

**READER'S INTERPRETATION ON SOCIAL CRITICISM  
TOWARD SOEHARTO FOUND IN TRUCK GRAFFITI**

**THESIS**

**BY**

**IKE MELIANA  
NIM 105110101111087**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2014**

## ABSTRACT

Meliana, Ike. 2014. **Reader's Interpretation on Social criticism toward Soeharto Found In Truck Graffiti.** Study Program of English. UniversitasBrawijaya. Supervisor: NurulChojimah. Co- Supervisor: EniMaharsi

Keywords: CDA, Social Criticism, Graffiti

This research is about analysis of Social Criticism toward Soeharto Found in Truck Graffiti. The aims are to explain about the hidden meaning of the truck graffiti and also to explain how the difference between female and male readers in interpreting that truck graffiti.

This research uses qualitative research approach,in the form of document analysis. Research results the same understanding that the meaning of criticism in the truck graffiti is about the former president greets his citizen and it seems like criticizing the ruling government. In this research is found that male readers are more critical in interpreting this kind of graffiti than female readers.In this research also provides the result based on the analysis of syntagmatic perspective that the graffiti "*Piyekabare? Enak'anjamanku to le?*" is communicative, it provokes the readers mind to compare the reign of Soeharto and the ruling government but it softens its way of provoking and comparing while graffiti "*Isehpenakzamanku*" reveals the sense of arrogant on it because it directly states its admission. And then from paradigmatic perspective, both versions of the graffiti is better than any other version of the graffiti which express the same idea.After conducting this research, in fact the research respondents interest in such truck graffiti because the idea on it, and it is kind of creativity in expressing idea, protest, etc.

The writer suggests that the application of Critical Discourse Analysis should be given more time in practice, so it will be easier for the next researcher to analyze using this theory. And then the writer also expects that the next researcher can explore deeper and wider about the topic of this Critical Discourse Analysis.

## ABSTRAK

Meliana, Ike. 2014. **Reader's Interpretation on Social Criticism toward SoehartoFoundIn Truck Graffiti.** Program studisastraInggris, UniversitasBrawijaya.Pembimbing: (I) NurulChojimah (II) EniMaharsi.

Kata kunci: CDA, KritikSosial, Graffiti,

PenelitianiniadalahanalismengenaikritisosialSoehartoyangdigunakandalamgraffiti truk.Penelitianinibertujuanuntukmenjelaskanmaksudtersiratdarigraffiti truktersebutdan jugauntukmenjelaskanperbedaanantarainterpretasipembacaperempuan danlaki-lakiterhadap graffiti truktersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam bentuk analisis dokumen. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan persamaan pemahaman mengenai makna tersirat dari graffiti truk yakni graffiti tersebut mengenai mantan presiden, Soeharto yang menyapa rakyatnya dan ungkapan tersebut tampak seperti mengkritik pemerintahan yang sedang berkuasa. Dalam penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa pembaca laki-laki lebih kritis dalam hal menginterpretasi daripada pembaca perempuan.Penelitian ini juga menampilkan hasil analisis dari sudut pandang sintakmatik bahwa graffiti “*Piyekabare?Enak'anjamanku to le?*”bersifat komunikatif, graffiti ini memprovokasi pikiran pembaca untuk menmbandingkan pemerintah, tetapi penyampaian provokasi dan pembandingan tersebut diperhalus sedangkan graffiti “*Isehpenakzamanku*” menimbulkan kesan sompong. Selanjutnya, dari sudutpandang paradikmatik, kedua versi graffiti tersebut lebih baik dari versi graffiti lain yang bermaksud menyampaikan ide yang sama. Setelah melakukan penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa pembaca tertarik terhadap graffiti truk karena ide yang dituliskannya dan graffiti truk sendiri merupakan kreativitas dalam mengekspresikan ide, protes, dan sebagainya.

Penulis menyarankan agar penerapan dari *Analisi Kritis Wacana* ini dapat diberikan waktu yang lebih banyak sehingga akan lebih mudah untuk peneliti selanjutnya to menganalisa menggunakan teori yang sama dan juga penulis berharap bahwa peneliti selanjutnya bisa menganalisis lebih dalam lagi mengenai topik Critical Discourse Analysis (analisa wacana kritis) ini.

## REFERENCES

- Anonym(2013). *Critical Discourse Analysis*. Retrieved on October 15<sup>th</sup> 2013. From  
<http://downloadpdfz.com/doc/critical-discourse-analysis-university-of-texas-at-austin-10729983.html>
- Anonym(2013). *Critical Discourse Analysis*. Retrieved on October 10<sup>th</sup> 2013. From  
<http://www.ling.lancs.ac.uk/staff/norman/critdiscanalysis.doc>
- Anonym (2013). *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia online*. Retrieved on November 20<sup>th</sup> 2013.  
From <http://kamusbahasaindonesia.org/nak>
- Anonym(2013). *Kamus Bahasa Jawa Online*. Retrieved on December 5<sup>th</sup> 2013. From  
<http://kamus.ugm.ac.id/jowo.php>
- Ary, et al (2006). *Introduction to Research In Education*. Canada: Nelson Education, Ltd.
- Chandler, Daniel. (2002). *Semiotics the Basic*. Routledge. London.
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Critical Discourse Analysis: The Critical Study of Language*. Edinburg: Pearson Education Limited.
- Ferraro, Vincent. Palmer C Kathryn. (2004). *Differences between oral and written communication*. Retrieved on September 6<sup>th</sup> 2013. From  
<https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/speech/differences.htm>
- Islahiyah, Mazroatul (2013). *TV Viewers' Interpretation toward Trans TV Milik Kita Bersama Slogan Used by Trans TV (A Case Study on Banjarwati Village Society)*. Unpublished Sarjana's Thesis. Malang: Universitas brawijaya
- Moleong, Lexy J. (2000). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Yule, George. (1996). *The Study of Language Second Edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.