## **CHAPTER V**

## CONCLUSION

In this conclusion, the researcher provides a summary to answer all of the questions in the study, so that it can be generally understood results of the research that can be used as a reference for further research.

## 5.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of research that has been done related to the CDA in Ahok's speech, it can be concluded the following matters in accordance with the problems that must be disclosed in this study, as follows:

Firstly, the level of textual feature used in Ahok's speech could be found in vocabulary, grammar, cohesion and text structure. the CDA of vocabulary is divided into verbal and nonverbal. Verbal words include the interpretasion textually of keywords; choosing, believing, feeling, cheating, telling and dislike which each word has meaning as the key to interpret in the next level of fairclough's thought. the verbal word is also divided into passive sentences and actives sentences that there were in Ahok's speech. As for nonverbal words are such as 'elections, stories, rights, conscience and feelings which had used in Ahok's speech as keywords. Then, grammar is not about set of rules, but it focused on textual understanding of meaning sentences in Ahok's speech about future, past and present term. While cohesion and text structure are in words to words, paragraph to parahraph and idea to idea even different in paragraph.

Secondly, the level of discursive feature used in Ahok's speech is revealed in three kinds of interpretation: utterance surface, utterance meaning, local coherence and text and point. The first is disclosed from real texts of Ahok's speech without any deep interpretation. Utterance meaning is the interpretasion deeply the whole of words and sentences about defamation of religion, and local coherence and text point is intertextual and contextual of Ahok's speech that has relation each other to be interpreted as the whole meaning of Ahok's speach.

Thirdly, the level of social feature used in Ahok's speech is known from: first, participant who relate to internal stage such as Ahok and people attended in Ahok's speech, and external stage is outside internal stage such as people who interpret Ahok's speech. Second is action. It is revealed that the first case appeared from external factor which is led by FPI firstly in interpreting Ahok's speech as defamation of religion. Thirdly is performance mode. It is appeared in video uploade by Buni Yani that has given provocative title and has occured many editing step of video and erased word "use" that has certain meaning in the whole Ahok's speech. Fourthly, Presentation style and eligibility condition. Many people interpret it but they didn't attend in Ahok's working visit, even they interpreted a few minutes video so that they didn't know exactly the presentation style and eligibility condition.

## **5.2. Recommendation**

As researcher of this research, we feel there are a lot of things that must be done by other people and in particular segmentation of research. Hence, researcher gives some recommendation that may be continued by the next researcher that relates to CDA problem as below:

Firstly, for the next researcher that it's better to focus on a problem within CDA such as politic problem purely in Ahok's speech so the result of research can revealed the reality of defamation that involves Ahok.Secondly, this research must be completed by other theory such as Teun A Van Djik who has many aspect of CDA not only what Fairclough's thought.Thirdly, there are many object that can be object of study such as Rizieq Shihab's speech, Jokowi Speech and other that can be taken in particular aspect, namely power of speech toward politic in the term of CDA study.

Those are some recommendations which can be the next deep study to get the best result of research and give benefits to other people or students.