

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter collects the results of the research and interprets them in the form of conclusion of the representation of social actions discovered in the texts. This chapter also provides suggestions for further analysis.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the data analysis result, this can be concluded that behind all the representations lie some tendencies of the newspaper. The representations as a whole bring a lot of positive senses for Obama's actions and reactions. When it comes to ASEAN and other Asia Pacific leaders' actions and reactions, the newspaper instead gives positive and negative sense in there. In other words, the texts are also intended to show some weaknesses of all Asian leaders to face any initiative concerning their region.

Considering the portrayals of leaders' action and reactions, the applied transformations were not significantly implemented in the same percentage. Leaders' actions and reactions were 23% activated. They were 64% objectivized. The rest of them occurred in the form of descriptivization (13%). The activation was used to show how the leaders dynamically do and react to something. This can be seen from example (1) which shows how ASEAN trading partners actively conducted economic cooperation. The objectivation was implemented to add

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some quality of certain leaders' actions and reactions. When it comes to the descriptivization, this transformation not only gives some quality of an action and reactions, but also gives some quality for the Summit participants and its role in the summit. The quality carried by these two transformations constitutes both negative and positive qualities. Yet, seeing all the effects of these two modes, positive effect is frequently given to Obama's actions and reactions. This can be seen from example (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), (33), and (34) which objectivize or construct an unreal sense of Obama's harmful actions over Asia Pacific region and example (22) which shows the descriptivized of negative reactions of Asian leaders to the presence of Obama.

Most of leaders' actions and reactions were also 81% agentialized. Based on the findings, this mode is applied when the texts mention the unproblematic action or objectivated actions and reactions of Obama. This can be detected when Obama is represented as getting involved in economic cooperation with Indonesia in example (19). When it comes to deagentialization, all modes belonging to this kind of transformation was somewhat used to make the invisibility of Obama's interference, e.g. through eventuation (14%), and of the weakness of other major powers, e.g. through existentialization (1%) and naturalization 4(%). Although these transformations were rarely implemented, they carry a quite big influence for the representation of the major powers' action. This can be seen from example (44), (45), (46), (47) and (48) which shows the passive sense of the involvement

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of major powers such as the US and Russia in ASEAN Summit and example (50) which hides the weakness of America which did not lead the Summit at that time.

Leaders' actions and reactions were partly portrayed in concretization (52%). Some actions and reactions were also 45% distilled and 3% generalized in order to function as something giving positive and negative sense for other actions and reactions. In regard to the previous illustration, all distilled Obama's actions and reactions are intended to reduce a negative sense in them. This can be seen from example (53) which veils Obama's harmful actions. The rest distillation, implemented to describe ASEAN leaders' actions and reactions, are sometimes indirectly intended to show the weakness of the leaders to tackle the problem. This can be seen from example (79) which constructs the invisibility of Indonesia's cleverness to encounter the US' harmful actions.

When it comes to how the actions and reactions were represented in determination, only 2% of them are over-determined. The overdetermination appeared in both symbolization (1%) and inversion (1%). The symbolization is applied to depict both ASEAN leaders' and Obama's action. As the effect, this mode carries positive sense for the action of both Obama since his action is represented as an action which is suitable with legitimate norm, such as the representation of activity of promoting democracy in example (55). On the other hand, aside from being represented in symbolization, another ASEAN leaders' action, related to the case of Myanmar democratization, is also represented in

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inversion. It is represented as a deviant action which is contradictory to the grouping ZOPFAN Declaration in 1971. This can also be seen from example (55) These representations, in turn, bring negative sense for ASEAN's action.

Overall, those portrayals of actions carry positive sense for major power leaders such as Obama's actions. When it comes to ASEAN leaders' actions, through the implemented transformations in their descriptions, within them are given not only some positive sense, but also some negative sense. The texts mention both the weakness and the strength of ASEAN leaders in the summit. Regarding all transformations applied to describe the reactions, these transformations also affect the same for Obama's and Asian leaders' reactions. Those Obama's reactions, being represented in activation, objectivation, deagentialization and distillation, smooth his possibly suspicious intention. Meanwhile, when it comes to Asian leaders' reactions, being represented in the same ways, they seemed to be undermined in terms of their positive contribution.

The evidence of newspaper's tendency to show Asian leaders weaknesses, especially ASEAN leaders, is also supported by the portrayals of other people's reactions towards the Summit. This can be seen from the representations of other people's reactions towards the summit. People's reactions were portrayed in activation (14%), objectivation (12%), descriptivization (74%), agentialization (40%), eventuation (60%) , concretization (96%), distillation (4%), and single-determination (100%). Yet some modes of transformations, such as objectivation

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(12%), descriptivization (74%), agentialization (40%), eventuation (60%) and distillation are implemented by the newspaper to show its tendency. This can be seen from example (80) which shows the high media's response towards the presence of Barack Obama, example (81) which reveals the protest to ASEAN to overcome Myanmar democratization, example (82), (83), in which, in them, positive reactions are not attached to anyone, (84) and (85) which cite the people's perplexity and dissatisfaction towards the Summit.

In addition to this, this can also be detected from the mental cognitive reaction of "questioning" in "*ASEAN Summit: The lingering questions*". This indirectly describes how the newspaper reacts towards the summit. This objectivated reaction is also distilled and can stand for other reactions through the texts since this is a part of the title. Considering these representations, it can be said that through the texts, the newspaper intends to show the people of South East Asia who still do not understand the purpose of the ASEAN leaders conducting the Summit. This is also supported by the descriptivization of reactions such as "being puzzled" and "being convinced" which respectively constitute an attribute for Southeast Asian people and many observers. In addition to this, the newspaper also puts reactions indicating satisfaction towards the Summit in an eventuation as if no one feels the satisfaction. In other words, it can be said that the newspaper wants to show that what have ASEAN leaders done during their summit are still not satisfying for all ASEAN people.

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5.2 Suggestions

Concerning the expose of social action portrayal in this present research, this investigation merely focuses on one single element of social practice. Van Leeuwen (2008) proposed the ways of how those elements are transformed into text and talk. Thus, it is possible for other researchers to develop this research by dismantling more than one element, e.g. an analysis of representation of actor, action, together with their legitimacy.

Aside from the focus of the research, the data in this present research are also picked from one source. Further research can be expanded by taking the data from more than one source. This is intended to make the function of occurrences of transformation of every single element of social practice seen more obvious.

By conducting two or more elements of social practice and using wider source of data, it is hoped that further investigation will be comprehensive and lead to a more adequate understanding. The deep understanding, consequently, results in a more valid interpretation.

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