

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **CONCLUSION**

In this chapter, I am going to draw some concluding points about the representation of the UN found in the data based on the three analyses discussed in Chapter Three, which are based on the macrostructure, the superstructure, and the microstructure analyses.

In the macrostructure analysis, the UN is represented in a negative way in the important parts of the speech, the thesis statement and the recommendation. The UN is described as having tendency to take the Iranian's side which actually is a danger to the international community. It is also described as not knowing what to do about the Iranian regime so that Netanyahu gives some recommendations to them about what they should do. As the macrostructure is what the discourse is all about and what is best remembered by the recipient, I am of the opinion that the UN delegations, as the audience of this speech, may also get the same message. If we relate to the purpose of the speech, which is to persuade someone to do something about the speaker's interest, I am of the opinion that Netanyahu arrange this speech to make the UN delegations realize that they have been wrong all this time and now is the time for them to do as he recommends.

In the superstructure analysis, the UN represented negatively as the legitimate institution which is unjust and wrong to support the Iranian regime. Based on the argument flow arranged in the speech, the UN keeps on supporting the Iranian regime even though it is clearly a threat for not only Israel but also the international community. The support can be seen from giving the Iranian president speech in the UN anniversary until condemning Israel for defending itself instead of Iran. In my opinion, this flow of arguments given by Netanyahu is neatly and carefully arranged by him to get the message successfully received by the hearers, in this case, the UN delegations. In my opinion, it is supposed to create the effect of guilt of the UN delegations for supporting the Iranian regime.

Another thing I find in the superstructure analysis is the form of the speech which is not obligatory also supports the message to be conveyed successfully. I am of the opinion that if Netanyahu used the conventional form which is thesis-arguments-recommendation, we might not find an implied message that the speaker wants to show.

In the microstructure analysis, there are several concluding points based on the tools used by the speaker. Based on the lexicon which is related to the President of Iran's speech, the UN is represented negatively as wrong and disgraceful for giving a hearing to the speech. I think Netanyahu's response is a little too much because the UN is international community which should be fair to every country, including Iran and Israel. I do not think that letting the President of Iran deliver a speech in front of the UN delegations shows the UN supports towards Iran.

The next concluding point is based on the nine data of lexicon related to the Gaza affair that I find. I conclude that the UN is represented negatively as being

unjust. Based on the proofs given by Netanyahu, the UN with its twisted standards has falsely condemned Israel which is actually the victim. I am of the opinion that Netanyahu is right for having such a thought. Yet, I think he should respect the UN. The UN probably has its own standards in deciding whether to take some actions or not about a conflict. Of course, Netanyahu feels it is unjust because it is his country, Israel, which he thinks becomes the victim.

The next concluding point is based on the syntactic element. In my analysis, I find some sentences in which Netanyahu uses active sentences to make the subject explicit. In talking about the UN and its negative actions, most of the time, Netanyahu explicitly mentions the UN as the subject which is followed by negative verbs. This finding results in a negative representation of the UN. Actually, there are two ways of how to represent something or somebody, explicitly and implicitly. However, in my opinion, Netanyahu chooses the explicit way to make the message have a better impact.

The next concluding point is based on the stylistic elements, the interactions. From as many as twenty data found in the speech, there are five big interactions employed by Netanyahu in talking about the UN. We can see them clearly in the pie chart as follows:

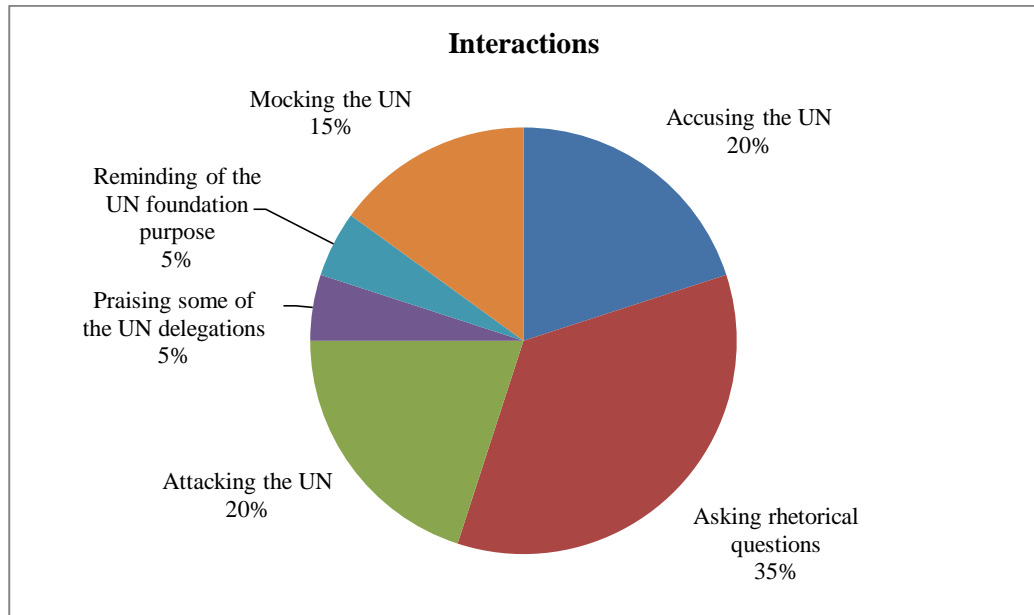


Figure 7. The percentage of interactions about the UN

From the chart above, we can see that the most frequent interactions used are asking rhetorical questions (35%). In my opinion, asking rhetorical questions is an effective way to show our opinion and to manipulate the audience's mind with a greater effect than making statements. For instance, when Netanyahu says "Have you no shame? Have you no decency?" I think it gives a more dramatic effect than if he merely states it like "You have no shame. You have no decency."

Another point worth mentioning is the other two kinds of interactions, attacking and accusing the UN. I differentiate this because in my opinion, they are two different things. To attack means to criticize, while to accuse means to say that somebody has done something wrong. I think these two interactions will be the most common interactions found in discourses with the same topic. When we try to convince somebody about the weakness of a person, we surely will attack and accuse that person to support our arguments.

Thus, from the findings I find in the speech, I conclude that Netanyahu is giving a negative representation of the UN in order to show that the latter has been wrong all the time for supporting the Iranian regime. Netanyahu actually gives other representations in this speech, a positive representation of Israel and a negative representation of the Iranian regime to support his arguments. However, because of the word limit, I only focus on the UN. Another thing, as I have mentioned in the first chapter, this analysis only covers the micro level. It is only a small part of discourse analysis. There are two bigger levels which need to analyze, namely the meso and macro levels, which no longer focus on the text itself in order to get a unified analysis. In the future, if there are other students who want to take this speech as their data, they can analyze other representations or other level of discourse which have not been discussed in this paper.

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