CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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This chapter consists of two parts. The first part presents the summary and the conclusion of this study. The second part is the suggestion which is expected to contribute to people those who deal with semantics, especially on vagueness.

5.1 Summary and Conclusion

In indirect communication where there is no two ways dialogue for immediate clarification, misinterpretation and misunderstanding may occur. Newspaper as one of the examples of indirect communication is used as the media in this analysis. In this case, the writer analysis *Jawa Pos* Newspaper issued on 21- 27 May 2001, especially on the "Metropolis" section.

This study concerns with the matter of vagueness where the writer wants to find out any vagueness in the news of "Metropolis", then identify each of the emerging vagueness based on the parameter and finally she finds the types of vagueness that most frequently appears. The term of vagueness itself means lack of specification (Kempson, 1977:124). According to him, there are four types of vagueness which the writer, afterward, uses as the parameter of this study. Those types are referential vagueness, indeterminacy of meaning of an item or phrase, lack of specification in the meaning of an item, and the last is disjunction in the specification of the meaning of an item.

Since the writer only takes a week edition, it is impossible to analyze all the 67 news. Therefore, in order to overcome this problem, the writer uses systematic random sampling, where every 7th member is selected. At last, she gets ten news to be analyzed.

In this study, she determines to use a qualitative descriptive as the research design because the writer acts as an analyst and she has an important role in giving some possible interpretations to get the finding of the study. Therefore, in doing the study, the writer functioned as the main instrument.

After analyzing the data, she identifies that there are only two types of vagueness, which are found in the news analyzed. The types are referential vagueness (the 1st type) and lack of specification in the meaning of an item (the 3rd type). From eighteen vagueness, the writer clarifies that there are two vagueness which can be categorized as the first type and sixteen vagueness categorized as the third type. Furthermore, the first type reaches 11,1 % and the third type reaches 88,9 %. However, there are also two news which contain no vagueness as each has been delivered clearly. As the conclusion, the type of vagueness, which most frequently appears, is the third type.

There are some reasons why there are only two types which appear in the news of "Metropolis" section of *Jawa Pos* Newspaper. Related to chapter II, the language used in newspaper must be understandable and clear. Moreover, when the journalists write news, they must pay attention to the clarity because newspapers' aims are to inform and convey the latest information to the great numbers of people. In fact, the language used in *Jawa Pos* Newspaper, generally,

has been clear although in some cases, the writer still finds some vague words and phrases in it. It is caused by the meaning of the words and phrases used are too specific, so it is hard to be applied to a certain object. In addition, the journalist also often uses words and phrases which meaning is too general, which cause some interpretations. Those kinds of reasons open the possibility of the emergence of vagueness, especially of the first and the third types.

5.2 Suggestions

This study can, hopefully, give a comprehension view about the language of newspaper. It proves that actually in the newspaper especially in *Jawa Pos* Newspaper some vagueness are still found, eventhough it has the most readers in Surabaya. However, this thesis is far from complete and perfect analysis. It still has some shortcomings that cannot be covered by the writer, such as the limited data. Therefore, the writer does not claim that in other newspapers, only the first and the third types of vagueness will also appear. Using other kinds of newspapers maybe have different result.

In addition, this thesis can be used as a basic knowledge for further research in the field of semantic, especially on vagueness. This research can be expanded, for example by analyzing the articles and news in magazines, in tabloid, or in the other newspapers.

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