

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusions drawn from the findings of the present study. In addition, suggestions for further research are also provided in this chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

The present study aims to examine the representation of Indonesian police officers and UNAS students in *the Jakarta Post* during the 2008 fuel price increase and the ideologies behind the representations. For that reason, the study employs CDA as the framework with the systemic functional grammar (SFG) as the tool of analysis using thematization, transitivity, nominalization and passivization.

The study has revealed the answer to research questions formulated in chapter 3. Answering the first research question, this study showed that the students were represented positively in *the Jakarta Post* during the 2008 fuel Price increase. It is indicated by the fact that the students became the most topicalized theme (38.70%) in the two articles. In addition, through material clauses, the students tended to be represented as independent, active and powerful. It can be seen when the students were depicted as the actor responsible for waging the demonstration (39.06%).

However, based on the transitivity, *the Jakarta Post* depicted the students as powerless and become a victim over police officers' brutal action. These agents were depicted as the victim of the police officers' brutally action (44.44%).

Meanwhile the answer to the second question is the police officers were depicted negatively in the case. Based on the transitivity, the police officers were represented, for example, as the one who trigger the anarchic students' demonstration and responsible for the death of Maftuh. (35.93%). On the other hand, the use of the nominalization (3.57%) and passivization (8.92%) in the two articles show that the police officers as the doers of several negative actions.

Jakarta Post attempts to hide the real actor. It is showed by the use of nominalization and passivization which were attached to the police officers' negative actions. It can be concluded that *the Jakarta Post* tended to try to cover the police officers as the party responsible for their negative action. Therefore, it seems that *the Jakarta Post* tended to be biased in delivering the news.

However, table 4.12 shows that there were more active clauses containing the police officers as the subject (agent). In short, the analysis of passivisation and nominalization shows that *the Jakarta Post* preferred not to leave the agency left unspecified. This assumption was gained because of two reasons: (1) the occurrence of passivisation and nominalization are not significant, and (2) the number of passive and nominal clause are much smaller than that of active ones. The insignificant appearance of nominalization and passivization strengthens the assumption that *the Jakarta Post* does not appear to hide the agency. The

passivisation and nominalization construction was employed probably for variation in the writing style, to avoid monotony reading.

With regard to the third question, having elaborated the representations, *the Jakarta Post* appeared to be unfair in delivering the news. It was because *the Jakarta Post* appeared to side with one party, that is UNAS students, rather than to be neutral in delivering the news. It is also supported by the fact that the students were heavily topicalized (38.70%) as the police officers' victim. This elaboration implied that *the Jakarta Post* concerned the message on to the students' activity as the one who waged the demonstration but also as a victim. Thus, it can be assumed *the Jakarta Post* tended to try to highlight the role of the students over the case. Moreover, perhaps it happens because the Jakarta Post tries to get reader's sympathy over the news.

5.2 Suggestion

The results reflect that any information carried out in the text hides ideological assumption. Hence, mastering Critical Discourse Analysis appeared to be considered as important in modern society nowadays since texts are accessible anywhere and anytime. CDA appears to make readers aware of latent ideologies brought in information carried in the texts.

The study shows the importance of critical discourse analysis in order to stimulate students in criticize actual issues. Students may be able to view that media tended not to be independent and neutral. Through CDA students may also be able to identify certain ideologies that lie in such issues.

Furthermore, it will be better and more challenging to expand the data of mass media to be investigated, for instance, by comparing the representation of certain issues presented in two mass media. That way, the study will be more varied and representative.

