

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I would like to draw some conclusions about my findings. Firstly, I would like to discuss how Barack Obama, as the speaker, represents the self in the text. Secondly, I would also like to discuss how the other is represented in the text. Thirdly, I would like to explain how the linguistic instruments reveal the representation of the self and the other.

From the analysis of Grammatical Cohesion, I can find the participants in the text. After tracking all participants mentioned, I find five main participants who are mentioned in the whole speech. They are Barack Obama, Barack Obama and the United States, the United States and Indonesia, Indonesia and violent extremists. Through reference analysis, it is found out which participants are considered as the self and the other. As the reference *they* is only used to refer to violent extremists, I conclude that violent extremists, specifically Al Qaeda and its affiliates, are considered as the other while the rest of the participants: Barack Obama, Barack Obama and the United States, the United States and Indonesia and Indonesia are considered as the self because in the text, they are replaced with reference *I* and *we*.

The representation of the self and the other are revealed from the two major linguistic instruments which are lexical cohesion and transitivity. Lexical cohesion helps to reveal the speaker's main concern so we can see how they relate to the self-other representation while transitivity analysis helps to reveal how the participants are represented in the text.

Based on the lexical cohesion analysis, I focus on repetition, synonymy and meronymy. I find that the most repeated word is *peace*. This indicates that *peace* becomes Barack Obama's main concerns. The finding that the speaker's concern is something positive supports Barack Obama's representation as the self. However, it is also revealed that Barack Obama actually does not put emphasis on religion as his final topic as he mentions in the beginning of his speech. Instead, it turns out that peace is the main concern among all concerns he mentions through the speech. I also find synonymy in the word *religion* which is *faith* and *belief*. Synonymy analysis helps me reveal the importance of certain words mentioned in the text. In addition, I also find the meronymy of violent extremists which are Al Qaeda and its affiliates. The meronymy analysis helps me reveal the specification of certain words or participants mentioned in the text. By getting to know the specific explanation, the hearers are given further information about who the violent extremists are.

Based on transitivity analysis, I find out how each participant is represented in the text. Starting from the self-representation, Barack Obama is represented positively as the powerful actor, a decision maker, a respectful actor and also a great thinker as he is able to give encouragement to the audience.

Barack Obama and United States are represented positively as the powerful, selective and consistent actors. United States and Indonesia are represented positively as the actor who does technical actions and great thinkers as they are able to give suggestions and recognize global events happen. Furthermore, Indonesia is represented as the actor who does actions but is less powerful than other participants. However, the violent extremists are represented negatively as active actors in doing negative actions. Thus, they are represented as negative other.

Having analyzed Barack Obama's speech through cohesive devices and transitivity, I do believe that these two elements are essential in revealing the representation of the self and the other. However, the most important part in cohesive devices that helps reveal the representation is reference analysis. In my opinion, reference analysis is the first step in doing representation analysis. By doing so, we can determine where the participants belong to, the self or the other. Besides, we can see how the use of reference can reveal the relation built between the speaker and the hearer. We can see from the reference analysis, Barack Obama always uses the reference *I* to refer to himself as a President, thus, I conclude that Barack Obama uses his power to make a distance between the hearer and him. This can also affect the self-other representation.

Transitivity analysis also gives many contributions in revealing how the self and the other are represented. However, from the seven processes in transitivity, I only analyze the three major processes applied in the text: material process, mental process and relational process. From the three processes, I find

not only whether the representation is positive or negative but more than that, specifically about how each participant is represented in the text. From the material process, we can see whether the participant is active doing some positive or negative actions. From the mental process, we can see which participants are represented as great sensors or thinkers. In addition, as the relational process deals with facts, it also helps us see whether the facts support the positive or the negative representation of the self and the other.

From the three major processes that I discuss in transitivity, I think material process is the most influential process to get to know how each participant is represented in the text. In material process, the verbs chosen give us description about the exact doings that the participants do, whether it is positive or negative doings. Thus, it is easier to see the self-other representation through the material process.

Furthermore, transitivity analysis is also effective and useful because it does not stop in the conclusion that the self is represented positively while the other is represented negatively. Instead, transitivity gives us the specific description about each participant before coming to the conclusion whether they are considered as the positive self or negative other. As we can see in transitivity analysis, Barack Obama is considered positive because of his positive actions and thoughts. However, further than that, it is also revealed the characteristics of Barack Obama which are powerful and decisive that supports his positive representation as the self.

Actually, an analysis of a text, especially a speech can be developed and improved by other linguistic instruments in functional grammar such as: mood and theme rheme analysis. By doing so, we can reveal more and find out any possibilities that support our analysis. Mood analysis helps us in revealing the speaker's intention in which the speaker can either give or demand information. Through the mood analysis, how the speaker build interpersonal relation with the hearer can be found. Theme rheme analysis helps us see the main concern or topic discussed in the text. Besides, it also helps us find out marked themes which indicates the most important part that we should pay attention to. Analysis of theme can show the flow of information in the text. By having a complete analysis using Functional Grammar approach, the text can be thoroughly analyzed. The linguistic instruments mentioned can be applied not only in analyzing a speech, but also in analyzing any kind of texts such as article, personal comment on newspaper, etc.

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