

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the last part of the research. It contains conclusions and suggestions of the research. Conclusion presents the findings and discussion of this research in brief. Meanwhile, Suggestion contains the advice from researcher for the next study.

5.1 Conclusions

This research disclosed the representation of U.S. in Syrian conflict as evidenced in five articles from BBC International and five articles from BBC Indonesia. The research employs van Dijk (2009b) which comprises three stages of analyses; Text, Sociocognition, and Context. The stage of text analysis covers macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure analysis.

Based on those three stages of analysis, both BBC International and BBC Indonesia similarly represented U.S. as the *Globo-cop* in Syrian conflict. The representation was indicated by three indicators, which are U.S. as the firm and powerful country, U.S. as being intimate with Opposition, and U.S. as the Opposition helper. In addition, U.S. was found biased to the Opposition based on its policy to help and assist Opposition to achieve their aim. However, BBC International provided more informative news compared to BBC Indonesia, not only the news about political issue, but also the news about religion issue in Syrian conflict. BBC Indonesia omitted sentences which talked about Moslem conflict and reduced the level of representation.

BBC International's readers, who are wider and more general compared to BBC Indonesia's readers might explain why the contents of BBC International were more general and informative. The difference level between BBC International and BBC Indonesia in representing U.S. was influenced by their different readers.

However, BBC Indonesia omitted several sentences from BBC International, which means reduced the level of representation. BBC Indonesia also put more focus on the conflict between Opposition and Assad. Moreover, BBC Indonesia eliminated the information about Moslem condition in Syria. BBC Indonesia might consider BBC Indonesia's readers which were mostly Moslem by eliminating Moslem's religion conflict and Moslem victims in Syrian conflict. This indicates that BBC Indonesia intended to avoid the fidgetiness of its readers only provided information which was properly needed by its Indonesian readers.

The similar representation of U.S. as being Globo-cop in Syrian conflict, which was revealed in both BBC International and BBC Indonesia, signifies that BBC, which was owned semi-autonomously under the Royal Charter, might have same culture as English culture in representing the action of U.S which supported Opposition. However, the difference found between BBC International and BBC Indonesia signifies that both BBC International and BBC Indonesia have the same thought to be readers oriented by providing information which is properly needed by their readers.

5.2 Suggestions

Having done with the analyses, this research ends with suggestions, which can be considered for the next research. The next research should use more innovation in analyzing sociocognition stage, for example by applying other development approaches from other scholars. One of them is Eriyanto's schema (2003) to analyze sociocognition of news agency. Next, it would be better if the next research employs combination approaches in analyzing the text, for example by using Sociosemantic approach from van Leeuwen (2008) and Sociocognition stage analysis from van Dijk (2009a) or Eriyanto (2003).

It is expected that this research can contribute to Critical Discourse Analysis on Translation works. Moreover, hopefully this research can help readers

not to taken for granted the information contained in mass media. Hence, readers are able to filter information in mass media.

