

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In the last chapter of this research, it presented the conclusion of this research and suggestion of the finding of this study for future researchers. In this conclusion part, this research concluded all the findings that was found in previous chapter and provides some suggestion of this research.

1.1 Conclusion

Based on the finding of this research, Both The New York Times and Aljazeera had their own style in presenting the event to the readers. In lexical choice of the text, between these news articles used some lexical items in representing the actors. In addition, the author also employed some referential strategy to refer the actors and various predications to describe the representation of the actors.

In lexical analysis, both The New York Times and Aljazeera news article used lexical items that provide the image of the actors to the readers. In the analysis of the lexical item that the author used in naming and labeling them, The New York Times employed the lexical items such as “Islamists”, “Tens of thousands of Indonesians”, “Conservative Islamic groups”, “some Islamic organizations”, “Some of those groups”, “some of the Islamic groups”, “Hardliners, Protesters”, and “some of the marchers” to the protesters, and “Christian governor”, “First Christian governor”,

“The governor”, “Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, Ahok” and “Mr. Basuki” to the governor.while Aljazeera employed lexical items such as “Thousands”, “Tens of thousands”, “Tens of thousands”, “A sea of protesters”, “Protesters”, “Some protesters”, “Demonstrators”, and “Islamic Defenders Front” to the protesters, and “Governor”, “The Christian governor”, “Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama”, “Purnama” and “Ahok” to the governor. Both these news articles were representing the actors in their lexical choice. However, The New York Times used some lexical items that had negative terms in naming and labeling the protesters while there was any negative lexical item to name and label the governor. It was found in lexical “Conservative” as in conservative Islamic Groups and the lexical “Hardliners” in referring the protesters. The lexical “conservative” and “Hardliners” have negative connotation which it also led to negative representation of the actors. On the other hand, Aljazeera news article did not attached neither negative lexical items nor positive lexical items in labeling the protesters or the governor. Based on this finding, It showed that The New York Times portrayed the protesters in negative representation and did not attach negative label to the governor while Aljazeera was just representing the actors like in the event without adding any lexical items to label the actors in the event.

Further, in the analysis of the lexical items in the coverage, the lexical items that were used as following “Accuse”, “say” and “allegedly. These lexical items were used in reporting the event which was not prosecuted yet. These lexical items were presenting the protesters judgment of the case. In which they argued this case was

categorized as blasphemy case. The New York Times used word “Accuse” while Aljazeera used “say” and “allegedly”. The word “Accuse” which was used to represent the protesters judgment has stronger meaning than words “say” and “allegedly” which are used by Aljazeera. This word showed strong judgment while word “say” and “allegedly” was just showing the argumentation of the speaker without strong judgment. The others lexical that was employed by these news articles are “Pluralistic”, “Conservative”, “Violent radicalism”, and “Moderate”. These lexical items were employed to portray the representation of Islam in Indonesia. The New York Times attached lexical items “Pluralistic”, “Conservative”, and “Violent radicalism”, while Aljazeera used “Moderate”. In The New York Times, the article attached lexical items “Pluralistic”. This word has positive meaning which it caused Muslims in Indonesia are represented in good image. However, the article also attached negative lexical items such as “Conservative”, and “Violent radicalism” to the Muslim in Indonesia at the same time. On the other hand, in Aljazeera news coverage, the author did not put any negative lexical items to portray Muslims. It just employed lexical item “Moderate” to represent Muslims in Indonesia. In the next finding of lexical analysis was found that The New York Times used lexical item “Offend” and Aljazeera used lexical item “Insult” in representing the feeling of the Muslim people towards the governor remarks. The meaning of these words refers to the act of hurting someone feeling. However, the connotation of “insult” which was employed by Aljazeera is stronger than word “offend”. “Insult” shows rude act and disrespect action which is doing by the actor. While “offend” that was used by used by The New York Times article has less rude meaning. It refers to bad or disrespectful

action or utterance that accidentally hurts the hearer feeling. Based on this lexical analysis, it could conclude that The New York Times tended to utilize lexical items that have negative meaning which it also caused negative representation of the protesters side and did not put any negative lexical items to the governor side. On the other hand, there was any negative lexical item that was utilized to portray the representation of the actors, either the protesters or governor in Aljazeera news article.

In the analysis of referential strategy that the author used in referring the actors, it was found that both the protesters and the governor are identified as Inclusion the social actor. In which this strategy means the actors were included in the text. In referring the protesters, the author referred them as Islamists (Culturalisation — religionisation), Tens of thousands of Indonesians (De-spatialisation), Conservative Islamic groups (Collectivisation— collective), some Islamic organizations (Collectivisation— collective), Some of those groups (Collectivisation— collective), some of the Islamic groups (Collectivisation— collective), Hardliners (Social problemation— negative ideologisation), Muslims (Culturalisation — religionisation), Protesters (Actionalisation), some of the marchers (Actionalisation). In addition, in referring the governor, the author used referential strategy as Christian Governor (Actionalisation), First Christian Governor (Actionalisation), The Governor (Actionalisation), Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, Ahok (proper name), and Mr. Basuki (honorific). On the other hand, in Aljazeera news article, the protesters were referred as Thousands (Collectivisation— collective), Tens of thousands (Collectivisation—

collective), Protesters (Actionalisation), Demonstrators (Actionalisation), Islamic Defenders Front (Collectivisation— collective). While the reference in the governor as Governor (Actionalisation), The Christian Governor (Actionalisation), Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Actionalisation), Purnama (nickname), Ahok (nickname). Based on this finding, in referring the protesters, both The New York Times and Aljazeera employed referential strategy Collectivization— collective which this strategy represented the actors a group entity and Actionalisation strategy which it represented the actors based on their social activity. However, there were some referential strategies that The New York Times used which it did not occur in Aljazeera news article. Those are De-spatialisation (Tens of thousands of Indonesians) which the author represented the protesters based on their local orientation, Social problemation— negative ideologisation (Hardliners) which this strategy represented the actors carries negative ideology, and Culturalisation — religionisation (Islamists and Muslims) which the author represented the actor in terms of their cultural aspect to which they are associated. Whereas, in referring the governor, both of The New York Times and Aljazeera employed Actionalisation referential strategy. These news articles are only represented through his profession in the event.

In the analysis of the predication strategy, The New York Times mostly employed negative predication to the protesters while in the governor was attached with positive predication that led to good representation on the actor. The protesters' action were represented as a violent action and tied to politic issue, while the

governor was portrayed as innocent where he did not mean to insult the religion. In addition, he was also depicted with his achievement in his period of government. It showed that The New York Times tended to depict the protesters in negative manner while the governor is in positive image. It could be detected that this outlet tends to stand to the governor side by representing him positively. On the other hand, Aljazeera did not put positive predication to the protesters to represent the actor in positive side while it also put negative predication to the protesters which this predication was representing the bad incident that appeared in the event. Furthermore, in representing the governor, this news coverage presented positive predication which showed the actors act in asking apology for his remarks and his achievement in governing Jakarta. However, the governor also represented in negatively. In which the actor was represented as the cause of religious tension inter-religious harmony. Based on this predication strategy, it showed that Aljazeera did not add positive traits to lead the positive representation of the protesters exaggeratedly nor hide bad side that occurred in the event. In addition, in the predication of the governor, the news coverage also did not exaggerate negative traits to the actor who blasphemy Al-Qur'an, even the text also provided the actor's achievement which it was positive representation of the actor. It could conclude that Aljazeera is just reporting the event without taking sides to certain parties.

5.2 Suggestion

The result of this study provided some suggestions for the readers and future researchers who would like to conduct the research by using CDA framework. This

study was conducted by using critical discourse analysis framework to see how the texts representing the actors and the event in the news coverage. This study did not cover all the dimension of CDA frameworks. The analysis was only on the textual analysis dimension which focused on lexicalization analysis. Thus, the future researchers could conduct the same study in the same medium or others medium by elaborating more analytical tools in textual analysis. In addition, the future researches also could use different theory to see how the text represents the actors such as by employing Van Leeuwen social actors' representation theory to see the representation of social actors in the text.

The finding of this study showed that the news article takes the important role to represent the actors and the event with positive or negative representation through the language use. In addition, news article also has certain ideology. Thus, it suggested for the readers to use their critical thinking while reading a text especially news text. It is because not all news text reports and represents the actors and the event objectively. So that, the readers is not easily directed by wrong information as news article could manipulate the report based on their intention.

