

ANALYSIS OF EUPHEMIA AND DYSPHEMIA IN KOMPAS NEWS ARTICLES ON SEXUAL HARASSMENT

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ABSTRAK

Pada artikel berita yang bertemakan pelecehan seksual banyak sekali kata-kata yang menyesuaikan kepada siapa kalimat itu tertuju dengan mempertimbangkan kata-kata untuk pelaku dan korban. Karena itu, penggunaan eufemia dan disfemia digunakan untuk menempatkan makna yang tepat sesuai dengan tujuan kalimat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi penggunaan dan mendeskripsikan sinonim eufemia dan disfemia dalam artikel berita online Kompas dengan tema pelecehan seksual. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan deskripsi kualitatif yang memanfaatkan data kualitatif dan dijabarkan secara deskriptif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ternyata ditemukan 21 kata dan frasa yang mengalami proses penghalusan makna (eufemisme) dan 22 kata dan frasa yang mengalami proses pengasaran makna (disfemisme) pada artikel berita online Kompas yang bertema pelecehan seksual.

Kata kunci : Eufemia, disfemia, artikel

ABSTRACT

In news articles on theme sexual harassment, there are lots of words that adapt to who they are announcing it by taking into account the words for the perpetrator and the victim. Therefore, the use of euphemia and dysphemia is used to place the correct meaning according to the purpose of the sentence. This research aims to identify the use and describe the synonyms euphemia and dysphemia in Kompas online news articles with the theme of sexual harassment. This research uses a qualitative description approach method which utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. The results of this research show that 21 words and phrases were found that underwent a process of refinement of meaning (euphemism) and 22 words and phrases that underwent a process of refinement of meaning (dysphemism) in Kompas online news articles with the theme of explaining section.

Key words: Euphemia, Dysphemia, articles

INTRODUCTION

The use of language in society embodies the use of sentences and words used in everyday life. The use of this language led to the development of language in semantics. Semantics is a science that studies the meanings contained in language units. According to Aminudin (2003: 134), the existence of meaning in a language cannot be separated from the quality of the experience of scientific development and the socio-cultural level of the people who use it. Therefore, changes in meaning can occur and are influenced by developments in the knowledge and culture of the user community.

Changes in meaning according to type and factors are divided into six meanings, namely generalization (expansion of meaning), specialization (narrowing of meaning), amelioration (increasing meaning), pejoration (decreasing meaning), euphemia (refining meaning), and dysphemism (roughening meaning). Abdul Chaer (2003: 314) includes refinement and coarsening of expressions into the discussion of changes in meaning. Eufemia (refinement), namely the display of words or forms that are considered to have a subtler or more polite meaning than those to be replaced. For example, the word *korupsi* has been refined to mean *menyalahgunakan jabatan*. Dysphemism (coarseness) is an attempt to replace words that have a more subtle meaning or that have a normal meaning with words that have a rough meaning. An example of the word *menjebloskan* is used to replace the word *memasukkan* as in the sentence 'Polisi menjebloskannya ke dalam sel'.

Changes in the meaning of euphemia and dysphemism are often found in online news articles with the theme of sexual harassment. Online news articles can be read anywhere and at any time to find out what events are happening in society. The use of language in news articles is definitely packaged using language that is interesting and easy for the public to understand so that people are interested in reading and do not misunderstand when reading the news article. In news articles with the theme of sexual harassment, there are many words that adapt to who the sentence is addressed to by considering the words for the perpetrator and victim.

Based on the description above, the author analyzes the use of euphemia and dysphemism in Kompas online news articles with the theme of sexual harassment and

describe the synonyms for the use of euphemia and dysphemia in Kompas online news articles with the theme of sexual harassment.

This research uses a qualitative description approach method. The qualitative description approach method is a research method that utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. The data in this research are in the form of words and sentences used in Kompas online news articles which were selected with similarities to the topic of sexual harassment. The data collection technique uses reading techniques by manually identifying keywords in the text of news articles.

DISCUSSION

Table 1. Number of Words Found

NO.	Change of Meaning	Word	Amount
1.	Euphemia	Buruk rupa, menyalahgunakan obat-obatan, meninggal dunia, beralih, asusila, lantaran, enggan, perspektif, visum, mengawal, memonopoli, kompensasi, menargetkan, dimutasi, ketat, perkaranya, koperatif, imbauan, menimpa, merampungkan, kelam	21
2.	Dysphemia	Mengerucut, memecahkan, kecanduan, brutal, oknum cekcok, mencabuli, disodomi, bejat, berbelit-belit, njelimetnya, digrebek, predator, menjijikan, digremet, terkuak, mengelak, modus, klaim, menindas, keruh, melayangkan.	22

Euphemia

“Garland juga selalu dituntut untuk menurunkan berat badan dan dibuat merasa **buruk rupa**”. Word *buruk rupa* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *jelek*.

“Garland setelah itu mulai **menyalahgunakan obat-obatan** dan alkohol”. Word *menyalahgunakan obat-obatan* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *menggunakan narkoba*.

“Haim **meninggal dunia** tahun 2019 akibat pneumonia”. Word *meninggal dunia* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *mati* or *tewas*.

“Sang penumpang pria **berdalih** tak sengaja bergerak sehingga terjadi gesekan”. Word *berdalih* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *menghindar dari kesalahan*.

“Beberapa pelaku **asusila** sesama jenis, rerata memiliki riwayat pernah menjadi korban”. Word *asusila* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *tidak baik* or *kejahatan*.

“Korban kekerasan seksual rata-rata **enggan** melapor”. Word *enggan* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *tidak mau*.

“melapor ke pihak berwajib **lantaran** takut”. Word *lantaran* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *karena*.

“Kita melapor, tapi **perspektif** penegak hukum sebaliknya,”. Word *perspektif* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *sudut pandang*.

“Perkosaan Sabtu, **visum** Senin, sudah pasti hilang bukti”. Word *visum* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *pemeriksaan* or *pernyataan*.

“PSI Jatim juga berkomitmen untuk **mengawal** kasus pelecehan”. Word *mengawal* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *menyelidiki*.

“Agensi Kitagawa hampir **memonopoli** boy band Jepang selama beberapa dekade”. Word *memonopoli* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *menguasai*.

“fokus pada pemberian **kompensasi** kepada para korban,”. Word *kompensasi* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *ganti rugi*.

“Dia mengatakan polisi akan terus **menargetkan** mereka yang menyebarkan materi tersebut”. Word *menargetkan* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *menyelidiki* or *menyasar* or *mengarah*.

“Sementara RZ **dimutasi** ke kampus pascasarjana.”. Word *dimutasi* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *dipindahkan*.

“mungkin saja dia terlalu **ketat** terhadap mereka”. Word *ketat* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *teliti* or *keras*.

“**Perkaranya** masih dalam proses pemberkasan kami”. Word *perkaranya* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *masalahnya*.

“penyidik meminta kepada pihak keluarga untuk **koperatif**”. Word *koperatif* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *bekerja sama*.

“memberikan **imbau** kepada keluarganya, agar pelaku mau menyerahkan diri.”. Word *imbau* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *pemberitahuan* atau *peringatan*.

“Liza tidak menjelaskan secara rinci kejadian yang **menimpa** korban”. Word *menimpa* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *mengenai*.

“setelah sang adik **merampungkan** tugasnya sebagai anggota KPPS”. Word *merampungkan* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *menyelesaikan*.

“Kitagawa menyimpan sisi **kelam**.”. Word *kelam* experiencing a rarefaction of the meaning of the word *suram*.

Dysphemism

“dimana dia ditanyai tentang **klaim** tersebut”. Word *klaim* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *pengakuan*.

kemudian **mengerucut** menjadi lima alasan”. Word *mengerucut* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *mengecil*.

“Hollywood **memecahkan** rekor box office di seluruh dunia”. Word *memecahkan* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *mencetak* or *mendapat*.

“beberapa tahun setelah **kecanduan** narkoba.”. Word *kecanduan* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *ketagihan* or *menyalahgunakan obat-obatan*.

“pelecehan tersebut, yang berlangsung selama enam bulan, sebagai tindakan yang ‘**brutal**’.”. Word *brutal* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *kejam* or *kurang ajar*.

“pelecehan seksual yang diduga dilakukan **oknum** dosen kepada seorang mahasiswi”. Word *oknum* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *seorang*.

“tampak penumpang tersebut tengah **cekcok** dengan pria”. Word *cekcok* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *bertengkar* or *ribut*.

“Pria yang sehari-hari mengajar komputer itu **mencabuli** delapan siswa”. Word *mencabuli* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *memperkosa* or *mencemari kehormatan seseorang*.

“salah satu korban juga **disodomi** oleh pelaku”. Word *disodomi* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *pelecehan sesama jenis*.

“aksi **bejat** kakak kandungnya itu terjadi secara berulang-ulang”. Word *bejat* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *kejam* or *jahat*.

“takut menjalani proses hukum yang **berbelit-belit**,”. Word *berbelit-belit* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *ribet* atau *menyusahkan*.

“**Njelimetnya** proses hukum tersebut menurut Nela membuat korban lebih memilih bungkam”. Word *njelimetnya* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *ribetnya* or *susahnya*.

“rumah Sean Diddy Combs yang terletak di Los Angeles dan Miami **digrebek**”. Word *digrebek* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *diperiksa* or *diselidiki*.

“dia yakin ada dua **predator** lagi yang bekerja di agensi”. Word *predator* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *penjahat*.

“Hardcastle mengatakan materi pelecehan tetap **menjijikkan**,”. Word *menjijikkan* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *kotor* or *keji*.

“orang pas habis **digremet** gue ketawa-tawa”. Word *digremet* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *diremas*.

“Perbuatan pelaku berinisial SM (24) **terkuak** setelah cerita tentang ulahnya”. Word *terkuak* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *terungkap*.

“WI yang kaget dengan aksi itu sontak **mengelak**”. Word *mengelak* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *menghindar*.

“dilakukan dengan **modus** bujuk rayu kepada korban”. Word *modus* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *cara melakukan*.

“Tapi karena tak ingin membuat suasana menjadi **keruh**,”. Word *keruh* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *tidak karuan* or *tidak kondusif*.

“dia telah menindas artis-artis yang lebih muda”. Word *menindas* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *memperlakukan dengan buruk*.

“penyidik sudah **melayangkan** surat pemanggilan kepada sekretaris ETH”. Word *melayangkan* experiencing a roughing up of the meaning of word *mengirimkan*.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research and discussion above, it was found that 21 words and phrases had undergone a process of refinement of meaning (euphemism) and 22 words and phrases had undergone a process of refinement of meaning (dysphemism) in 16 Kompas online news articles with the theme of sexual harassment. By choosing the right words, writers can influence readers when they read their writing. Therefore, it is important to choose the words used in writing so that readers do not misunderstand.

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