

EUPHEMISM

Euphemisms are used to substitute terms or expressions that may be regarded too direct, harsh, or unpleasant with ones that are more palatable or courteous to avoid offending others. To express a particular idea, especially with delicate, taboo, or complex matters, it is common to choose a term or phrase that is less explicit or aggressive. Euphemisms are used to replace harsher words with ones that are easier to digest or less likely to cause offense. They are often employed when sensitivity is required, such as when discussing death, body functions, or other taboo or delicate subjects.

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Q1: To begin, what exactly is meant by the term "euphemism"?

- A: A hyperbole: a statement used for emphasis;
 - B: A figure of speech used to substitute inappropriate or harsh language;
 - C: A sort of rhyme used in poetry;
 - D: A simple and direct method of conveying an idea.
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Q2: To what extent do each of the following serve as euphemisms?

- A: "He dropped dead."
 - B: "The storm was as fierce as a lion."
 - C: "She's a genius."
 - D: "I'm so hungry, I could eat a cow."
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Q3: Euphemisms, conversely, are meant to make the language seem more upscale and refined.

- A: True
 - B: False
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Q4: The usage of euphemisms begs the question:

- A: To throw off the listener or reader
 - B: To stretch the truth for dramatic effect
 - C: To broach taboo or objectionable subjects
 - D: To break down complicated concepts
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Q5: Which euphemism substitutes a nebulous or oblique expression for an explicit one?

- A: Euphemisms may be classified as either lexical or grammatical.
 - B: Distinctive forms of euphemism include
 - C: Relative euphemism and
 - D: Dysphemism.
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Q6: To what extent do euphemisms cause the following?

- A: Minimizing possible offense or pain;
 - B: Preserving social peace;
 - C: Introducing uncertainty
 - D: Misunderstanding;
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Q7: What does a euphemism's antonym mean? Types of Figurative Language:

- A: Hyperbole
 - B: Dysphemism
 - C: Alliteration
 - D: Simile
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Q8: Which of the following is a dysphemism?

- A: "He's a little overweight."
 - B: "She has a beautiful voice."
 - C: "We're cutting back as a company."
 - D: "He just likes to sit around all day."
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Q9: Euphemisms never change the intended meaning of a word as false.

- A: True
 - B: False
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Q10: Using euphemisms is done for which of the following reasons?

- A: To be courteous and not cause offense;
 - B: To state one's thoughts clearly and unambiguously;
 - C: To handle delicate matters;
 - D: To uphold established rules and customs
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Answers

Q1: B - A figure of speech used to substitute inappropriate or harsh language;

Q2: A - "He dropped dead."

Q3: B - False

Q4: C - To broach taboo or objectionable subjects

Q5: B - Distinctive forms of euphemism include

Q6: C - Introducing uncertainty

Q7: B - Dysphemism

Q8: D - "He just likes to sit around all day."

Q9: B - False

Q10: B - To state one's thoughts clearly and unambiguously;