

**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSION**

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#### 5.1. Summary

Communication becomes an important thing in society since it can be used to express the people's feeling and the people's thinking to the others. In that regard, one thing as the main role in their effort to make other people understand what they feel and what they think is clarity. Unfortunately, not all people concern on this factor when they have a communication with the others.

In this case, the writer uses four types of vagueness from Kempson (1977) as the basic parameters of her analysis. In the first type, Kempson defines referential vagueness as a vagueness where the meaning of the lexical item is in principle clear enough, but it may be hard to decide whether or not the item can be applied to certain object. On the other hand, the second type entitled indeterminacy of meaning means a vagueness where the meaning itself of an item seems indeterminate. While on the third type, lack of specification in the meaning of an item, the meaning is clear but is only generally specified. At last, disjunction in the specification of the meaning of an item as the fourth type means a vagueness where the meaning involves an either or statement of different interpretation possibilities.

Since the writer is interested in analyzing this vagueness, she chooses "Reader's Column" in Jawa Pos Newspaper as the subject of her analysis. This column contains some letters which are written by ordinary people (not by journalist) for some purposes such as: to complain, suggest, criticize, and so on.

column contains some letters which are written by ordinary people (not by journalist) for some purposes such as: to complain, suggest, criticize, and so on.

In analyzing this subject of the study, the writer uses the qualitative content analysis research as her research design because she analyzes the manifest content of data objectively and systematically by reviewing the theory sources in order to explore the specific issues of vagueness. In this case, the writer as the researcher has a great role in analyzing and interpreting the data to get the result of this study. However, the data source for this study are taken as many as 14 letters as the representatives using systematic random sampling.

After analyzing the data, the writer finds out that there are not all the letters contain some vagueness which is significant to the context. Obviously, there are only 10 out of 14 letters which contain some significant vagueness. In further analysis, it is identified that only two types of vagueness which emerge in those letters. They are the first type called referential vagueness and the third type called lack of specification in the meaning of an item.

From 21 vagueness found here, there are only 2 vagueness regarded as referential vagueness and as many as 19 vagueness regarded as lack of specification in the meaning of an item. In other words, the vagueness in these letters consist of 9,5% referential vagueness and 90,5% lack of specification in the meaning of an item. Based on these facts, she concludes that the third type is the type of vagueness which most frequently emerge on "Reader's Column" in Jawa Pos Newspaper.

Relating to the theory of writing and language in newspaper stated in chapter II, it is said that clarity becomes the most important factor in having understandable communication. In facts, the result of this study shows that there are some vagueness emerging in "Reader's Column" of Jawa Pos Newspaper. However, not all vagueness influence readers in their effort of understanding the context. Only significant vagueness may cause readers to come to misunderstand/misinterpret the message conveyed and this becomes becomes the focus of the study .

## **5.2. Suggestion**

As stated in the first chapter, the findings of this study can give contribution to the students who learn vagueness as a part of semantics. Theoretically, the language in newspaper should be clear in such a way so that it can be understandable. Apparently, there is still some vagueness found in newspaper especially in "Reader's Column" of Jawa Pos Newspaper so that it can cause misunderstanding/misinterpretation.

For further research in vagueness, the writer suggests that they can also utilize data from magazines, academic writings, or brochures. By doing that, she thinks that those studies can be used as an aid to develop the learning of vagueness as a part of semantics.

Moreover, in significance of the study is also stated that this study can also give contribution to other people in general who want to make a good writing. Here the writer suggests that they concern on clarity and try to avoid vagueness when they want the readers to really understand the message conveyed.

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