

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion of the present study that is made based on the analysis and the findings previously presented in Chapter IV. It also offers suggestions for future studies.

5.1 Conclusion

This study examines the legitimation strategies used by the United Nations on Libyan conflict, their linguistic realizations, and the extent to which the actions are legitimized. It is found that rationalization is the legitimation strategy that occurs most frequently, followed by authorization and moral evaluation. Those three legitimation strategies are mostly identified from verbal process, relational process, and modal verb “will”. The legitimation strategies and their linguistic realizations show that the UN’s actions on Libyan conflict are strongly legitimized through direct reference to regulation which are the resolutions 1970 and 1973, moral value of humanity and theoretical predictions about the possible condition in Libya if the conflict continues.

Legitimation has become an element of political practice that can be used to strengthen the actions taken by particular people. Legitimation is potentially analyzed through critical discourse analysis (CDA) because CDA concerns power relation, and legitimation is an attempt to negotiate power. Legitimation strategies as part of CDA are used to legitimize particular actions in discourse. For example,

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in legitimizing a rule or regulation, moral abstraction is frequently used (van Leeuwen and Wodak, 1999). In promoting war against other countries, the emotions of fears are mostly used (Reyes, 2011), while in promoting peace to the country that experiences conflict, the authorization and rationalization are frequently used. The legitimation strategies used in different discourses might vary, depending on the issues in the discourses and the actions which are legitimized in the discourses.

The various legitimation strategies found in the texts are helpful for the examination of representation in discourse. By knowing the reasons behind an action (i.e. the legitimation), the analysis of representation can be deepened, and the CDA's interest to uncover the hidden messages in a discourse can be fulfilled. This study, therefore, confirms that CDA can be used to analyze discourse in relation to social concerns. Fairclough (2010) argues that basically social theory has important insights to language and discourse studies, but the social analysts failed to operate their theorization of language to show the significance of language use in social life. Thus, CDA offers social analysts an analytical procedure that can contribute to the development of both linguistic and social theories.

5.2 Suggestions

The present study is relatively simple in which it focuses to examine the legitimation strategies used in political texts. This study focuses on examining the legitimation strategies used in discourse. For future studies, the analysis can be

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deepened by examining the ideologies underlie the use of legitimation strategies in the texts. Other aspects of representation are also potentially analyzed, e.g. space, time, purpose, etc.

This study uses political discourse as the data to be analyzed. For future studies, the analysis might use other types of texts such as multimodal texts. The investigation of legitimation in multimodal texts can result a deeper analysis by viewing not only the use of words in the texts but also by viewing the pictures or symbols presented in the texts to support the justification. It can enrich the analysis of representation in CDA where the analysis is not only relying on words usage, but also supported by the analysis of pictures or symbols presented in the texts.