CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the conclusions of the present study and the suggestions for upcoming studies. This chapter is divided into two sections: the first section provides the resume of this study; the second section provides the suggestions for further studies.

5.1 Conclusions

This study examines how the issues of Syrian civil war are reported by a third party of the war, i.e Iran. More specifically, this study investigates how nomination and predication strategies are employed by Iran media, namely IRIB, in presenting news about Syrian civil war. In addition, this study sees whether the nomination and predication strategies are affected by a historical aspect.

According to the analysis of nomination strategy, anthroponym is the most frequent strategy used by IRIB in referring to social actors of Syrian civil war. There are two types of anthroponym employed by IRIB, i.e ideological anthroponyms and professional anthroponyms. Ideological anthroponyms are used to refer to Syrian opposition. Meanwhile, professional anthroponyms are used to refer to Syrian government. The findings indicate that IRIB foregrounds the ideological side of Syrian opposition and the professional side of Syrian government. In addition, IRIB constructs negative image of Syrian opposition and neutral image of Syrian government. It is proven by the findings showing that ideological anthroponym is realized through negative nominations, while professional anthroponym is realized through neutral nominations.

Regarding the analysis of predication strategy, it is found that explicit predicate is the most frequent strategy. It is used to represent Syrian civil war social actors by revealing their actions. Explicit predicates used to represent Syrian opposition mostly

contain negative judgment. In contrast, explicit predicates used to represent Syrian government mostly contain positive judgment. The findings indicate that IRIB represents Syrian opposition negatively by foregrounding the oppositions' negative actions and backgrounding their positive actions. In contrast, IRIB represents Syrian government positively by foregrounding the government's positive actions and backgrounding their negative actions.

In this study, it is also found that nomination and predication strategies employed by IRIB change due to a historical aspect, i.e Geneva Convention II. The findings show that the nominations of Syrian opposition in the articles published after the convention are not as negative as those used in the articles published before the convention. On the other hand, the predications of Syrian government in the articles published after the convention are not as positive as those used in the articles published before the convention.

Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that nomination and predication strategies are important aspects in investigating how media represent particular social actors. Furthermore, the choice of language in the nomination and predication strategies can be said to be the part of a social practice, i.e reality construction. It is not merely a transparent device used to describe social actors and their actions but also a device affected by particular factors and loaded by particular values by media. Therefore, CDA is widely used to investigate media discourse to demystify the motives behind realities constructed by media.

5.2 Suggestions

There are four suggestions to be considered in conducting further related studies. The first is about the chosen discursive strategies. This study focuses on two out of five discursive strategies proposed by Reisigl & Wodak (2002). It is advised that further studies focus on other types of discursive strategies apart from nomination and predication strategies. Furthermore, to make a more in-depth analysis, further studies might focus on all types of discursive strategies.

TristiLarasat, 2014
nomination and predication strategies employed by islamic republic of iran broadcasting (irib)
in presenting news about syrian civil war (a discourse historical approach)
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The second is about the news articles. The news articles analyzed in this present study were collected from one media, namely IRIB. It would be worth trying for further studies to collect news articles from different media. Thus, further studies can see whether there are some differences of nomination and predication strategies between the media. Further studies can investigate whether the same social actors can be represented in different ways by different media.

The third is about the historical aspect. This present study took into account a historical aspect in the analysis by comparing news articles published before and after Geneva Convention II. However, the publication dates of the articles are not extremely distant. It would be worth trying for further studies to analyze some articles which are published in the more distant time, e.g articles published in different years.

The last is about the number of news articles. This present study solely chooses eight news articles as the material of analysis. It could be much better for further studies to choose more articles to be analyzed in order to make the findings more accurate. In addition, the more texts are chosen, the more words are analyzed. Thus, if further studies examine more texts, it is advised to use an additional tool of analysis such as corpus software to assist the analysis process.