

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION and SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

Communication becomes an important thing in society since it can be used to express people's feeling and thoughts or ideas to others. In that regard, clarity is crucial in the effort to make other people understand what they feel and what they think. Unfortunately, not all people are concerned with this factor when they have a communication with the others.

This study concerns the matter of vagueness in meaning. The writer attempts to find out any vagueness in the news reports of *Surabaya Kita*, and identify each instance of the occurring vagueness. The term of 'vagueness' itself means lack of specification (Kempson, 1977:124). According to her, there are 4 types of vagueness which the writer used as the parameter of this study. Those types are referential vagueness, indeterminacy of vagueness, lack of specification in the meaning of an item, and disjunction in the specification.

Since the writer is interested in analyzing this vagueness, she chose *Surabaya Kita* sub section on *Jawa Timur* section of *Kompas* daily newspaper as the focus of her analysis. In doing this study, the writer used the qualitative design because she analyzes the content of the data objectively and systematically by reviewing the theory sources in order to explore the specific issues of vagueness. For the data source of this study, as many as 18 news reports were taken as the representatives using systematic random sampling.

After analyzing the data, the writer found that not all the news reports contain vagueness which is significant to the context. There are only 16 out of 18 news reports which contain some vagueness. In further analysis, it is identified that only 2 types of vagueness occur in those news reports. They are type 2 called indeterminacy of meaning and type 3 called lack of specification in the meaning of an item.

From 75 vague words or phrases found here, there are only 14 regarded as indeterminacy of meaning and 61 regarded as lack of specification. In other words, the vagueness in these news reports consist 18% indeterminacy of meaning and 82% lack of specification. Based on this fact, she concluded type 3 is the type of vagueness which most frequently emerge in *Surabaya Kita* sub section of *Kompas* newspaper.

There are some reasons why there are only two types which appear in the news of *Surabaya Kita* sub section of *Kompas* newspaper. The language used in newspaper must be understandable and clear. Moreover, when the journalists write the 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 *Kompas* newspaper, generally, is clear although in some cases the writer still finds some vague words and phrases in it. It is because the meanings of the words and phrases used are unspecific, so it is hard to be assigned to a certain object. In addition, the journalist also often uses words or phrases whose meaning is too general, which causes some interpretations. Those reasons open the possibility of the emergence of vagueness, especially type 2 and type 3.

4.2 Suggestion

As stated in the chapter I, the findings of this study can give contribution to the students who learn vagueness as part of semantics. The language in newspaper should be clear in such a way so that its meaning can be understandable. Apparently, there is still some vagueness found in news reports of *Kompas* newspaper so that it can cause misinterpretation.

For further research in vagueness, the writer suggests that it can be expanded, for example by analyzing the articles or news in magazine, tabloid, novel, scientific literature, or making comparison of the vagueness between one newspaper with another. By doing so, she thinks that those studies can be used as an aid to develop the learning of vagueness as part of semantics.

BIBLIOGRAPHY