

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the conclusions of the present study as well as the suggestion for further studies. This chapter is divided into two sections: the first section provides the conclusions of the present study and the second section provides some suggestions for further research.

5.1 Conclusions

This present study has investigated four articles from *The ABC* and *The Jakarta Post* regarding Bali Nine Execution Case. This study aims to see the representation of Bali Nine Execution Case in the two newspapers and to reveal the meaning behind the representations. This study employs ideological square which is proposed by Van Dijk (2000). The analysis focused on the use of discursive strategies in the two newspapers.

The findings of the study reveal that *The ABC* and *The Jakarta Post* represent the same issue differently. The representation of Bali Nine Execution Case is closely related to the participants who are involved in the discourse, which are the in-group and the out-group in each article. In representing this issue, *The ABC* explicitly forms semantic macro-strategies which are positive self-presentation and negative-other presentation. The two forms of semantic macro-strategies are realized through the use of discursive strategies, such as hyperbole, victimization and dramatization as the most frequent strategies. There are five representations found in *The ABC*, which are Australia is a victim of the execution, Australia makes big efforts to protect its citizens, the execution damages Australia and Indonesia's relationship, Indonesia did not follow the right procedure in determining the punishment and Indonesia has done something bad against humanity. Those five representations form the positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation. It can be concluded that *The ABC* applies Van Dijk's (2000) ideological square in representing the Bali Nine Execution Case. Furthermore, the study also finds that there is an ideology inferred from the

representation of Bali Nine Execution Case in *The ABC*, which is partiality. The partiality in *The ABC* towards Australian government is obvious. This ideology is reflected from the tendency of *The ABC* in supporting Australian government to stop the execution and to give protection to their two citizens.

On the other hand, *The Jakarta Post* represents the case implicitly. *The Jakarta Post* seems to play safe and tries to appear neutral in representing this issue. Only several discursive strategies are found in *The Jakarta Post*'s articles. Disclaimer and vagueness are the most common used discursive strategies. There are three representations of Bali Nine Execution Case that are found in *The Jakarta Post*, which are: Indonesia hopes relationship with Australia remains good, Indonesia tries to understand Australia and Australia is persistent to protect its citizens. However, *The Jakarta Post* only forms the positive self-presentation of Indonesia as the in-group, which is different from how *The ABC* represents the issue. Moreover, this study also finds the ideology that is implied from the representation of Bali Nine Execution Case in *The Jakarta Post* is neutrality. By 'being neutral', *The Jakarta Post* represents the issue by providing the facts and information, and also statements from both sides, Indonesia and Australia. Furthermore, *The Jakarta Post* also applied 'peace movement' in producing and presenting their news in relation to their ideology.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the representation of Bali Nine Execution Case is presented differently in the two newspapers. The findings correspond with the findings of Bilal et al., (2012), Persada (2012), Shojaei, Youssefi, and Hosseini (2013) and Ahmadian & Faharani (2014) regarding the representation in media by applying CDA as the framework of the study. Moreover, the findings also support Hall (1982, as cited in Van Dijk, 1998) who says that news in mass media has the power to signify events in a particular way. Moreover, Van Dijk (1998) states that news will always contain certain ideology. He further argues that ideologies might be explicitly found in a discourse, and it might be hidden through the use of linguistic devices. The findings of the study can be interpreted that awareness in receiving information from media is

important because of the manipulation of facts and realities by using language are potentially occurred.

5.2 Suggestions

To conduct a similar study in the future, there are several suggestions which are expected to expand the scope of further studies. First, the present study recommends some similar frameworks that can be applied to see representation in news such as Dialectical-Relational Approach proposed by Fairclough (2003), Discourse as the Recontextualization of Social Practice proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008) and Discourse Historical Approach (DHA) proposed by Reisigl and Wodak (2009).

Second, the use of Systemic Functional Grammar, such as transitivity systems, theme and rheme analysis, and modality proposed by Halliday (1994) could enrich the analysis of text in order to get a comprehensive results.

Third, the study solely uses four articles from two sources as the data of analysis. It would be much better if more articles are used for the further studies in order to make the results more comprehensive.