CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusions which are based on the data analysis in the previous chapter. It also comprises suggestions for future studies.

5.1. Conclusions

The present study is motivated by the existence of language phenomena in news reports which provide an abundance of information for the readers. In that sense, news reports may represent one event in different ways which lead to different meanings and readers' interpretation. Therefore, this study attempts to investigate the dominant processes and their meanings found in *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times* on the Paris attacks issue to provide an example of how news media frame their reports with the focus of research questions. In answering the research questions, the study employs a qualitative design in order to achieve an in-depth linguistic understanding towards the social phenomenon which is Paris attacks. The data are four news reports taken from *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times*. These news reports are used as the textual data and are analyzed within the framework of Hallidayan (2004) Systemic Functional Grammar, Transitivity

After undertaking the study, conclusions can be drawn based on the results which have been previously discussed. Firstly, both *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times* news reports have different dominant processes in representing the Paris attacks. The dominant process found in *Daily Mail* is Verbal Process, whereas the dominant process found in *The New York Times* is Material Process.

These dominant processes relate to the nature of news reports as a surveillance of what is happening in a society which is based on facts or objective information (Broersma, 2007; Suresh, 2012). In representing the Paris attacks, *Daily Mail* can be said not to fulfill the criteria since Verbal Process dominates the news reports, whereas *The New York Times* can be said to fulfill the criteria

since Material Process dominates the news reports. These preferences of the dominant processes lead the news media to foreground one aspect of the event which is repeatedly asserted in the news reports. It is identified through the use of processes and participants which dominates the reports. Thus, the messages or the ideological meanings that are attempted to be conveyed by *Daily Mail* and *The New York Times* are no longer seen as something ideological, rather they are seen as the truth (van Dijk, 1996).

Secondly, the dominant processes in the news reports convey different meanings. The verbal process found in *Daily Mail* means that the media represent the Paris attacks at the level of verbal reporting which is used to exchange the participant's ideas and to persuade people towards certain political views (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Broersma, 2007; Haratyan, 2011). In this sense, *Daily Mail* has a preference for foregrounding the participant. It is the Prime Minister of the U.K. as the dominant sayer. This choice of well-known politician has an effect of rationalization of individual acts and can build public perception. In this case, through the messages which are said by the Prime Minister, *Daily Mail* tends to foreground the U.K.'s empathy for France, such as defending the victims and having willingness to help the country in fighting terrorism issue. In other words, the media attempt to lead the readers to see the role of the British government that the U.K. cares about France.

In contrast, the material process found in *The New York Times* means that the media represent the incident at the level of concrete actions (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). In this regard, *The New York Times* has a preference for foregrounding information about the actors of the attacks. It is identified through the domination of attackers as the actors. In this case, the focus of *The New York Times* is to blow up the attackers as the prominent agent behind the attacks. Moreover, the attackers are represented as the agents who cause the riot by attacking public places in Paris. The use of material process in the reports as such makes explicit about what happens, who the doers are, to whom the doings are directed, and where the event takes place. In addition, it can also lead the readers to open and enlighten their minds towards the attacks that happened in Paris.

5.2. Suggestions

The present study ends up with several suggestions that can be considered for future studies. Firstly, in terms of data, they can be more innovative. Many genres can be used by employing Transitivity as a tool of analysis. For example, the next researchers attempt to examine the differences of ideological meanings of Indonesian dangdut music from the 1990s to the 2000s, the representation of women on Instagram's meme or joke, urban legend short stories, talk show, group discussion, etc.

Secondly, in terms of media, the data can be taken from Indonesian news media in reporting Paris attacks in order to know the media's tendency. Other media can also be derived from television, radio, or printed newspaper. For example, some sections in newspaper can be used, such as editorials, columns, features, etc. In addition, news prime time programs in television or radio can also be used as the data.

Thirdly, in terms of theoretical framework, it is suggested to employ all Hallidayan Systemic Functional Grammar which include interpersonal (Mood system), ideational (Transitivity system), and textual meanings (Theme-Rheme system). In addition, it is suggested to combine these systems with Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) or any related framework.

It is expected that the present study may give insight for the next researchers who are interested in studying linguistics and news media. It is hoped that the present study can give its contribution to Systemic Functional Grammar studies, especially Transitivity. In addition, hopefully, this study may become a reflection for the language users or those who work in news media to write a better news report and to be more careful or aware of representing a certain event. It is also expected that this study may build people's awareness when receiving any news. In that sense, people need to be more critical and do not take the news for granted, not being easily influenced by the information that is served in the reports.

60