

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the final part of study. It consists of two sections, namely the general conclusions of study and the suggestions. The first section concludes the representations of diplomatic relations and the ideology of two news media. The second section offers some suggestions for further studies.

5.1 Conclusions

The present study examines the representation of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Malaysia and the ideology of the news media underlying those representations. Based on the analysis, it is found that there are three representations of diplomatic relations and two main ideologies underlying the representations.

This study found that the representation of diplomatic relations between Indonesia and Malaysia was mostly represented as the best solution to the maritime boundary disputes. The diplomatic relation was also represented as the love-hatred relations and the sensitive issue in second and third place. Second, it was found that the ideologies of the Jakarta Post articles were nationalism, peace and capitalism while the ideologies of the Malaysian Insider were only capitalism (business) and peace.

Through the findings of the representation and ideology, this study concludes that the use of process and participant are significant to identify the representation of the diplomatic relations. This study investigates the representation of the process as discussed by McCarthy (2009; see Fairclough, 2003). At the same time, the participant also contributes to those representations mostly found in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Furthermore, the ideology of peace is a new finding different to Richardson (2007). The maritime boundary disputes

include Indonesia and Malaysia as opposition. Thus, the Jakarta Post and the Malaysian Insider offer the diplomatic relation as the best solution (peace) in this conflict.

5.2 Suggestions

To conduct a similar study in the future, there are some useful approaches to investigate the representation and the ideology underlying the representation. First, van Dijk's Critical Discourse Studies (1984, cited in Wodak and Meyer, 2009). Second, The Discourse-Historical Approach proposed by Reisigl and Wodak. (ibid.) and third, the recontextualization proposed by van Leeuwen (2008).

In the analytical process, it is suggested that the use of theme system, modality, and the grammatical metaphor also contribute to transfers the meaning as well as transitivity system. These analytical tools are the ways how people use the language in the society as stated by Martin, Mathiessen and Painter (1997).

In the data collection, the use of communication tools is useful in conducting a similar study. It is suggested that televisions, radio, and propaganda can be used as the data to investigate the representation and the ideology underlying the representation. These tools may produce various and interesting findings in the study of representation besides the written text as used in the present study.

Therefore, the study of Critical Discourse Analysis is expected to be a useful approach in resolving a social problem. The study also can be worthwhile to be used not only by the group of linguists but also by other experts, for example, social activists, anthropological scientists, economists, and even politicians. Therefore, more interesting values and findings can be reached and applied in the society.