

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this stage, the researcher reviewed the data and drew conclusions based on the findings. Subsequently, the results were compared with previous studies.

5.1 Conclusions

There are some points to be concluded in this study:

1. Semantic analysis concerns the interpretation and meaning of words, phrases, sentences, or symbols within a language. It explores how signs and symbols connect to their representations, studying meaning, reference, and context in both natural and formal languages. Semantic analysis delves into how meaning is structured, comprehended, and conveyed, examining the interrelationships among various meanings expressed through linguistic forms.
2. Stylistics, also known as stylistica, involves the investigation and examination of style within language, especially in literary and rhetorical contexts. It focuses on analyzing the unique linguistic characteristics and methods employed by an author or speaker, such as vocabulary selection, sentence construction, tone, figurative language, and rhetorical strategies. The goal of stylistics is to comprehend how these elements enhance the effectiveness, emotiveness, and overall influence of a text. Through stylistic analysis, researchers can gain understanding into the author's intentions, the interpretation of the text, and its impact on the audience.

3. Rhetoric is considered as the study of how language is strategically to persuade, influence, and shape understanding within discourse. It involves analyzing how speakers or writers employ linguistic resources, such as figures of speech, emphasis, and stylistic devices, to construct arguments, convey ideologies, and establish authority.
4. Syntactic or syntax, refers to the study of the rules and principles governing the structure of sentences and phrases in language. It examines how words and phrases are combined to form grammatically correct and meaningful sentences. Syntax encompasses the arrangement of words (word order), the relationships between different parts of a sentence (such as subject-verb agreement and the placement of modifiers), and the overall grammatical structure that dictates how ideas are expressed within a linguistic framework.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, there are some suggestions for the further study:

1. The microstructure aspect refers to the detailed analysis of small-scale linguistic elements within a text or discourse. It involves examining individual words, phrases, sentences, and rhetorical devices used by speakers or writers to convey meaning, shape discourse, and influence interpretation. Microstructure analysis focuses on semantic nuances, syntactic structures, stylistic choices, and rhetorical strategies employed to achieve specific communicative goals within a broader context. In critical discourse analysis, for example, microstructure analysis helps uncover how language choices

contribute to the construction of social meaning, power dynamics, and ideological positions within discourse. This approach is typical in linguistic theory. In essence, meanings are conceptual entities that can vary in complexity, corresponding to the complexity of the expressions they represent. Depending on the semantic framework used, these meanings can be described in abstract terms or in more concrete terms, which are the cognitive representations of language users linked to general linguistic expressions or specific discourses.

2. To the lectures and students, it suggested to explore the microstructure aspect in different issues. This study primarily centred its investigation on the netizens comments - related to Mario Dandy news on Detikcom Twitter (X) since it went viral. By exploring diverse issues, it expects the varieties of microstructures which are not only semantic and stylistica aspect. Furthermore, the researcher can conduct subsequent research related to the other netizens comments on a social media platform as Twitter (X).
3. Last, to the readers is suggested to expand their research of additional facets within this study of CDA by Van Dijk, particularly concerning the microstructures of discourse encompassing semantic and stylistica, also another factors. These aspects aim to provide deeper insights into the deep knowledge of critical discourse analysis (CDA). Although most semantic theories incorporate concepts like interpretation, meaning, reference, intension, extension, truth values, or facts, and primarily aim to establish rules for assigning meaning units, such as propositions, to expressions in natural or

formal languages, we do not need to restrict ourselves to these traditional notions of abstract linguistic, philosophical, or logical theories.

