

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.0 Introductory Remarks

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of the present study. The findings of this study are concluded by relating to the theories, concepts, and some previous studies stated in the previous chapters. In addition, the suggestions are made to improve the quality of future studies similar to this research.

5.1 Conclusions

The present study aims to investigate the representation of Ahmadiyah attack incident and the social actors appeared in *The Jakarta Post* and *ANTARA News* articles. Furthermore, the ideologies underlying the representations are also highlighted in this study. In attempting to gain deep insights of such representations, textual analysis proposed by Halliday (1994, 2004) and Fairclough (2003) were conducted. The results of textual analysis were discussed to reveal the ideologies behind the representations. Then, the conclusions could be drawn in this study.

After undertaking the textual analysis, conclusions could be drawn based on the results and related theories. Firstly, in terms of the representation of Ahmadiyah Attack incident, *The Jakarta Post* seems to see the incident as a horrifying event. It is said that the incident is the relentless persecution of the Islamic sect. Moreover, the Ahmadis were positioned as the victims in *The*

Jakarta Post articles. They were portrayed as suffered people who were affected not only physically but also mentally. In contrast, *ANTARA News* foregrounds the incident more as the topic of the message. It is seen as the way to elide the agents because *ANTARA News* tends to see the incident as a sensitive problem regarding it is related to the religion which is mostly embraced by Indonesian.

Secondly, in terms of the representation of social actors, *The Jakarta Post* puts forward the Ahmadis as the most dominant actor that appeared in the articles. As mentioned earlier that the Ahmadis are represented as victims. Other social actors such as police officers and the government are portrayed as the ones who have contributed in solving the problem. Similar to *The Jakarta Post*, the main social actors that prominently appeared are the government, police officers, and the Ahmadis. However, *ANTARA News* provides a more general description of those social actors. It is indicated that *ANTARA News* tends to stay neutral in delivering information.

In line with *The Jakarta Post*, *ANTARA news* conveys the government and police officers in positive ways. Both *The Jakarta Post* and *ANTARA News* seem to highlight the entities which have more power in society. The production of discourses includes the ways of representing and constructing society such as relations of power, relations of domination and exploitation, and relation based on gender and ethnicity (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997 in Paltridge, 2000).

Thirdly, in terms of the ideology behind the representations, *The Jakarta Post* tends to hold humanism and liberalism as its ideology (Tarrant, 2008; Husaini; 2009). It focuses on human being instead of the divine (Tarrant, 2008).

The Jakarta Post tends to state that people could choose what they believe to be their religion. Meanwhile, *ANTARA News* is seen as the national news agency which serves as a source of other media in country in getting the information. Therefore, *ANTARA News* tends to stand in 'grey' area. However, there is no neutral word with arbitrary relations of meanings (Fiske, 1994 in McGregor 2003; Halliday 1994).

5.2 Suggestions

This study highlights the representation of the Ahmadiyah attack incident and the social actor that appeared in *The Jakarta Post* and *ANTARA news* articles as well as the ideologies underlying such representations. The textual analysis conducted was based on the theory of Halliday (1994, 2004) and Fairclough (2003). Bearing in mind the present study, there are some suggestions which offer some improvement for future studies.

First, this study examines the articles from some sections, such as headlines and national sections. Future studies may focus on examining the articles in particular sections, for example, in editorial or headline sections.

Second, the articles in this study are from the newspapers in country (Indonesia). It would make such more interesting investigations if the future studies examine the newspapers from abroad which are influential in the world, such as Times and Al-Jazeera.

Third, the analysis in this study is based on the theory of Halliday (1994, 2004) and Fairclough (2003). Future studies may apply more theories such as the

theories of van Dijk, Ruth Wodak, and Theo van Leeuwen to gain richer explanation of the results.

5.3 Concluding Remarks

The chapter has presented the conclusions and the suggestions for future studies. The conclusions are drawn based on the results and related theories. Likewise, the suggestions are made to improve the quality of future studies similar to this research.

