

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

In this concluding chapter, I present the summary of the main discussions of the current study. This chapter ends with a number limitations of this research and suggestions for future research.

5.1 Conclusions

In analyzing articles of The Jakarta Post and ANTARA News, I identified the “patterns” in which the newspapers deliver their views of the claimed Indonesian cultural heritage issue. The interpretations of the representation of both media are summarized below.

The Jakarta Post represented Malaysia as an “active perpetrator” who *used* and *patented* some pieces of Indonesian cultural heritage. Meanwhile, Indonesia as “the victim” were assigned the *embarrassing*, *bad*, *suffers*, *upwind* or *aghost* adjectives. There were no negative adjectives assigned to Malaysia as “the perpetrator”. In representing its view, The Jakarta Post tended to be implicit. Some of the strategies it used to implicitly report its representation were achieved through the use of median value of modality (52.63%), Relational Process (35.24%), hypothetical clauses and Conjunctions in the clauses (65.30 %). In addition, The Jakarta Post seemed to have interest in discussing Indonesia in its clauses. This fact was shown by the high appearance of Indonesia as the *unmarked* Theme in the 97 *unmarked* Theme clauses it produced (35.05 %).

Meanwhile, ANTARA News represented Malaysia to *have claimed* Indonesian cultural heritage. Indonesia was represented in a more “neutral” point of view. There was no positive or negative representation in the articles. However, ANTARA News attempted to stay in a ‘grey’ area while avoiding strong arguments and implicitly stating its views in WH-relatives in the clauses (78.57%) and low modality (66.66%). Interestingly, in many clauses it produced ANTARA News talked about Indonesia in its *unmarked* Themes with the frequency of appearance of 58.82 %.

5.2 Suggestions for future research

Bearing in mind the insufficient time and scale of this research, following are suggestions which I found lacking in this the current research.

1. In this study, the focus was to find “how” the two media represented the issue under discussion. It would make such a more interesting kind of linguistics research once the type of research would go beyond the “how” and move to an attempt to answer the “why”.
2. The current research searches for the way the particular issue represented from the linguistic features of the articles that were produced by newspaper. By applying a discursive study of linguistics and other fields, such as history or politics, this particular research would reach wider audiences and provide a number of profound discussions on the implication or impact of the research in those fields of study. In addition, research of another type of media, such as television reports, will contribute to a more varied media studies.