

# **CHAPTER V**

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

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This chapter presents the summary of what has been discussed in the previous chapters and some suggestions related to this thesis.

#### 1.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data in Chapter IV, the writer drew several conclusions. First, starting on the first day of the loss of MH370 Flight, the *Jakarta Post*, *The Star*, and *China Daily* have published the news of the missing plane and they have published as much as 209 headlines. Second, this thesis has highlighted the relevance and applicability of its theoretical framework, Halliday's transitivity approach of systemic functional grammar, which has three elements: *processes*, *participants*, and *circumstances*. The highest percentage of process found in the headlines from the three newspapers is material process. This indicates that the headlines mostly concern with the news event and actions. The second highest percentage of process found is behavioral process, followed by verbal process, relational process, mental process, and existential process. Each process has different names for its participants (see Chapter III). Nevertheless, the result of participants realized for each process is as follows. There are 133 participants associated with Material Process, 31 participants associated with Mental Process, 101 participants associated with Verbal Process, 52 participants associated with Behavioral Process, 64 participants associated with Relational

Process, and 6 participants associated with Existential Process. Meanwhile, as for circumstances, the most occurred circumstance found in the headlines from the three newspapers is *location*. This indicates that the headlines concern with the news of the area(s) of the search of the missing plane. The second highest percentage of circumstance is *cause*, followed by *matter*, *extent*, *accompaniment*, *matter*, and *role*.

After analyzing the headlines from the three newspapers, the writer has also found that there were certain rules applied by the journalists to write a headline properly. One of the rules of linguistic structure in writing headlines is using simple and specific words (Saxena, 2004, pp. 44-50; Rolnicki et al., 2007). This leads into transformed headlines; in which the journalist applied omission(s) and abbreviation(s) of certain words in order to save the space in writing the headline. Regarding to the case of omission, the writer found that the journalists mostly omit *articles*, *copular verb 'be'*, *'be'* as auxiliary verb in *passive voice* and *present continuous tense*. Additionally, the journalists also use the form of *'to infinitive'* to refer to future instead of merely use *'will'* or *'be going to'*. Another modification the journalists do in writing headlines is abbreviation and acronym. Not every word can be abbreviated by the journalists, only general terms such as *govt.* for *government*, *km* for *kilometres*, *AMSA* for *Australian Maritime Safety Authority*.

The writer has also found that ideologies are implied in the headlines. The implying ideologies can be analyzed through transitivity framework and

lexical meanings. Ideologies in the headlines could be seen through three perspectives: positive, negative, or neutral. Besides seeing from those perspectives, the writer found that voice used in writing the headline and implicit or explicit agent could be used to analyze ideology. By analyzing lexical meaning of a verb, the writer also found that how word choice can affect readers' mind of perceiving news.

Concerning the implying ideology derived from each of the newspaper, the writer found that both *The Jakarta Post* and *China Daily* tended to focus on reporting the progress of the Malaysia's search of the missing plane and the responses of the victims' families whereas *The Star* mostly focused on the every efforts done by Malaysia and other countries in order to find the missing plane.

## **1.2 Suggestions**

In line with the findings of this study, the writer would like to propose some suggestions to future studies related to transitivity and ideology analysis using Halliday's transitivity approach of systemic functional grammar.

Firstly, this study only focused on news headlines within a very limited topic (Flight Accident of MH370) and also a limited period (8<sup>th</sup> March – 31<sup>st</sup> April 2014). Although the writer has found that the material, behavioral, and verbal processes dominate the findings of transitivity processes in this particular topic, the writer has also found that the findings of other processes, especially existential processes is insufficient enough to at

least fulfill a one fourth of other processes analyzed. For future researchers, focusing on more than one particular topic can be chosen as the data source.

Secondly, the writer would also suggest to future researchers who are willing to do an analysis with transitivity system to conduct an analysis throughout other texts, such as recount, explanation, etc. The future researchers may also conduct the analysis based on spoken data, such as an interview or a speech. Thus, the future researcher can explore a deeper point of view conveyed from the speaker(s) in the interview or speech.

Finally, the writer realized that there were still many lacks of language ideology covered in this study. Therefore, the writer suggests that future work will go some way to resolve this problem by looking for references of language ideology as many as possible from various sources.

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