

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The chapter aims to discuss the conclusion of analysis in order to complete this study. It presents two points; conclusion and suggestion for others who intend to do the same study.

5.1 Conclusion

The portrayal of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) in media refers to the varying and evolving ways that depicts or portrays the lesbian, gay, and bisexual, and transgender community. Media depictions of LGBT individuals often represent them as visibly and behaviorally different. The portrayal of the LGBT community in media has been negative, however, there has been an increase in the depictions of LGBT individuals, issues, and concerns within mainstream media in Indonesia. The Jakarta Globe, Jakarta Post, and Tempo are mass media in Indonesia, which have wider and various information of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender issue.

The writer obtains some points from the analysis using the framing concept by Pan and Kosicki. From the syntactical structure, it can be seen from the verb phrase of the title, “Searches for a Voice”, “Looks to”, and “Lash Out” expressing the negative meaning in subtle. The Jakarta Globe do not support LGBT, but in the article indirectly express the inferiority of LGBT and try to get the support from media seen from the structure of the title, from the way the writer writes the news. On the other hand, seen

from the title in Jakarta Post such as “Free of LGBT”, “Not Support”, and “Ban LGBT Activities” tells the negative meaning explicitly. In Tempo, seen from the structure of the title “Anti-LGBT”, “Must Not Hate”, and “Rejects” have an inconsistency words in rejecting LGBT. In Jakarta Globe and Jakarta Post uses several directly quote from several sources to strengthen the articles. Besides in Tempo, uses more indirect quote from several sources. The statements provided in the Jakarta Globe per article are 8 to 9 statements, in Jakarta Post per article are 7 statements, and in Tempo per article 3 to 5 statements. It indicates that Tempo shows less attention to take report from the sources.

From the script structure, writer sees the Jakarta Globe, Jakarta Post and Tempo explain the news gives clearly detail information by what, when, why, who, where and how in the article. The importance of news detail is on what event occurred, who involved in the event, where the event held, why, when and how the event happened. In Jakarta Globe, the journalist writes the news based on the side from who support the LGBT such as LGBT activists, the founder of the country’s first gay group, and civilians. While in Jakarta Post and Tempo based on the side of state apparatus such as Commission, Religious Leaders, MUI and KPAI.

In thematic structure, the whole revolves around the major theme of this article are the negative stigma over LGBT. Its minor themes are awareness, society, and human rights. The whole sentences support from each statements in this article. The journalist uses less pronouns to replace the subject.

In rhetorical structure, in Jakarta Globe put many positive words such as “can help”, “can be cured”, “respect”, “full protection”, “equal”, and “isn’t a crime”. While in Jakarta Post and Tempo uses more negative words such as, “anti-LGBT”, “hate speech”,

“not support”, “immoral”, “ban”, and “does not accept”. The image serves mostly in Jakarta Post and Tempo. From the three articles in Tempo, those images do not support the article because the pictures have no meaning and purpose related to the issue. In Jakarta Post also serves some pictures in 2 articles and the image opposite from the discussion of the articles.

The writer concludes that in the analyzed three media; LGBT is associated with something immoral and deviant but the emergence of the statement is various. The Jakarta Globe does not support the LGBT in a subtle words, seen from the structure of the title, and from the way the journalist writes the news based on the side from who support the LGBT such as the LGBT activists, the founder of the country’s first gay group, and civilians. The words that have a subtle meaning of the article are seen from the title, “Searches for a Voice”, “Spread Message of Acceptance”, and “Lash Out”. In Jakarta Post also does not support the LGBT explicitly. It can be seen from the title, and the negative words that showed up in the article such as “must not support”, “discriminatory”, “immoral”, and “a danger to adolescents”. From all the three articles in Tempo, the news rejects the LGBT based on Religious Leaders, MUI, and government in Indonesia. In Tempo, seen from the title that the journalist rejects the LGBT using inconsistency words such as “Anti-LGBT” as a negative words, “Must Not Hate” as a positive words, and “Rejects All Forms” as a negative words. The word shows in Tempo articles such as, “contagious”; “hate speech”, “forbidden”, and “rejects”.

5.2 Suggestion

Framing analysis is generally discuss how the media formed a construction of reality. Anyone interested in conducting a media text analysis such as framing analysis, to be more careful in considering a text or news. What elements are used in the writing, in accordance with the method, purpose, and anlisis used. The framing tools by Pan and Kosicki is recommended to conduct in any kind of issue, but have through searching in selecting the issue to analyze and read carefully to formulate for better analysis. This kind of research can be conducted not only by framing concept from Pan and Kosicki, but also with other model such as framing concept by Gamson or Robert N. Entman. The writer hopes media framing tool, especially Pan and Kosicki concept helps the researcher interpret better message of news article. For English Department students who want to analyze the online media perspective, it is better to use more articles and widen theories of the areas to accomplish the appropriate theory used.