

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The final chapter provides the conclusions of the study entitled “ A Representation of Social Actor , Hosni Mubarak, towards the Egyptian Protest in his resignation speech: A Critical Discourse Analysis”. The recommendations for further study are also presented in this chapter.

5.1. Conclusions

The study is aimed to answer the research questions of how social actor is represented in the speech and what the purpose of the representation itself. From the analysis, the representation of social actor leads into the issue of power and domination. Social actor here, Hosni Mubarak, reflects himself as a powerful leader. This relates to the dictatorial government led by himself during his tenure. A dictatorship tendency can be implied from the way he addresses himself in his speech. He often uses the word “I” in representing himself instead of ‘we’ as evidenced in the text. His choice to use ‘I’ more than use ‘we’-which reflects the sense of togetherness- to refer to himself shows his personal authority over the people.

The analysis also shows the relation between political and legal discourse. A speech which is delivered by a figure in a government usually contains a very condensed political issue. This political issue is usually followed up by other issues relevant to that. In Mubarak resignation speech, legal issue is chosen to cover the political issue as the main discourse. There are several articles (168

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article, 178 article, etc) cited by Mubarak in supporting his statement of the crucial issue. This shows that legal language can be used to strengthen the claim. The use of legal discourse is closely related to the social actor's representation as a dictator which usually seizes the power by making the rules for his importance (Cockayne:2008).

Moreover, by applying the macrostructure strategy, the analysis of this present study reveals the hidden ideology on the need for democracy. As evidenced in the text, the word "a better change" means a transfer of power; a transition from dictatorship to democracy. The findings also show that democracy is usually initiated by the chaos. This implies that there has to be a huge effort to achieve something that we want, even though we have to sacrifice many things. The decision of the president to step down finally stops the crisis that has ruined the country, and his resignation becomes the answer for the Egyptian protesters who are demanding for a better government.

To conclude, the application of two frameworks in CDA has revealed the representation of the social actor and the ideology behind the speech. The choice of words to refer to himself and the frequent use of inclusion in the speech indicate Mubarak representation as a figure of a very dominant leader. Inclusion is used to justify Mubarak's action. Here, Mubarak tries to position himself not to be the centre of the problem by using the inclusion in his every statement. In addition, the need of democracy is also captured from the analysis. The people demand for a better government in their country through a transfer of power.

Thus, the chaos that happens in Egypt is principally caused by Mubarak's autocratic leadership.

5.2. Suggestions

This present study has already discussed the representation of social actor and the purpose of the representation itself in the resignation speech delivered by Egypt's former president, Hosni Mubarak. The study has presented the analysis with two different approaches in CDA, i.e. dialectical-relational approach by Fairclough (2003) and socio-cognitive by Van Dijk (2009). Maximum efforts have been made to combine these two approaches to make an appropriate interpretation to the analysis.

However, the study is still far from perfection, thus some suggestions are provided for the further study. Since this present study only uses one speech as the corpus, it is suggested for those who are eager to have a similar analysis on this to have more than one speech as the source of analysis. This is suggested with the purpose of making the interpretation becomes wider and more reliable.

The study which used more than one approach or theory is still very well-recommended. The study which combines two or more approaches will challenge our knowledge and ability in mastering the study as well as enrich the application of linguistics material, thus it will be beneficial.