CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion drawn from this study and the suggestion for further study and language users in general and media readers in particular.

5.1 Conclusion

This present study has been designed to investigate (1) the representation of the Monas Incident and (2) the ideology beneath it. This was achieved by conducting an analysis of the contents of four news articles focusing on three units of analysis, i.e., thematization, schematization, and lexicalization.

The results of the present study highlight some points. *First*, through macrostructure and superstructure analyses, *Kompas* tended to see the Monas incident as the violence of FPI. It tended to put the blame on FPI that must be punished according to the law. This was supported by a microstructure-lexicalization analysis. In *Kompas*, the words "violence done by FPI" mostly appeared to describe the incident.

On the other hand, *Republika* saw the Monas Incident as the result of the government's indecision to Ahmadiyah. It tended to put the blame on the government that has created unstable condition among societies. *Republika* did not merely blame FPI.

It is supported by transitivity analysis. In terms of the processes of Material, Mental, Relational, Verbal, Behavioural, and Existential, *Kompas* depicted FPI negatively in the main issue, i.e. attacking members of AKKBB in the commemoration of Pancasila. Whereas, *Republika* depicted the government negatively regarding its indolence in taking action to Ahmadiyah.

In the microstructure-lexicalization analysis, *Kompas* used the words "violence done by FPI" that is mostly appeared to describe the incident. Meanwhile, *Republika* used the words "clash between FPI and AKKBB" . it pointed out that *Republika* decreased FPI negative presentation by putting the words "clash between FPI and AKKBB".

Second, related to the ideology behind the representation, *Kompas* appeared to be driven by nationalism motives. On the other hand, *Republika* appeared to be driven by religious motives. It can be therefore said that the mass media does not always present balanced news due to pertinence to a certain ideology. The varieties of current news in the mass media can shape readers' thinking framework in interpreting issues or messages. Consequently, the role of the mass media, academicians, and other news resource persons are not represented as the agents who provide the truth but more as the agents who construct the messages. Awareness of this mater, therefore, needs to be raised among readers.

5.2 Suggestions

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has various analytical frameworks. Beside van Dijk's analytical frame work, there are also Sara Mills (1992), Fowler (1979), Leuween (1986), and Foucault (1997). So, it is suggested that the future study will employ one of those analytical framework so that the study will disclose the ideology in a more comprehensive way.

In addition, I suggest that the future study should explore other areas of investigation, for example, the language used in political debate. The elements of analysis also should be expanded, not only limited to thematization, schematization, and lexicalization, in order that the analysis will be more comprehensive.

As pedagogical implication of the study, it is expected to endorse critical thinking among students. This critical thinking will enable students to identify the ideologies embedded in texts.