CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of the present study. The first section presents the conclusion of the present study. Then, the second section presents some suggestions for further study.

5.1 Conclusion

The present study investigated the representation of Muhammad Daming Sunusi concerning his controversial statement in the three online newspapers. It aims to reveal the representation of Muhammad Daming Sunusi as well as the ideology underlying the representation.

The present study revealed that the three online newspapers tended to have the same pattern in representing Muhammad Daming Sunusi and the same values behind the representation. For the case of an insult of the rape victims, Muhammad Daming Sunusi was represented more explicitly rather than implicitly. It was realized through the use of inclusion which had the most emerging frequency than the use of exclusion. Also, he was represented through the negative ways which can be seen from the words choice of the authors, for an instance *melukai* (hurt)*, tidak meloloskan* (not allow)*, tidak memilih* (not vote)*, tidak mempunyai* (not have)*,* and *menuai kecaman* (drew criticism). In addition, he was represented as the one who had to be responsible by his own action which had hurt public, especially the rape victims. It was realized by the use of personalization and the role allocation of activation which had the most emerging frequency.

Since *Detik, Kompas,* and *Tribun* used the same pattern of the representation of Muhammad Daming Sunusi, the values used was also equal.

There were two values identified from the text, i.e. Partiality and Democracy. The two values had the same influence in representing Muhammad Daming Sunusi which led to represent him in the negative ways.

Based on the finding of the present study, it can be concluded that representation of social actor is an important part of CDA since it examines the transformation of social practice into text which cannot be separated with power, critique, and ideology (see Wodak and Meyer, 2009). In representing social actor in the text, inclusion and exclusion strategy can be utilized since the strategy can reveal the way the social actors are treated in a text. Also, representation can be used to interpret ideology in the text since the aim of CDA itself is to help reveal some hidden and often out of sight values, positions, and perspectives (see Paltridge, 2006).

5.2 Suggestion for Further Studies

The present study is far from being perfect so that I would like to recommend several suggestions that might be useful for further studies. First, since the present study only explored the representation from one aspect of social practice i.e. social actor, further studies are recommended to include other aspects of social practice such as action, times, and location so that the analysis of representation will be more comprehensive. Second, since this study only employed one approach of critical discourse analysis, further studies are recommended to combine several approaches of CDA from different scholars such as discourse historical approach to gain more comprehensive analysis.