The word ‘fall’ or ‘fallen’ implies a sexual thing. This word can be metaphorically used to deliver a sensitive topic about sex.

**Data 19/08/01**

Liv: How'd you and Regina meet?
Clive: At a wedding a few months ago. She was the wedding planner. We hit it off. Went out a few times.
Liv: She fell for you, but you, big man, couldn't be tied down.

The past form of fall, ‘fell’, is seen as euphemism metaphor surrounding the sexual things. Linfoot-Ham (2005:250), also found this word ‘fell’ in Jane Austen novel with different preposition, ‘fell in love’.

The term ‘fell’ can be combined with some preposition and have similar meaning, as ‘fell in love’ means gained affection for, while in the
conversation above ‘fell for’ means having sexual admiration towards someone.

Return to sexual intercourse topic, here an example of euphemism metaphor of it.

**Data 23/10/02**

Clive: Wait till you see what the computer lab boys found on Jordan's hard drive.
[Sex tape playing]
Starlee: Oh, when's your call time?
Jordan: 6:00. I'm first up with Kell.
Ravi: Aw, we missed the good stuff.
[Minute 00:31:26-00:31:46]

The underlined word implies a sexual intercourse that plays in the sex tape. Ravi chooses to substitute the sexual activity with a metaphor ‘The good stuff’.

4) **Metonym**

Warren (1992:133) explains otherwise called ‘general-for-specific’, this type includes the maximally general possessive pronoun as ‘it’, and the contextually dependent word. The data below is presented a conversation which consists of more than one metonym regarding sexual activity.

**Data 21-23/10/1-3**

Liv: Well, there it is. Some of the most famous junk in America.
Clive: Cover it. Cover it. Who gets pierced there? Why?
Ravi: It's called a Prince Albert. I wonder how you get it through airport security?
Clive: You two don't seem that skeeved.
Ravi: We've pulled stranger things out of corpses. Golf balls. A snake.
Liv: Besides, we were expecting it.
Clive: Jordan's pierced...
Ravi: Yeah, it's front and center on his s*x tape.
Clive: He had a s*x tape?
Ravi: Aw... So innocent.

[Minute 00:17:13-00:17:37]

The conversation above consist more than one euphemism metonym such as, there and it. Those metonym points the word ‘junk’ in first line of the conversation. It means male genital, and the word ‘there’ means the genital organ of a man named Jordan. Same as the word ‘there’ that Clive says, Ravi also implies Jordan genital organ with the word ‘it is’.

Other result of sexual activity in metonym is found in the conversation below.

Data 04/02/01

Becky: Uh... I'm a furry.
Clive: A what?
Becky: I'm into costumes that look like stuffed animals. Like sexually. It's a fetish, okay?
Liv: I was not expecting that. Here's what I'm going to need. I'm going to need details, photos.

[Minute 00:30:39-00:30:59]

The underlined word in the conversation above refers to the sexual activity which is said in the preceding line. The word ‘that’ is response of the preceding line that talks about fetish, a sexual activity.

Metonym can be used to refer sensitive topic surrounding dirty work. A call girl is a euphemism compound for a prostitute, then here an example of euphemism metonym regarding prostitute.

Data 07/03/03

Liv: It's like a catalog of skanks. Oh, take your finger out of your mouth, sweetie, that's full of herpes. Little Miss Jailbait. "Likes to be pampered." As in diapers? Oh, this one reminds me that I need to take out the trash...
Clive: Meow. Someone has their acrylic tips out. I still haven't established if Terrence had deeper ties with any of them. I'm cross-checking phone numbers.

Liv: No, *these kind of women* don't need a phone to call a man. They just stand upwind and drop their panties.

[Minute 00:27:30-00:27:53]

The example of euphemism metonym above *these kind of women* points at the antecedent line that Liv says, a catalog of skank. Skank is informal word to describe something that unpleasant or dirty. Thus why, Liv refers a woman that displays in the catalog of skank with *these kind of women* because those women work as prostitute.

Metonym is not only used in the term of sexual thing, instead of sexual topic death topic can be substituted with euphemism metonym.

Data 14/07/03

Liv: Not every magician in here got an engagement ring from Syd Wicked.

Houdina: We were young and doing crappy clubs. Syd's whole gimmick was the goth, death thing. But it was just an onstage persona.

Liv: He didn't believe in *that stuff*?

Houdina: Ah! No. When I met him he was still going by Steve and owned all the Police Academy movies.

[Minute 00:19:43-00:20:06]

The girl named Houdina explains about a gimmick of a man named Syd of goth or death thing. Then Liv response the death thing with uses metonym *that stuff* to refer Houdina previous Line.

5) Understatement or Litotes

To define what euphemistic terms that fall under this type, the data below is presented.

Data 01/01/01
Clive: Do you know anyone who might've wanted to kill him?
Clara: Honestly, Detective. I'd be hard-pressed to think of anyone in a three-mile radius whose day isn't brightened by the news that he's gone.
Clive: **Not particularly well-liked**, huh?
Clara: Well... Once upon a time, Wendell was a decent fellow. But he's been a cantankerous son of a bitch for the past 30 years, give or take.

*Minute 00:04:59-00:05:17*

The underlined word implies a euphemism in a statement that sounds litotes. The word ‘not particularly well-liked’ means the person is being hated by the surroundings.

Another euphemism metonym which has a similar meaning as the data above is ‘dislike’. The euphemism metonym for word ‘dislike’ is substituted in the conversation below.

**Data 05/10/01**

[Tape recording plays]

Jordan: Which one of you bastards upper-decked me?
Crew: Keep rolling. Let's go again, right away! Okay...
Jordan: I am sick and tired of all these pranks! They're not funny. The security cameras go in tomorrow. I'm gonna catch whoever's doing this!
Ravi: Jordan **wasn't a very popular man** on set, was he?
Liv: I wonder if he ever put in those security cameras.

*Minute 00:27:02-00:27:29*

Once again, a euphemistic understatement terms appears in the conversation above. The word ‘wasn’t a very popular man’ is used to disguise the literal meaning ‘being disliked by’.

**4.1.2 Function of Euphemism**

This section discusses the second research question about function of euphemism. Chi and Hao (2013:46) states that euphemisms are mostly used in
conversation, so the concept of function euphemism, understood as its effects, evokes a relationship of reciprocal co-ordination between the speaker’s intention and the hearer’s reception of this strategy. The analysis of euphemism function is conducted based on Burridge theory which is divided into six categories, the protective euphemism, the underhand euphemism, the uplifting euphemism, the provocative euphemism, the cohesive euphemism, and the ludic euphemism. The findings of each euphemism function category are explained further in the data below.

4.1.2.1 The Protective Euphemism

This function is created when the speaker is faced in risky problem of how to utter in different contexts about things that is preferred not to speak due to one or more reasons in the prevailing context. This function is to shield the speaker face and avoids offense in a conversation.

**Data 45/01/07**

Magnus: You see, that afternoon, I was savoring a Mai Tai in the lobby bar, when I was approached by an enchanting, auburn-haired beauty with eyes of green and a bountiful bosom. She was familiar with my work, and suggested we seek privacy in the lobby men's room.

Clive: Where there are no cameras.
Liv: Convenient.
Magnus: We needed somewhere we could fully explore each other's bodies. Regrettably, I never managed to get her name.
Liv: Mmm-hmm.
Clive: Excuse us. There's no way any auburn-haired beauty did the nasty in a bathroom with that dude.

[Minute 00:28:19-00:28:56 ]

The underlined word is the euphemistic word for sexual activity term. The speaker substituted the offensive word with ‘the nasty’ to protect the face and avoid offense towards the man named Magnus. In this kind of situation, the speaker needs
to switch the word in order to shield the continuity of the conversation.

4.1.2.2 The Underhand Euphemism

In this category euphemism is used, not so much to conceal offense but to deliberately disguise a topic and to deceive. It intends to mystify the listener and to misrepresent the topic of the conversation.

Data 34/02/05

Dr. Metzger: See? Our drawers are refrigerated, just like in the big city. I know.

Liv: Your whole set up is so cozy. No wasted space.

Dr. Metzger: Yes, well. In Tacoma, they have a real stigma against murder, so we find this space ample.

[Minute 00:27:52-00:28:08]

The situation above shows Liv, Clive, and Ravi which visits a morgue in Tacoma. This morgue is run by Dr. Metzger who is not expert in the job and organizes the workplace. Thus why, when Liv sees Dr. Metzger workplace, it leads to a reaction that euphemism is mentioned. Liv uses a euphemism implication word ‘whole set up’ to refer the messy workplace of Dr. Metzger. Euphemism here is used to deceive the listener and disguise the topic in order to mystify the listener.

4.1.2.3 The Uplifting Euphemism

As its name, uplifting, this category is used to inflate the speaker dignity and to talk up in order intimidate the listener. Sometimes highfalutin language is used or even a language peculiar regarding profession or some other group.

Data 196/03/08

Ravi: Mouth on fire!

Clive: Oh, sorry. That one was for Liv.

Liv: Hmm. Mine's a little uninspiring. How's yours?

Ravi: I'm neither overwhelmed, or underwhelmed. I guess I'm whelmed.

Liv: Hmm. Grandma must have lost her touch.
Clive: All right. I hope the two of you have enjoyed yourselves. And the last two Grandma's po' boys you'll ever consume.

[Minute 00:25:27-00:25:58]

More than one euphemism is used in the conversation above such as, ‘a little uninspiring’, ‘overwhelmed’, ‘underwhelmed’, ‘whelmed’. The meaning of those euphemism deals with the taste of po’ boys sandwich. The conversation above take places when Clive gives Liv and Ravi a home-made sandwich, which later is commented. Liv says ‘a little uninspiring’ in the meaning of tasteless sandwich, while Ravi says ‘overwhelmed’ for delicious, ‘underwhelmed’ for not delicious, and ‘whelmed’ for good enough. Those euphemistic terms are used to inflate the face of the speaker uses peculiar language. It is also used to mystify the topic and intimidates Clive about the taste of the sandwich.

4.1.2.4 The Provocative Euphemism

This category deals with provoking and inspiring, it aims to exploit euphemism to publically expound taboo topic and to help remove the stigma of negative social stereotypes.

Data 40/04/06

Barber: Let's just say that Harry owed me big. Let's say he even killed my employee.
Counselor: Hypothetically.
Barber: What do you think "let's say" means? Huh? So, you think the smart play is to spray downtown with bullets in broad daylight, hmm? Is that how a smart businessman operates?
Clive: Ah, could be. Anyone else who owed that smart businessman money would be quick to pay.

[Minute 00:14:32-00:14:55]

The underlined word ‘smart businessman’ means ‘the gambler’, the situation above portrays Clive refers an offensive word with a milder euphemism
This euphemism is used to remove the stigma of gambler. Therefore to reduce the negative social stereotypes around gambler a milder euphemism is uttered.

**4.1.2.5 The Cohesive Euphemism**

This function is used to show solidarity and to help define the gang, which euphemism can work as in-group trademarks.

**Data 210/05/12**

Ravi: Cause of death might take a while.
Clive: Cause of death appears obvious.
Liv: The three victims were decapitated *post-mortem*.
Clive: Oh.
[Minute 00:04:23-00:04:30]

Post-mortem is a derivation word from Latin means after death. This word is used in medical world to deliberate a medical condition of a patient. In the conversation above, the euphemistic term ‘post-mortem’ is used in order to show solidarity towards the deceased.

**4.1.2.6 The Ludic Euphemism**

This function is used when euphemism creates to amuse or entertain other speaker, thus, speaker make an ordinary word into extraordinary by manipulating the language as verbal play

**Data 211/06/01**

Liv: A momentary lapse in reason, and now Byron will likely spend his next 20 years in prison.
Ravi: Well, you did your job. People don't get to kill each other *willy-nilly*.
[Minute 00:36:19-00:36:26]

The word ‘willy-nilly’ is a phonemic replacement euphemism of the word ‘willingly’. This euphemism is used as a verbal play by manipulate the language takes the ordinary letters and replace it in order to creates an extraordinary uses.
That kind of euphemism falls under this function because it is used to entertain rather than conceals or shield speaker’s face.

4.2 Discussion

Related to the findings, the researcher has done in analyzing euphemism in *IZombie* TV Series Season 2. These findings involve types of euphemism and function of euphemism. In addition, the researcher has succeeded to interpret and explore the types of euphemism by emphasizing in some aspects such as word formation devices, phonemic modification, loan words, and semantic innovation. Meanwhile, for the function of euphemism has been analyzed in order to reveal the reason and aim of euphemism usage. Eventually, the both dissection gained some findings.

From Warren (1992) theory of euphemism types that applied to answer question number one, four main categories are served, word formation devices, phonemic modification, loan words, and semantic innovation. As the first discussion, the researcher examines word formation devices type. According to Warren (1992:130), this mechanism uses five ways to form euphemism, compounding, derivation, blends, acronyms, and onomatopoeia. As the analysis has been conducted, it is found four types from this mechanism in *IZombie* TV Series. Those four sub categories are compounding, derivation, acronyms, and onomatopoeia.

After analyzing all data, the researcher has got the fix data to be analyzed. From the types compounding, there are three results of 32 findings that are presented. The term that falls under this type is a combination of two innocuous
words that is form in order to substitute an offensive word. The words such as ‘rap sheet’, ‘bottom line’, and ‘mentally assembled’, are identified as euphemistic term that belongs to this type. Those words are combination of two harmless words that indicates an offensive meaning.

A derived word considers as a substitution of euphemistic word which belongs to the type derivation. Thus the result shows four words of different derived language presented in the data above. A derived words ‘affair’ from French, ‘whore’ from Old Norse, ‘mortem’ from Latin, and ‘phallocentric’ from Greek, which bases are identified belongs to the type of euphemism derivation. A sentence from each type, acronyms and onomatopoeia, is also found in the analyzing. An acronym of offensive term ‘S.O.B.’ is shown belongs to the type of euphemism acronyms. Onomatopoeia of defecation sounds is found and substitutes with the word ‘pooping’.

The second category is phonemic modification where warren describes (1992:133) as the form of modified or altered offensive word. Four sub categories include in this category, back slang, rhyming slang, phonemic replacement, and abbreviation. To be noted, the researcher found three types f this category in analysis. None of back slang term is found, but there is one euphemistic term which is identified as rhyming slang type. The word ‘Beyonce’ in Data 01/03/01 is used to substitute a similar rhymed word fiancé. Same as rhyming slang, the next type abbreviation, presents a sentence ‘o-face’ to disguise the unpleasant literal word ‘orgasm face’ as euphemistic term.

Includes in the sub category of phonemic modification, phonemic
replacement is used to mispronounce a word to form euphemism. Two examples of seven results in this sub category are presented in the data above. The word ‘bull corn’ to mispronounce bull shit and ‘friggin’ as a mispronunciation of offensive word ‘fuckin’, is euphemistic terms that belongs to phonemic replacement type. Third category of euphemism type is Loan Words, non-English word also uses as a euphemism to shift the unpleasant word. It is found one sentence that is detected as loan words euphemism. ‘s’il vous plait’ is French word that means please, this word is considered as a part of this category.

The last category is semantic innovation which Warren divides into seven sub categories. Those seven sub categories are particularization, implication, metaphor, metonym, reversal or irony, understatement or litotes, overstatement or hyperbole. Particularization works when a general term is used to be particularized within the context to make sense. Seven examples of 53 results in this sub category are shown in the data above such as, ‘do’, ‘junk’, ‘the deceased’, ‘cheating’, ‘leaving’, ‘lover’, and ‘soil’. Those words are general word whose context is particularized in order to make it sense in a tricky conversation.

The second sub category is implication, which presents numerous result of euphemism in IZombie TV Series. The findings of this sub category, mostly implies as euphemism of sexual intercourse. Word such as ‘sleeping with’, ‘intimate’, or ‘laid’, are few examples of euphemism implication deals with sexual intercourse. The following category uses metaphor word as euphemism, thus why it called metaphor type. Four data are displayed in findings above and those data consist of word ‘the good stuff’, ‘orange’, ‘womankind’, and ‘fell for’. A colorful
metaphorical euphemism of ‘orange’ is a substitution of prison’s uniform color.

The fourth type is called ‘A general for specific’ type or Warren coins it as metonym type. There are 26 sentences that identified falls under this type, yet five data are presented in the findings above. An example ‘these kind of women’ in the Data 07/03/03 refers to offensive term for prostitute. Neither of reversal (irony) type nor overstatement (hyperbole) type is found in the analysis, although the researcher has found 5 sentences that falls under this category. ‘Not particularly well-liked’ and ‘wasn’t a very popular man’ are two data from the result which is identified as understatement type.

The second discussion about function of euphemism which has analyzed based on Burridge (2012) theory of euphemism function. Six categories of euphemism function are the protective euphemism, the underhand euphemism, the uplifting euphemism, the provocative euphemism, the cohesive euphemism, and the ludic euphemism. Result of each category has presented in findings above, as in the protective euphemism, the word ‘the nasty’ is used as euphemism in order to shield or to protect the speaker face. The second function is underhand euphemism, where speaker uses the euphemism to mystify the listener. As in the data ‘whole set up’ shows the intention of the speaker to disguise the topic and deceive listener.

The uplifting euphemism is the third function which is used to inflate certain dignity. It is shown by the result above ‘a little uninspiring, ‘overwhelmed’, ‘underwhelmed’, ‘whelmed’ is used to intimidate the listener using highfalutin word or a peculiar language. The following function type is the provocative euphemism. This function is used to provoke and to inspire the listener. ‘Smart businessman’ is
an example of provocative euphemism where the speaker intends to provoke the
listener. The cohesive euphemism is the fifth function, which is used to show
solidarity and help defines the gang.

The data that is presented in findings above is a derived word from Latin
‘post-mortem’. This euphemism is used to show solidarity for patient and is used in
medical world. The last is the ludic euphemism which is used to amuse or entertain
the listener. ‘Willy-nilly’ is an example of this function as verbal play. The
discussion of findings above has shown the euphemism is mostly used to disguise
sexual topic and some topic deals with death and crime. It can bee seen from each
characters word chosen.

As in character Liv, most of the euphemism findings are laid in implication
type. An implicit way to deliver a camouflage of the intended meaning is Liv’s way
as word chosen in a form of euphemism. Yet, the reason why Liv’s uses the
euphemism of each episode is based on victim’s personality whose brain has been
being eaten by Liv. Thus why, the euphemism function of Liv’s can be various and
differs in each episode and it is not just based on the situation but also in the brain’s
personality.

The next character to be analyzed deeper is Clive, as an African-American
character, Clive frequently uses euphemism to avoid unpleasant word. As in Liv’s
findings, Clive’s also shows implication type as the most used euphemism
formation type. Clive tends to choose the word carefully and selectively, it can be
proven from the findings where most of Clive’s euphemism deals with sexual terms.
Clive is used to substitute sexual activity topic or one’s physical description. As a
police officer, Clive has to deliver bad news to the deceased family or to provoke the criminal, thus why this character uses euphemism in order to make the conversation goes smoothly and avoid uncomfortable situation.

The last character, Ravi, more comfortable chooses to deliver an unpleasant circumstance in a form of metaphor word. Regardless of British character, Ravi does not use euphemism as frequent as the other two characters. Ravi’s euphemism is mostly found related about medical term, where as morgue attendant and a doctor, this character tends to deliver victim’s death of cause or experimental subject’ condition. Thus why, Ravi uses euphemism in a function of cohesive which is needed to show solidarity.

The euphemism which is used by three main characters in *IZombie* TV Series related around some unpleasant topic such as, sexual terms, death, crime, and medical term. With the above discussion, it can be stated indeed the use of euphemism in *IZombie* TV Series is grounded on the profession of the characters and the situation displayed on each episode.

Based on finding above, the researcher tends to compare the present work with the previous researches. Julianto (2016) analyzed the formation of euphemism in a medical TV Shows uses Keith Allan types of euphemism (2012). The other researchers, Munfaati (2008) and Prayogi (2008), both uses theory from Allan and Burrdige(1991) types, style, and function of euphemism. The different thing is the object both of the researchers is used, Munfaati (2008) uses Magazine as object, while Prayogi (2008) uses political news article in a news online portal.

Relating those three previous researches, this present work gives new
findings. The evidence of this statement can be proved in the theory that this present work is used. None of the previous research uses Burridge theory to analyze function of euphemism. Moreover, the object of this present work extends more valid and rich findings which are compared to movie or article or TV shows. This present works success to analyze the type and function of euphemism in *IZombie* TV Series.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the final section of this research. It provides a brief explanation about the results of this present work and suggestion for other researcher to explore this related study.

5.1 Conclusion

This thesis investigates the application of euphemism pertaining to types of euphemism and function of euphemism in IZombie TV Series. For types of euphemism, the researcher uses Euphemism formation type as a base theory from Beatrice Warren. The theory provides four types of euphemism formation such as, word formation devices, phonemic modification, loan words, semantic innovation. This euphemism formation is analyzed to reveal the word chosen as a weapon to avoid offensive term of three main characters in IZombie TV Series. For function euphemism, the researcher uses Kate Burridge theory which includes the protective euphemism, the underhand euphemism, the uplifting euphemism, the provocative euphemism, the cohesive euphemism, the ludic euphemism.

Based on the result, the researcher concludes that the three main characters, Liv, Clive, and Ravi use variety of word chosen and different language style. The result shows the three characters applies almost all the types of euphemism includes of compounding, derivation, acronyms, onomatopoeia, rhyming slang, phonemic replacement, abbreviation, loan words, particularization, implication, metaphor, metonym, and understatement. From Liv speech, it is found 119 euphemism terms
with percentage of 26.8% in implication, 25.2% in particularization, 15.1% in metonym, 11.7% in compounding, 10% in metaphor, 3.3% in derivation and phonemic replacement, 1.6% in understatement, and 0.8% in onomatopoeia, rhyming slang, and loan words.

The second character Clive has different results from 48 identified euphemism terms with percentage of 37.5% in implication, 21.4% in particularization, 19.6% in compounding, 8.9% in metaphor, 5.3% in metonym, and 1.7% in derivation, phonemic replacement, understatement and acronyms. None of onomatopoeia, rhyming slang, and loan words type is found as in Liv’s result, but it is found a euphemism acronym type in Clive’s result. The last character has 48 identified euphemism term. Ravi’s result is presented as following data with percentage of 25% in metaphor, 22.9% in particularization, 14.5% in compounding and implication, 10.4% in metonym, 4.1% in phonemic replacement and understatement, and 2% in derivation and abbreviation. Ravi’s result is similar with Clive’s yet different in acronyms which Ravi’s has abbreviation type.

Henceforth, the function of euphemism is applied to reveal the reason and aim of the speaker in a situation. From 222 identified euphemism term, all function of euphemism can be found in each character speech. Significant results shows numerous euphemism term in the function of protective, following with the provocative euphemism, the underhand euphemism, the uplifting euphemism, the cohesive euphemism, and the less used is in the function of ludic euphemism. The results points out that protective euphemism are mostly used in order to shield the speaker face and avoid offense. Moreover the ludic euphemism as the less used
function mainly is used as a verbal play to manipulate language.

All in all, by looking at the findings of this study, the researcher has proven that euphemism can be analyzed in *IZombie* TV Series Season 2. This study could reveal the types of euphemism which is used by the three main characters. The function of euphemism of each identified euphemism term is applied well in this study.

5.2 Suggestion

This study has successfully revealed the application of euphemism in *IZombie* TV Series Season 2. As the final results, the researcher has proven that euphemism significantly beneficial to reveal word chosen in order to substitute offensive word of three main characters with different accent and social background. Therefore, for further investigation the researcher really suggests to explore more about euphemism from some different aspects. The other researcher is able to broaden the analysis by exploring euphemism in aspect of sociolinguistic and cultural. This way can give valid example in development of euphemism in society. Apart from sociolinguistic aspect, the other researcher can explore about face concern or contamination of euphemism in one’s culture. This perspective can give the politeness and familiarity aspect of euphemism in one’s society. Thus, by this suggestion the researcher truly expects that this present study can be a good reference for linguistics learner and inspires them to conduct further analysis.
REFERENCES


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