

## CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION

### 1.1 Conclusion

From the data analysis presentation, it can be concluded that there are two forms of representation for the *Omnibus* Law ratification as depicted in the Online news produced by Media *TEMPO* and *ANTARA*, the negative and positive representations. From five Media *TEMPO*'s online news text, only one news text positively represents the *Omnibus* Law ratification. The other four news texts describe negative representation of the *Omnibus* Law ratification. Then, three *ANTARA*'s news texts negatively represent the *Omnibus* Law ratification. Two *ANTARA*'s news texts represent the ratification of the *Omnibus* Law positively.

In *TEMPO* Media, Positive Representations express the *Omnibus* Law ratification as a final and complete decision. The decisions have a good impact on people's lives. Negative Representations describe the ratification of the *Omnibus* Law as a wrong and hasty decision. It is contrary to the law and the interests of the community, as well as procedural defects. Meanwhile, *ANTARA* Media positively represented the ratification of the *Omnibus* Law as a definitive decision. It followed the procedures contained in the law and had a good impact on the Indonesian economy. *ANTARA* Media positively represents the ratification of the *Omnibus* Law as a decision conditional on interests, does not fight for labor rights, and will negatively impact people's lives in the future.

After that, *TEMPO*'s strategy is more clearly defined, while *ANTARA*'s strategy is less clear. *TEMPO* has massively selected information that means it

supports or rejects the ratification of the Omnibus Law Bill into law. In building a negative or positive representation, *TEMPO* Media tries to present information supported by many sources. There is more than one informant interviewed for one news item. This way does not apply to *ANTARA* Media. *ANTARA* Media tends to provide one source of information in its news text. Then, the use of images in *TEMPO* news supports the truth of information, while pictures in *ANTARA* media improve the quality of information sources. The five news stories from *ANTARA* media selected in this study always used the face image of informant.

### 1.2 Suggestion

This Critical Discourse Analysis research was conducted by referring to the theoretical framework of critical discourse analysis developed by Fairclough (1989) and the framing analysis model developed by Pan Kosicki (1993) on ten news texts produced by *TEMPO* and *ANTARA* media. There are several suggestions that the researcher proposes to further researchers who are interested in conducting Critical Discourse Analysis research as well as newsreaders.

1. Future researchers can combine Critical Discourse Analysis with Framing Analysis.
2. It is recommended that other researchers combine the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis with other analytical frameworks suitable for analyzing news texts.
3. Anyone who consumes information through news is advised not to jump to conclusions and be led by public opinion because different media can construct the same issue differently.