CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusions of the study as well the suggestions for further studies.

5.1 Conclusions

The present study has analysed five headline news of text taken from The Jakarta Post. This study is aimed to investigate the ways of The Jakarta Post report the bribery attempt case in terms of news schemata, to describe how the participants are reported in the text, and to uncover meanings constructed from texts. This study has applied Van Dijk (2009) approach, Sociocognitive Approach (SCA); the data has been analyzed on the level of macrostructures, superstructures, and microstructures.

The study concludes that The Jakarta Post prefers to use people comments or verbal reactions than its own comments or conclusions. Thus, The Jakarta Post lets the readers draw their own conclusions. This can be understood that probably The Jakarta Post tries to be objective, in a sense that it does not give its opinion straightly, but it uses people comments. However, in an attempt to be seen as objective as possible, the newspaper inevitably will lean towards something or someone. What matter is whether the newspaper has sided with something considered right or not. In addition, that mass media like The Jakarta Post lets the readers draw their own conclusions could be interpreted that we as
the readers have to be smart. When we consume media such as newspapers, we should not immediately believe in what has been reported, and we have to suspend our adjustment considering that the mass media are never neutral.

Newspapers, in specific The Jakarta Post, is a powerful institution, because it can create opinion. It has full authority to choose and select specific language to make representations. These representations can create a person’s position as good or bad. Someone will be seen as a good or a bad because of the representations made in the newspaper. This can be seen from the differences of representations between Nazaruddin and Mahfud in The Jakarta Post; Nazaruddin is represented negatively while Mahfud is represented positively. In this respect, it can be assumed that mass media, in specific newspapers, can reflect and distort reality (Hermawan, 2007).

Moreover, representation of someone can affect the representation of institution in which he or she works in or member in. The present study has shown that Democratic Party and Constitutional Court in which Nazaruddin and Mahfud member in are represented as same in the way as Nazaruddin and Mahfud; Democratic Party is represented negatively while Constitutional Court is represented positively.

5.2 Suggestions

As there would be many dimension of a particular problem to study, the present study recommends that further studies analyze news reports consisting different issues. It is beneficial to find the differences of news schemata,
representation of the participants, and meanings in each issue, for instance the political issue and disaster issue.

Hopefully, the present study will give a contribution for the readers of the newspapers to read critically. It is suggested that the readers not to take for granted any information presented in media.