

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Three problems are addressed in this study, namely the inquiry on types of logical meaning in INSTs, investigation on the dominant type of logical meaning and explanation on the occurrence of the dominant type. Twenty four texts from publications of four Indonesian newspapers (K, R, W and SIB) were selected as the sample texts to respond the three problems of the thesis. After analyzing the texts with reference to SFL theory, conclusions are drawn and in relation to the findings of this study suggestions are staged as the following.

A. Conclusions

1. Based on SFL theory, nine types of logical meaning are found in INSTs. In addition, another type of logical meaning called pseudo projection is found, making ten categories of logical meaning in INSTs. The nine types are (1) paratactic elaboration, (2) paratactic extension, (3) paratactic enhancement, (4) paratactic locution, (5) hypotactic elaboration, (6) hypotactic extension, (7) hypotactic enhancement, (8) hypotactic locution, and (9) hypotactic idea. The category of pseudo projection indicates that pseudo projection looks like a projection. Convincingly, it is not a projection on the basis that pseudo projection is a single clause whereas a projection is constituted by at least two clauses.

2. Of the ten categories of the logical meaning, the logical meaning of hypotactic locution dominantly occurs in INSTs with the proportion of almost one third (29.75%) of the total occurrences of logical meaning.
3. The dominant occurrence of hypotactic locution is due to the fact that the journalists or reporters in the majority of INSTs project (or report in traditional grammatical term) reality to the readers. Consequently, the use of projection or reported speech (in traditional terminology) is dominant. This is sought in the social context of INSTs, specifically in the situation where the journalist represents reality (social or natural) in linguistic experience. Both in the situations of reporting natural phenomena (such as flood, land slide and drought) and social phenomena (such as theft, ornerly, accidents, and press conferences) the journalists are required to justify their publications by quoting or referring to the authorities' statements. The references result in the use of hypotactic locution (SFL terminology) or reported speech. Thus, the journalists' linguistic experiences are further represented (or *projected* in SFL terminology) in other linguistic experiences. The second representation results in newspaper story texts.

B Suggestions

In relation to the findings of this study, suggestions are staged as the follows:

1. It is suggested that news writers or journalists should apply the findings of the study. Specifically they should proportionally apply the ten types of logical meanings in the news story texts.

2. As the use of pseudo projection is typical in INTs, it is suggested that further studies on the type of logical meaning should be conducted. It is advised that various types of text, such as those of literary works should be included by which better descriptions of the pseudo projection is obtained.
3. It is suggested that students of (applied) linguistics should be exposed to a wide range of journalistic texts. This study is concerned with printed texts of journalism. The students will get further horizons of journalistic discourse if they are exposed to texts in electronic media, such as those of the television broadcasting or internet

