CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of the present study. The first section presents the conclusion of the present study. Then, the second section presents some suggestions for further study.

5.1 Conclusion

The present study investigates the representation of the United States of America (the US) regarding Libyan conflict in speeches that were delivered by Barrack Obama, the president of the United States of America. It aims to reveal the representation of the US role in the speeches as well as the ideology behind the representation.

This study shows that the representations of the US in Obama's speeches vary depending on the context when the speeches were delivered. In the first context when the US acts as commander of operation, the US is represented far more through inclusion rather than exclusion as an active actor, and represented by means of personalization through relational identification. In the second context when the commander of the operation was transferred to NATO, the US is also represented far more through inclusion rather than exclusion as an active actor and also represented through collectivization. In the third context when Moammar Gaddafi had been killed, the US is represented in the same ways as in

the second context. The inclusion and the activation that are mostly used in every speech suggest that the US is actively involved in the operation in Libya. However, when the US acts as the commander of the operation, the speaker mostly uses the relational identification to show that when the US led the operation, the US was not dominating the operation. The collectivization that is mostly used in the second and third contexts suggests that the military action in Libya was not done by the US alone, but it was done by a group where the US becomes part of it. The ideologies behind the representation involve democracy, humanitarianism, and the US as "global police". Here, the US wants to emphasize its position as "global police" which can fight for justice in Libya.

Based on the finding above, it can be said that representation is an important part of CDA since it examines the transformation of social practice into text which cannot be separated with power, critique, and ideology (see Wodak and Meyer, 2009). In representing social actor in the text, inclusion and exclusion strategies can be used since these strategies can show the way the social actors are treated in a text. Representation can also be used to interpret ideology in the text since the aim of CDA itself is "to help reveal some of these hidden and 'often out of sight' values, positions, and perspectives (Paltridge, 2006: 178).

5.2 Suggestion for Further Studies

The present study is far from being perfect so that I would like to recommend several suggestions that might be useful for further studies. First, since the present study only explores the representation from one aspect of social

Evi Azizah Vebriyanti, 2012
The Reprentation Of The States Of America In Libyan Conflict A crirical Discourse Analysis Of Obama's Speeches
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practice i.e. social actor, further studies are recommended to include other aspects of social practice such as action, times, and location so that the analysis of representation will be more comprehensive. Second, since this study only employs one approach of critical discourse analysis, further studies are recommended to combine several approaches of CDA from different scholars such as discourse historical approach to gain more comprehensive analysis.