



EUPHEMISM STUDY IN CONDOLENCES TWEETS BY INTERNATIONAL FC TOWARDS THE KANJURUHAN TRAGEDY

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Abstract

This study examines the use of euphemisms in tweets posted by international football clubs in response to the Kanjuruhan Stadium tragedy. Guided by Allan and Burridge's (2012) theory, fifteen tweets were analyzed and classified based on the types of euphemisms employed. The research identifies various euphemisms, including hyperboles, distortions, and metaphors, used to soften the impact of tragic events and convey condolences. Through a thorough analysis, the study explores the purposes of euphemisms in online communication and their effectiveness in conveying emotions while maintaining a respectful tone. The research also considers the influence of social media platforms on language variation and expression, highlighting Twitter's role as a platform for emotional expression. Furthermore, the study provides insights into communication dynamics in online spaces. It suggests avenues for future research to explore euphemism topics using alternative theoretical frameworks and sources beyond social media platforms. Overall, this research contributes to understanding how euphemistic language is utilized in digital discourse and its implications for online communication strategies.

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INTRODUCTION

The above adage sums up the current state of affairs in Malang. One of the cities in Indonesia is Malang, which is found in East Java. Malang is home to the well-known Indonesian football team Arema FC, which has ardent supporters known as *Aremania* and *Aremanita*. The catastrophe at Kanjuruhan Stadium, which occurred in May 1964, is reportedly the second-worst soccer tragedy in history. Many football clubs in Indonesia and abroad sent their condolences for the sad accident following the Kanjuruhan incident. *Arema* FC is a famous Indonesian Football Club based in Malang with huge fanatic fans called *Aremania* and *Aremanita*. Indonesia's sports community is in mourning. According to Detik.com (2022), a tragic human crash occurred following an association football match at the Kanjuruhan Stadium. Approximately three thousand fans of *Arema* stormed the field following their team's defeat by *Persebaya* Surabaya.

On the other hand, A'an Suryana (2022), a lecturer at the Faculty of Social Sciences (FOSS), Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII), in his article mentioned that the Kanjuruhan stadium tragedy is the second worst tragedy in the history of soccer after the tragedy in May 1964. Following the Kanjuruhan tragedy, there were reportedly hundreds of people being hospitalized and later pronounced dead. After the match between *Arema* FC and *Persebaya* Surabaya, it was reported that around 127 people died in the tragedy at Kanjuruhan Stadium. Supporters and sports fans blame the police for using excessive force. The use of tear gas by police to disperse the violent crowd in the stadium is prohibited by the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA). The use of tear gas sparked panic, resulting in a fatal stampede in which many supporters, including 33 children, were rushed

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through several exit doors, suffocated by the tear gas, and trampled on. After news of the tragedy spread worldwide, many National and International institutions, communities, individuals, and even the President of Indonesia expressed his condolences via social media, especially on Twitter.

It is often avoided to talk about death directly because it is a sensitive topic. So, when discussing this subject, they like to use euphemism substitutes. When discussing death, English speakers, for example, use the term "passed away" instead of "died" to avoid frightening listeners (BaniMofarrej & Al-Haq, 2015). Speakers who are conscious of their language know that talking about death in public is considered impolite since it could startle, hurt, or offend listeners. Many football clubs in Indonesia and abroad sent their condolences for the sad accident following the Kanjuruhan incident. Certain terms should not be used in the virtual world, particularly on social media, as users are unaware that they are misusing the language.

Language is a vital component of culture and is also a means of transmitting it. Language is a social phenomenon and a social action and a tool for communication. Euphemism is the best choice for expression when thinking about correctly transmitting ideas or ideas that people do not wish to express clearly. Euphemisms are phrases that a speaker makes up to seem polite to the audience or other people. For example, discussing sensitive subjects like religion or death with others might easily make them feel uncomfortable. In order to comprehend why individuals with different linguistic origins and interpretations frequently need to communicate with the interlocutor in particular topics or situations, sociolinguistics then examines euphemism. Euphemisms can be modified with a single word, a phrase, a clause, or a string of words (Arif, 2015). This hyperbolic expression may be too offensive, taboo, repulsive, or contain too many negative connotations to accomplish the speaker's intended communication goal at that specific moment. Euphemisms are used to prevent embarrassing oneself, the other person, or the speaker. By utilizing euphemisms, one might avoid using language that is frightening, repulsive, or has other unpleasant connotations or expressions.

Allan and Burridge (2012) also discuss the metaphor in their book. He created a different approach to learning how individuals think, speak with a pleasant voice, and convey meaning. He discovered the euphemism behind it. He categorized the various euphemisms' sorts, specifically metaphors and the several types of hyperboles, then borrowed distortions from analogies. They are categorized as distortions, both internal and external borrowing. There are numerous ways to use euphemisms. But it can also refer to other things, such as concepts or phrases. He classified the euphemisms into various groups to ascertain their meaning. He calls them euphemisms most of the time, both positive and negative. Positive euphemisms often replace negative attitudes with names of occupations and use geographical names instead of using them impolitely. Negative euphemisms are often used in reference to death, intimate body parts, sex, and specific animals. Euphemisms can be broadly categorized based on their issues. According to Allan and Burridge (2020), there are different euphemisms. Euphemism categories come in a wide variety. Some authors present their theories regarding the euphemism type based on their study. They contend that various euphemisms have their roots in various forms. According to Allan and Burridge (2020), euphemism has three main categories: analogy, distortion, and borrowing. Each category involves some form of substitution, such as Metaphor and Hyperbole in terms of analogy, and distortions like shortening, acronyms, initialisms, abbreviations, and circumlocutions. Borrowing includes both internal and external borrowing.

Five functions of euphemism in culture are listed by Börjars and Burridge (2010); these functions are primarily based on the sociolinguistics approach, to put it another way, on euphemism and how it is used and reflected in society. These are euphemisms used as a taboo

barrier, to avoid offense, to obfuscate unfavorable concepts, to deceive the reader or listener as an elevating tool, and to demonstrate strength. Euphemism definitions can be found in domestic and international dictionaries (Richard, 2000). The usage of a word that is deemed to be less objectionable or insulting than another word. Euphemism is defined as "an inoffensive word or phrase replaced for one considered inappropriate or cruel, especially one associated with religion, sex, death, or excreta" in the Collins Dictionary's commentary on the word. Some concepts or actions should be represented using "better-sounding terms" instead of the basic terminology. People may avoid speaking about taboos in life, but occasionally, they must do so in social situations and language communication.

In this time of rapid technological advancement, social media users from Indonesia are highly sought-after. The one among them is the Twitter App. Google Play Store and the Apple Store both provide Twitter. By tweeting some words, news, and even a thread, people spread using Twitter to update the newest and hot news. On Twitter, International FC frequently uses the phrase "rejects all acts of violence, profound shock, and sadness, mourning the loss of the victims, God brings peace in your heart, tragic loss, etc." in their posts.

According to the Online Etymology Dictionary, euphemism is derived from a Greek word with two elements: "eu," which means "good," and "theme," which means "utterance." One of the many functions of euphemisms is to protect the speaker, writer, listener, or reader from embarrassment and offense (Linfoot-Ham, 2005, p. 228). The researcher has come to the conclusion that euphemisms are employed to soften or change harsh or unpleasant things, in accordance with the definition provided above. In other words, it is crucial to understand the social culture of a language to transform words that are spoken or heard in particular situations in a person's life into pleasant ones (softening or hiding unpleasant ideas), which can be more acceptable by anyone who hears them (Wardhaugh, 2002). Additionally, Hammoodi (2018) exhorts us to consider negative aspects and neutralize them to interact with language users successfully and comprehend responsible language use. Furthermore, euphemisms are used to substitute words with kinder or less specific ones, which is an improper or disrespectful statement, according to Holder (2008, p. 22). These days, a lot of people choose to publicly express their emotions rather than repressing their thoughts, which leads to the use of derogatory language when expressing condolences, particularly on social media. On social media, a lot of the solace remarks are thought to be impolite, improper, and liable to agitate others.

Nowadays, many individuals suppress their feelings and prefer to express them openly, resulting in using offensive language when offering condolences, especially on social media. Many sympathy comments on social media are regarded as rude and inappropriate and may lead to upset feelings. One piece of evidence that happened in social media is commenting negatively on the "Istri Polisi Probolinggo," which is trending on Twitter. There are many comments in one of the accounts on Twitter such as "*Mulutnya rapi banget kalo ngomong. Suaminya belum perwira dah begini kelakuannya, gmn klo dah berbulan berbulan berbulan berbulan?*". Translated into English becomes "Her mouth is very neat when she talks. Her husband is not yet a veteran, so he behaves like this, what if he becomes a star for months" cited Twitter account @papa_loren (2023), and "*LU PIKIR GA BISA BAYAR SEGITU DOANG, BUSET*", translated into English becomes "YOU CAN'T THINK IT CAN BE PAID RIGHT AWAY, OH MY GOD" said @kegblgnunfaedh (2023). To sum up, commenting on those words may cause an even more chaotic atmosphere. Besides, these comments include impolite and inappropriate comments made on social media.

There have been numerous studies investigating euphemism in many different contexts (Anna & Yang, 202; Obidkhon, 2021; Nuzulianda et al., 2018; Rasakumaran, 2018). First, Anna and Yang studied a diachronic evaluation of gender asymmetry in euphemism.

Then, in 2018, Rasakumaran published a study focusing on euphemism as a persuasive advertising strategy. This study focuses on euphemisms, which have been discovered to be a very effective persuasive technique for muting unpleasant expressions and averting uncomfortable circumstances for the intended audience. In the same year, Taofeek researched the same topic, which is euphemism: the commonplace of advertising culture. It investigates dominance, superiority, distinction, sociocultural affinity, and linkage deceptions uncovered. Nuzulianda et al. (2018) did a study on the political topic of euphemism in David Cameron's political speech on ISIS attacks. In a recent study in 2021, Obidkhon published a study on euphemism in modern English.

Therefore, by looking up to this circumstance, the researcher wants to focus on "Euphemism Study in Condolences Tweets by International FC towards the Kanjuruhan Tragedy." Based on the above research background, the researchers would like to base their investigation on the following questions: (1) What types of euphemisms have appeared in the condolences tweets by International FC towards the Kanjuruhan tragedy? (2) What are the most frequent utterances of Euphemism appearing in condolences tweets by International FC towards the Kanjuruhan tragedy based on its types?

II. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

In this research, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative method. According to Sahiruddin et al. (2021), qualitative research is an activity in which the observer is connected to environmental activities. The sample of this study focuses on International FC's tweets without placing a cap on the number of respondents due to the vast reach of social media platforms. This method is chosen because this study describes a social phenomenon, which is the strategy of absolute politeness used in the utterances of Twitter. This means that the goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals. Qualitative descriptive studies tend to draw from naturalistic inquiry, which purports a commitment to studying something in its natural state to the extent possible within the context of the research arena. In this research, the data source is the tweets from National and International FC, which were posted from 2nd October until 4th October 2022, containing euphemisms used as the data sources. The researcher chooses the data to obtain the most current data related to the tragedy.

2. Data Collection and Analysis

In this study, the researchers took several steps to collect data. First, they selected some hashtags from Twitter regarding the Kanjuruhan Tragedy. In the second step, they took screenshots of the tweets from International FC. It aims to discover the euphemisms used by International FC in their tweets.

The researchers underwent some procedures to analyze fifteen tweets. In this research, the researchers refer to theories on euphemism proposed by Burrige (2012) as the main framework and other relevant resources. To analyze the data collected from the tweets, the researchers first read each tweet to classify the types of euphemisms. After identifying all the euphemisms used, the researchers calculated their frequencies and subjected the most frequent ones to further analysis. For the qualitative analysis of frequently used euphemisms, the researchers consulted several books and online sources, especially the most recent ones, to explore the meanings, connotations, and possible controversies surrounding the frequently employed euphemisms.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

In this section, the researchers analyze the data based on the types of euphemisms: analogy, distortions, and borrowing in condolences tweets by internationals towards the Kanjuruhan tragedy on Twitter. The following examples were acquired from International FC and Foreign journalists and processed by Allan and Burrige's (2012) euphemism types. According to the following Table 1, these data were analyzed to identify the types of euphemisms and the frequency with which they appear for employing them.

Table 1. Classification Types of Euphemism Uttered

No	Utterances	Time	Source	Types
1	FC Bayern is deeply saddened by the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia and rejects all acts of violence . Our heartfelt thoughts are with all those affected.	02 October 2022 5:02 PM	@FCBayernEN	Analogy
2	Manchester United is deeply saddened by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. We send our sincere condolences to the victims, their families, and everyone affected.	02 October 2022 2:33 PM	@ManUtd	Analogy
3	We are saddened to learn of the events in Malang at the Kanjuruhan Stadium Indonesia today. Along with everyone who finds a connection through football, our thoughts are with everyone affected by this tragedy.	02 October 2022 3:23 PM	@Arsenal	Analogy
4	A moment of silence will be held prior to kick-off at all UEFA matches this week, in memory of the victims of the tragic events at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia.	04 October 2022	@UEFA	Distortion
5	FC Barcelona is pained by the tragic events at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia and rejects all acts of violence both on and off the field. Our heartfelt condolences go out to the families and friends of the victims.	02 October 2022 3:32 PM	@FCBarcelona	Distortion
6	Official: There will be a minute of silence in the matches of #LaLiga as a sign of condolences for the tragedy that occurred in Indonesia yesterday. At least 14 people have died in a stampede at a football match that has become one of the world's worst stadium disasters.	02 October 2022 3:17 PM	@eurofootcom	Distortion
7	We are deeply saddened by the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, Indonesia. Football should be a safe haven for communities to come together and enjoy the beautiful game. We send our sincere condolences to the	02 October 2022 12:26 AM	@ChicagoFire	Analogy

victims, their families, and all those affected.

8	Everybody at Newport County AFC is deeply saddened by the events at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia. Our thoughts are with everyone affected by this tragedy.	02 October 2022 5:13 PM	@NewportCounty	Distortion
9	The Football Association of Thailand under the Patronage of his Majesty the King, extends our heartfelt condolences to the football family of Indonesia. We share our sympathies to all those affected by the tragic loss .	02 October 2022 05:13 PM	@Changsuek_TH	Analogy
10	Our thoughts are with everyone affected by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. No one should go to a football match and not to come home .	02 October 2022	@SevillaFC_ENG	Analogy
11	#LUFUC is deeply saddened by the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, Indonesia. Our thoughts are with all those affected at this time.	02 October 2022 3:43 PM	@LUFUC	Distortion
12	We are deeply saddened by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. There should never be violence at a football match. The thoughts at everyone at Ajax with all those affected.	02 October 2022 3:47 PM	@AFCAjax	Analogy
13	Major League Soccer joins the global soccer community in mourning the loss of the victims of the tragic events yesterday at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia. Our thoughts are with the families of the victims, those injured, and everyone impacted by this tragedy.	03 October 2022 12:08 AM	@MLS	Analogy
14	“On behalf of European football, I would like to express our profound shock and sadness at last night’s appalling events in East Java’s Kanjuruhan Stadium. Our community sends its sympathy and solidarity to everyone affected by this tragedy.” UEFA President, Aleksander Ceferin	02 October 2022 09:03 PM	@UEFA	Analogy
15	My thoughts are with the victims, their families and everyone affected by tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. I pray God brings peace to your hearts .	02 October 2022 7:19 PM	@berylylubala	Analogy

After the data was represented, the researchers analyzed and classified the data based on the types of euphemisms. In this discussion, the researchers use the types of euphemisms based on the theory by Allan and Burridge (2012). A thorough explanation of the findings is as follows:

Analogy Types

(Allan and Burrige, 2012), an analogy is the comparison of two fundamentally unrelated entities. A complex topic is frequently explained using an analogy with something more generic or simpler to comprehend. Analogy simplifies comparisons and focuses on complex subjects. In this type, there are two types of analogy based on the data: metaphor and hyperbole.

Table 2. Classification of Analogy Types

No	Data	Types
1.	FC Bayern is deeply saddened by the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia and rejects all acts of violence . Our heartfelt thoughts are with all those affected.	Hyperbole
2.	Manchester United is deeply saddened by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. We send our sincere condolences to the victims, their families, and everyone affected.	Metaphor
3.	We are saddened to learn of the events in Malang at the Kanjuruhan Stadium Indonesia today. Along with everyone who finds a connection through football, our thoughts are with everyone affected by this tragedy.	Hyperbole
4.	We are deeply saddened by the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, Indonesia. Football should be a safe haven for communities to come together and enjoy the beautiful game. We send our sincere condolences to the victims, their families, and all those affected.	Metaphor
5.	The Football Association of Thailand under the Patronage of his Majesty the King, extends our heartfelt condolences to the football family of Indonesia. We share our sympathies to all those affected by the tragic loss .	Metaphor
6.	Our thoughts are with everyone affected by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. No one should go to a football match and not to come home .	Hyperbole
7.	We are deeply saddened by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. There should never be violence at a football match. The thoughts at everyone at Ajax with all those affected.	Hyperbole
8.	Major League Soccer joins the global soccer community in mourning the loss of the victims of the tragic events yesterday at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia. Our thoughts are with the families of the victims, those injured, and everyone impacted by this tragedy.	Hyperbole
9.	“On behalf of European football, I would like to express our profound shock and sadness at last night’s appalling events in East Java’s Kanjuruhan Stadium. Our community sends its sympathy and solidarity to everyone affected by this tragedy.” UEFA President, Aleksander Ceferin	Hyperbole
10.	My thoughts are with the victims, their families and everyone affected by tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. I pray God brings peace to your hearts .	Hyperbole

Based on the data's representation, the researchers examined and categorized it according to several euphemisms. The following provides a detailed description of the findings:

Datum 1

“FC Bayern is deeply saddened by the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia and rejects all acts of violence. Our heartfelt thoughts are with all those affected”

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. Hyperbole is the first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message. The FC Bayern EN writer, attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the tragedy will not take many victims and violence. To pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @FCBayernEN, the author uses phrases that appear to have exaggerated connotations. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 2

“Manchester United is deeply saddened by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. We send our sincere condolences to the victims, their families, and everyone affected”

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. The first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated in order to convey an exaggerated message is a metaphor. The Manchester United writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning.

Therefore, this tweet implies that the author expresses his condolences with overreaction. The author uses phrases with exaggerated connotations to pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @ManUtd. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 3

“We are saddened to learn of the events in Malang at the Kanjuruhan Stadium Indonesia today. Along with everyone who finds a connection through football, our thoughts are with everyone affected by this tragedy.”

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. Hyperbole is the first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message. The Arsenal writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the tragedy may have claimed many deaths and minor and severe injuries. To pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @Arsenal, the author attempts to use phrases that appear to have exaggerated connotations. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 4

“The tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, Indonesia deeply saddens us. Football should be a haven for communities to come together and enjoy the beautiful game. We send our sincere condolences to the victims, their families, and all those affected”

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. The first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message is a metaphor. The Chicago Fire writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that football should be a safe place for fellow supporters to gather on a football field, not to be used as a place of unfortunate tragedy. To pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @ChicagoFire, the author uses phrases that appear to have exaggerated

connotations. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 5

*“The Football Association of Thailand, under the Patronage of His Majesty the King, extends our heartfelt condolences to the football family of Indonesia. We share our sympathies to all those affected by the **tragic loss**”*

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. The first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated in order to convey an exaggerated message is a metaphor. The Chang Suek TH writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the tragedy claimed many victims, and this sad news was heard all over the world, especially in the world of football. The author uses phrases with exaggerated connotations to pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @Changsuek_TH. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 6

*“Our thoughts are with everyone affected by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. **No one should go to a football match and not come home**”*

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. Hyperbole is the first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message. The Sevilla FC writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that **the tragedy will not take many victims and violence**. To pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @SevillaFC_ENG, the author uses phrases that appear to have exaggerated connotations. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 7

*“The tragedy in Malang, Indonesia deeply saddens us. **There should never be violence at a football match**. The thoughts of everyone at Ajax, with all those affected”*

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. Hyperbole is the first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message. The AFC Ajax writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the football match will not take many victims and violence. To pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @AFCAjax, the author uses phrases that appear to have exaggerated connotations. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 8

*“Major League Soccer joins the global soccer community in **mourning the loss of the victims** of the tragic events yesterday at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia. Our thoughts are with the families of the victims, those injured, and everyone impacted by this tragedy”*

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that is used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. Hyperbole is the first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message. The Major League Soccer writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the tragedy had taken many victims after the football match. To pique

readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @MLS, the author uses phrases that appear to have exaggerated connotations. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 9

*“On behalf of European football, I would like to express our **profound shock and sadness** at last night’s appalling events in East Java’s Kanjuruhan Stadium. Our community sends its sympathy and solidarity to everyone affected by this tragedy”*

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. Hyperbole is the first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message. The UEFA writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the football club overseas was shocked and sad to hear about the tragedy. To pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @UEFA, the author uses phrases that appear to have exaggerated connotations. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 10

*“My thoughts are with the victims, their families, and everyone affected by the tragedy in Malang, Indonesia. I pray **God brings peace to your hearts**”*

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. Hyperbole is the first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message. The Beryly Lubala writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies the balance and serenity of body, mind, and spirit while relying on God's strength and grace. The author uses phrases with exaggerated connotations to pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @Berylylubala. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Distortion Types

According to Allan and Burrige (2012), Distortion is a generic euphemistic technique used to disguise banned words and alter harsh phrases in many ways. The distortion substitution process has three components. In this research, the researchers found five distortion types: acronyms.

Table 3. Classification of Distortion Types

No.	Data	Type
1.	A moment of silence will be held prior to kick-off at all UEFA matches this week, in memory of the victims of the tragic events at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia.	Acronym
2.	FC Barcelona is pained by the tragic events at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia and rejects all acts of violence both on and off the field. Our heartfelt condolences go out to the families and friends of the victims.	Acronym
3.	Official: There will be a minute of silence in the matches of #LaLiga as a sign of condolences for the tragedy that occurred in Indonesia yesterday. At least 14 people have died in a stampede at a football match that has become one of the world’s worst stadium disasters.	Acronym

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|----|---|---------|
| 4. | Everybody at Newport County AFC is deeply saddened by the events at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia. Our thoughts are with everyone affected by this tragedy. | Acronym |
| 5. | #LUFC is deeply saddened by the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, Indonesia. Our thoughts are with all those affected at this time. | Acronym |
-

Based on the data's representation, the researchers examined and categorized it according to several euphemisms. The following provides a detailed description of the findings:

Datum 1

“A moment of silence will be held prior to kick-off at all UEFA matches this week, in memory of the victims of the tragic events at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia”

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. The first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message is distortion. The UEFA writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that UEFA means the Union of European Football Association. To pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @UEFA, the author uses phrases that appear to have exaggerated connotations. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 2

“FC Barcelona is pained by the tragic events at Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia and rejects all acts of violence both on and off the field. Our heartfelt condolences go out to the families and friends of the victims”

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. The first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message is distortion. The FC Barcelona writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the word FC means Football Club, which in British English is an abbreviation for Football Club in Britain. The author uses phrases with exaggerated connotations to pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @FCBarcelona. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 3

“Official: there will be a minute silence in the matches of #LaLiga as a sign of condolences for the tragedy that occurred in Indonesia yesterday. At least 14 people have died in a stampede at a football match that has become one of the world's worst stadium disasters.”

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. The first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message is distortion. The Eurofootcom writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the word LaLiga means The League in English, which is the commonly used name for the Spanish first-division football league. The author uses phrases with exaggerated connotations to pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @Eurofootcom. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 4

“The events at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Indonesia deeply sadden everybody at Newport County AFC. Our thoughts are with everyone affected by this tragedy”

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. The first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated in order to convey an exaggerated message is distortion. The Newport County writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the word AFC means Association Football Club. Newport County Association Football Club is a professional football team in the South Wales city of Newport. The author uses phrases with exaggerated connotations to pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @NewportCounty. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Datum 5

"#LUFCL is deeply saddened by the tragedy at the Kanjuruhan Stadium in Malang, Indonesia. Our thoughts are with all those affected at this time"

The euphemisms in this term are of the kind that are used to analogize a portion of an exaggeration. The first euphemism that gives off the idea of being exaggerated to convey an exaggerated message is distortion. The LUFCL writer attempts to establish a claim from this tweet that appears to exaggerate a word from its original meaning. Therefore, this tweet implies that the word LUFCL means Leeds United Football Club, a professional football team called Leeds United Football Club in Leeds, West Yorkshire, England. To pique readers' curiosity when they read this tweet from @LUFCL, the author uses phrases that appear to have exaggerated connotations. In news writing, words deemed difficult for readers to grasp are preferable to deadly ones.

Discussion

This research is guided by the theory of Allan and Burridge (2012). As a result, 15 International Football Club tweets were analyzed and classified. Of the three main categories of euphemisms raised by Allan and Burridge, only two categories were found in the International Football Club's tweets expressing condolences for the Kanjuruhan tragedy, namely the categories of analogy and distortion. Of the 15 existing tweets, it was found that ten tweets were euphemisms in the analogy category, while the remaining five were euphemisms in the distortion category. The International Football Club chose the euphemism to express its condolences for the Kanjuruhan tragedy so that readers can more readily accept the message conveyed. This research indicates that the public uses euphemistic sentences in the analogy category because the message can be easily transferred to the reader.

The most frequent euphemism in the 15 International Football Club tweets was "Deeply saddened by the tragedy...". Instead of using expressions of disappointment regarding the tragedy that occurred in the dominion of football, the International Football Club prefers to use euphemistic sentences to simultaneously convey sympathy and empathy and be more readily accepted by netizens. The mention of 'deeply saddened' is related to the euphemism category analogous to hyperbole, where the Cambridge Dictionary defines 'saddened' as an expression to make someone sad. Therefore, saying 'deeply saddened' is believed to reduce tension in an interaction.

Based on the two categories of euphemism analogies, namely hyperbole, and metaphor, the study found that the use of euphemisms clearly shows that the public widely uses hyperbole in conveying sentences that aim to express empathy. Hyperbole is used to convince someone to believe a sentence and is indirectly persuasive to the reader. Allan and Burridge's (2012) approach has confirmed this context by detailing hyperbolic euphemisms as an exaggeration. Research by Balakrishnan et al. (2020) also stated hyperbole as a form of euphemism.

In categorizing distorted euphemisms in this research, it was found that the abbreviation 'FC' was most often used, namely the abbreviation of the sentence 'Football Club.'

Abbreviations make it easier for message recipients to digest the speaker's sentences. As a form of euphemism, it is believed that the purpose of using euphemistic language styles in tweets or sharing news or messages in other online media is politeness and comfort so as not to offend feelings and not create an unpleasant impression as stated (Oktaviani et al., 2023).

It was found that euphemisms are polite expressions used in words or phrases to hide unpleasant ideas in a language function when communicating. This is slightly different from what Dwi (2023) stated, where euphemisms are used as assumptions conventionally interpreted as an assumption for another meaning. In conclusion, the euphemisms used in the phrases or intent of tweets posted by each football club play an essential role in forming a sense, and euphemisms have many advantages in grouping tweets where each tweet sentence can subtly demonstrate the intent and purpose. Moreover, emotions with different structures are used directly as condolence for the Kanjuruhan tragedy. Euphemisms can also replace phrases or words that are unpleasant to read and avoid misunderstandings, which, in this research, are also very sensitive because of problems related to differences in culture and knowledge between countries.

CONCLUSION

The researchers have concluded as a result of the analysis. The phenomenon of euphemism affects how language is utilized in communities. Euphemisms can also be present in the language we use regularly. There were euphemisms and readily understood meanings in the words that were neither offensive nor rude. This research demonstrates the many euphemism types. The study discovered 15 pieces of information, including ten different forms of analogies and five different distortions in condolences tweets by the International Football Club towards Kanjuruhan Tragedy. Several euphemistic expressions, including metaphors, hyperboles, acronyms, and abbreviations, are separated into sentences, phrases, and words. One category examined in this study is borrowing, which the Football Club should mention in condolence tweets.

The desire to convey various emotions may be the primary motive for using Twitter because it provides an open forum for people to express themselves and share their opinions. Swearing can strengthen unity and encourage good outcomes when used appropriately, making it a crucial communication component. Euphemisms must be controlled to be correctly utilized in spoken communication or online media. Mass media may have expanded quickly as a communication and entertainment tool that reflects societal realities. With so many variations, some of them linked to aims, the creation or use of euphemisms is an intriguing topic. Based on the above conclusion, the researcher has some recommendations for the following researcher who is interested in exploring the same issue. First, besides Allan and Burrige, other ideas may be used in conducting euphemism topics. Second, additional sources can be examined, such as news readings and flyers or posters pasted on the streets.

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