

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion of study and suggestion to upcoming research on representation. The first section is the summary of answers to research questions. Meanwhile, the second section is the suggestion.

5.1. Conclusion

This study is concerned with media analysis in regards to the representation of LGBT in two Indonesian media, namely *the Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe*, by analyzing eight news reports regarding LGBT issue in Indonesia. This study was conducted to answer research questions concerning the representation of LGBT as well the ideology behind the representations. The investigating processes of this study are divided into three parts based on Fairclough's three-dimensional concept: description, interpretation and discussion. The description part reveals the linguistic features of the two media by employing transitivity analysis proposed by Halliday and Matthiesien (2004). The interpretation refers to the way in which the description of data is interpreted in terms of the meanings of dominant process types that answer the first research question. The explanation part consists of the way in which the interpretation of the data is connected to a broader context of society in Indonesia, including ideologies and power relations embedded in the media, in order to answer the second research question.

Furthermore, the findings of the study unfold several conclusions. Firstly, with regards to the representation of LGBT in *the Jakarta Post*, the findings suggest that *the Jakarta Post* attempts to represent LGBT as a passive participant in a way that the media depict them as an acceptable identity, acknowledged phenomenon

whose existence should be considered and a defended party by Human Rights activists due to the presence of intimidation and discrimination against them.

Secondly, concerning the representation of LGBT in *Jakarta Globe*, the findings of study suggest that the media tends to represent LGBT as a more active participant. In the representations, LGBT is given more space to express their sufferings and struggles that trigger them to claim their own rights through their active involvement in anti-LGBT discussions and the support given by Human Rights activists and Government officials.

Thirdly, in regards to the ideology embedded in the representations of LGBT in the two media, the explanation part suggests that the two media are inclined to pose similar ideology. The two media are struggling to contribute to establishing LGBT acceptance in Indonesia (*the Jakarta Post*) and critiquing the intimidation as a means of ending discrimination against LGBT (*Jakarta Globe*). Thus, it suggests that these media are indirectly in line with the perspectives of Human Rights activists that is evident in dominant statements of Human Rights' perspectives that LGBT should be treated equally as a minority group in Indonesia,

5.2. Suggestion

Due to limited time and materials, the scope of this study only comprises eight news reports regarding LGBT issue in Indonesia published by *the Jakarta Post* and *Jakarta Globe* in which the investigation is narrowed to analyze the dominant patterns of transitivity. However, it can be drawn from this study that there are few suggestions. First, with regard to the theoretical development, future research directions should conduct further exploration and investigation on other linguistic features of media discourse other than transitivity, or employ other theories proposed by critical theorists, for example Wodak's Historical Approach and Van Dijk's Sociocognitive Approach.

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A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

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Second, practically, this study informs that readers should be made aware of ideological meanings of news reports. Education can take the role in developing readers' critical awareness.