CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The main issues introduced by Bill Clinton were concluded by summarizing 12 discourse strands derived from 17 paragraph of official transcript of the Inaugural address. Every issue of the paragraph is summarized into one phrases to reveal the macrostructure. The analysis summed up the inauguration address "To renew America in terms of sacrificing nation effort, face global challenge, and revitalize administration by means of the power of people and the idea of liberal democracy" The discourse strands at the beginning was built up toward the listener, linking each strands from known information to new information.

There are 9 identified ideological components in Bill Clinton's Inaugural address. Those components were derived from 6 local meaning that interpreted with social situation and 3 local meaning that interpreted with social cognition. The analysis demonstrates how ideological components is revealed; specifically, inclusiveness, unity, renewal, strategic diplomacy, global governance, welfare state, environmentalism, collaboration, and healthcare. Those concealed component of Bill Clinton was revealed using van Dijk's CDA concepts; namely, semantic macrostructure, local meaning, social cognition, social situation, context model and event model.

To ensure the newly proposed topics are easily adapted to the listener's mind, Bill Clinton uses macro-opinion. Macro-opinion in the form of intertextuality is utilized to penetrate the mental model's defensive mechanism from accepting new value. He used Declaration of the Independence of America, Thomas Jefferson's Quote, and Galatians Scripture to justify his liberal ideals.

5.2 Suggestion

This first suggestion is intended for fellow scholars whose future thesis is using Discourse Analysis. It is important to use universal terms that has been accepted by discourse scholars around the world. Use discourse strand instead of topic and discourse fragment instead of excerpt. Regarding the social context, there are two ways to point out where the context is taken. Use synchronic analysis to scrutinize one point of time when the discursive event is happening. On the other hand, use diachronic analysis to scrutinize two point of time when the discursive events is happening and the past before the discursive events is happening to compare two sides of coins. For example, this research used diachronic analysis by comparing Clinton's deixis and Bush's deixis in addressing their audience.

This second suggestion is intended for fellow scholars whose future thesis is using CDA. CDA is a powerful method to perceive discourse critically. To fully utilize this method, the researcher needs to be brave in expanding their horizon outside their major study; specifically, a linguist should use not only linguistic theory, but also another new discipline. For example, in this research, liberal discourse to assert his description, interpretation, and explanation is utilized. Using Fairclough as the grand theory is fine, but personally, van Dijk's steps of

analysis for Critical Discourse Study is preferred. Van Dijk's CDS is the advanced version of Fairclough's CDA. First, Van Dijk's CDS expands the text dimension of Fairclough's CDA into Local Meaning that create polarization between antagonist and protagonist. Second, Van Dijk's CDS expands the discourse dimension of Fairclough's CDA into event model and context model. Third, Van Dijk's CDS expands the social dimension of Fairclough's CDA into social cognition, social situation, and ideology.