

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

The This study aimed to examine how the WHO Global Tuberculosis Reports (2022–2024) communicate institutional messages and how scientific reporting practices are used to support broader organizational goals. The findings demonstrate that the reports function not merely as scientific documents presenting epidemiological evidence but also as institutional texts that strategically communicate WHO's priorities and policy agenda. Consistent with Bhatia's (2004) concept of discourse as text, the reports employ scientific reporting conventions while simultaneously fulfilling broader institutional purposes.

The first research question identified six recurring themes across the three reports: (1) TB as a persistent global health threat, (2) global political commitment and strategic frameworks to end TB, (3) the impact of COVID-19 on the TB response, (4) unequal geographic distribution and country-level variation, (5) financial and structural barriers to TB care, and (6) surveillance, data systems, and estimation challenges. These themes collectively construct a coherent narrative that presents tuberculosis as an ongoing global health challenge requiring sustained international cooperation, political commitment, and continuous investment. Rather than merely describing epidemiological conditions, the thematic organization strategically emphasizes urgency, accountability, and the need for coordinated global action.

The second research question demonstrated that lexical choice, nominalization, modality, and passive voice contributed significantly to the communication of WHO's institutional messages. These lexico-grammatical features enabled the reports to present scientific evidence with authority and objectivity while simultaneously expressing urgency, policy recommendations, and institutional priorities. Technical vocabulary reinforced scientific credibility, nominalization created a formal and impersonal style, modality conveyed varying degrees of certainty and obligation, and passive voice emphasized actions and outcomes rather than individual actors. Together, these linguistic choices illustrate that the reports are carefully constructed institutional texts in which language serves not only an informative function but also a persuasive and strategic one.

Overall, the findings indicate that the WHO Global Tuberculosis Reports extend beyond their role as annual scientific assessments. By integrating thematic organization with systematic lexico-grammatical choices, the reports communicate institutional priorities, reinforce WHO's authority in global health governance, and encourage collective action to address tuberculosis. These findings highlight the importance of critically examining the language of institutional reports, as the way global health issues are framed can influence policy development, funding priorities, and international responses to public health challenges.



4.2 Suggestion

Data from the three editions of the report analyzed in this study could be expanded in future research. Longer term studies, covering a longer period, such as WHO TB from 2015 to the present, would allow researchers to see how individual intentions and genre strategies have changed in response to different global contexts, such as the implementation of the end TB strategy, the COVID-19 pandemic, and changing funding priorities. Furthermore, a broader timeframe would help determine whether the individual motivations identified in this study are constant of WHO institutional discussions or have become more pronounced over time.

