

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

Mass media is one of the written discourses, which becomes one of the communication media. It is a tool to get information, analyze events, and criticize people, even to influence and convince people. The forms of discourse in tabloid tend to provoke and influence the readers, besides analyzing such events. Most discourses of tabloid do not provide qualified information, except to exaggerate the situation and spread unclear gossips.

The political discourse of mass media, especially tabloids in Indonesia have presented new political discourses, since the reformation era. Many tabloids compete to perform more bravely and critically through the forms of discourse, which are extended. In this case, the journalist has a very important role in composing the news. Oposisi as one of the political tabloids in Indonesia is representative to be the study sample of discourse analysis on Indonesian political tabloid.

According to Communication science, sign is a very important element in the process of communication. Since the object of the study in this case is considered as the process of communication, the writer uses semiotic approach. Semiotic itself is the study of sign. Here the writer tries to discover the forms of the discourse as sign, afterwards she applies in the Peirce's semiotic concept.

The results of the study can be concluded as follow:

1. The forms of discourse as sign that are extended in Isu Utama column of Oposisi Tabloid are obtained using Halliday's concept. It consists of field of discourse, tenor of discourse and mode of discourse. Based on those three concepts, the forms of the discourse in Isu Utama are found out to be political current issues with many symbols.
2. The role of context in interpretation in this case consists of: the journalist as the addressor, the reader as the addressee, the topics; are those which are most discussed around the week and the month when the tabloid published (current issues), the language style which is informal, simple, persuasive and the key of the discourse as the persuasive informative discourse.
3. The relation between sign (the forms of the discourse) and the signified (the journalist) is described based on Peirce's semiotic approach in the triangle model. It consists of sign, object and interpretant which relates each other. Sign refers to the object, i.e. the event of the news. The object itself is the result of the journalist's concept of thought (interpretant). The interaction between interpretant and the object will result on the forms of the discourse which have meaning. The concept of thought of the journalist tends to be influenced by the culture and ideology in which he maintains.

4.2. Suggestion

The reissuing of political discourse with brave and provocative performance often causes conflict, as some people feel harmed because of the wrong news or even the incorrect language use. However it should not be banned because that kind of the discourse might provide new concepts and input to the Indonesian political discourse as the process of maturity in politics.

There are several factors that should be noticed both by the journalist and the reader in order to avoid misunderstanding. Several factors that should be noticed by the journalist are 1. The carefulness of the journalist, in this case he should not only provoke and spread the unclear gossips but also should prove the news as fact, 2. The correct use of language, 3. The involvement of a linguist in the editorial staff (the journalist team), in this case a linguist's duty is to correct the use of the language. Besides, factor that the reader also should be noticed is to be wise in interpreting everything in the discourse based on the social and situational context.



BIBLIOGRAPHY