

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In concluding the present study, this final chapter is divided into two subchapters involving conclusions and suggestions. The first subchapter provides a summary of the answers to the problems and the inference taken from the findings. The second subchapter presents suggestions for further studies.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The present study is conducted to investigate how *hijab* is verbally and visually represented in Indonesian online media. This study is also aimed to find out the significations of the representation. The verbal text analysis applies Transitivity system proposed by Halliday (1994). Meanwhile, the visual text data are analyzed by using Kress and van Leeuwen's framework on Visual Grammar (2006).

The general representation is mostly shaped by Material and Mental Processes in verbal text. The verbal text analysis helps to find out the representation of the *hijab*. The representation is revealed from the Processes, Participants and Circumstances of the clauses. Specifically, based on the verbal text analysis, the study is also found that *hijab* is represented as a fashion item and as a religious rule.

The representations found based on the visual analysis are mostly identified through action processes, offer gaze, medium shot, and center-marginal layout. Those characteristic, then, can be said as the way of Indonesian online media represent the use of *hijab* visually.

Based on the analyses, the study reveals that *hijab* is generally represented identity symbol of Moslem women following their religious rule. Based on that representation, the findings are categorized into four types of representation. It is found that *hijab* is represented as a new distinctive identity, a symbol of minority in Western countries, a symbol of women empowerment and a commodity product.

Thus, conclusion taken from both the findings and discussions lies in the representations of *hijab*, heading to formation of identity as women in general. The constructed identity therefore flows to emergent constraints of *hijab* in social context: oppressive attitude towards *hijab* and Moslem, struggle and demand for empowerment, and applicability of *hijab* as massal product in fashion business.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

There are several suggestions for further studies which are still related to the present study. This study uses corpus linguistic as a tool for collecting the data, but only focuses on the collocation of the data. A larger data can be collected by employing corpus linguistics. Furthermore, the next study can explore other features of corpus to be the sources of the study such as make wordlists or word frequency lists and indexes.

The present study employs a multimodal analysis, namely verbal and visual analysis. The other mode can be used to get a various perspective by experiencing the other analysis mode. Furthermore, this present study uses two tools of Systemic Functional Linguistics, Transitivity System and Visual Grammar. Thus, for the next studies, the Representational and Textual meaning can be explored for analyzing the verbal text data.

This study uses *hijab* as the main topic. It only explores news article from the online media. While, online media serves another interesting source that can be explored more for the next studies. Current issues can be a fascinating topic for the next study. Furthermore, news in the form of video can also be employed for a multimodal analysis.