CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the conclusions of the study based on the findings and discussions that have been discussed in the previous chapter. In addition, suggestions for the next study regarding the text analysis were also given.

5.1 Conclusion

The present study is to do with the text analysis from four different Australian news websites regarding Muslim and terrorism. The texts collected were the ones published in 2006 to February 2011. The writer aimed to discover how Muslim is depicted in the news texts relating to terrorism and to unmask the ideology behind the representation. In order to gain answers to the issues, the writer did the text analyses through collocation, transitivity, nominalization, and the identification of social events and its aspects strategy. The result of the textual analysis was linked to the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Norman Fairclough (2003). There are three stage of analysis: description, interpretation, and explanation. The collocation, transitivity, nominalization and identification of social events and its aspects analysis were done in description stage. After completing the entire procedures, the answers to the questions were obtained.

Furthermore, in the previous chapter the analysis had result several conclusions. Firstly, from the collocation analysis, the writer discovered that some

words that collocate with "Muslim(s)" are somewhat have negative semantic load. Both the adjectives and the verbs that appeared together with "Muslim(s)" mostly have bad meaning such as *wracked* and *extremists*. Secondly, in terms of transitivity, nominalization, and identification of social events and its aspects, the result showed that Australian news websites does not put *Muslim(s)* as the culprit or the victim in particular way. Although *Muslim(s)* dominated as the social actor in the terrorism news texts, the websites did not make them seen as the attacker. However, the Muslim here was often *related* to the terrorism act.

The overall discussions gives an impression that Australian news websites tends to depict Muslim pretty positively. Nevertheless, there is a possibility of anti-Muslim ideology since in most of the texts reporting about terror act the media often mentioned 'Muslim(s)'. This may lead people to associate terror act or terrorism with Muslim.

5.2 Suggestions

The present study has investigated the representation of Muslim in Australian news websites in terrorism context. From this study, there are some issues which could be useful for future research.

In this academic paper, however, there is always room for improvement. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has various analytical frameworks. Beside Fairclough's framework there are also van Dijk (1998), Foucault (1997), van Leuween (1986), and Fowler (1979). Therefore, it is suggested that the future

study will employ one of those analytical frameworks so that the study will reveal the representation and ideology in more comprehensive way. It will also be very advantageous if the further researcher can have access to gain information about the reader's perspective too. In terms of subject of the study, the writer suggests in the future there will be a research about Muslim representation in other contexts such as human rights or racial issues.

Furthermore, the writer expects that this study will inspire others to conduct research using CDA theory and mass media theory. These theories are useful to disclose the hidden meaning in any news texts delivered to readers. Lastly, for readers, although the newspapers or any other news media that are read deliver the news pretty clearly (not hiding the actor or using nominalization strategies), it does not mean that they report the events accurately. Readers should be critical towards the news they read.