

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of Mumbai attack's terrorist confession and intercepted conversations reveals several types of figurative language. Applying Abrams' theory (1999) as a theoretical framework, the study identified a total of 58 data classified from 10 types of figurative language. There are metonymy, metaphor, euphemism, antithesis, personification, and hyperbole, apostrophe, irony. According to the result, the most dominant type of figurative language used in the confession video is metonymy with 4 data. On the other hand, metaphor become the dominant type of figurative language in intercepted conversations with 20 data. Overall, from the 2 sources of the data, the most dominant type of figurative language is metaphor and hyperbole in the second position. Several types of figurative language are not found, such as synecdoche, allegory, paradox, sarcasm, and epithet.

Several types of figurative language above are used a lot in the confession video and intercepted conversation. Each of these figurative language gives the language used by the people involved more depth, meaning, and emotional effect. There are some reasons why terrorists might use this figurative language. First, to give and share their ideology, terrorists may use hyperbole to exaggerate the threat and ideology they pose and create a sense of panic among their targets.

Second, to share their identities, terrorists may use metaphors to frame their actions as heroic or necessary and to paint their enemies as evil or inhuman.

Third, to reveal how their attitude are shaped and changed by the ideology and the identity of the speakers and the audiences. Terrorists might use metaphors hyperbole and other types of figurative language. Those reasons are strengthened by the data above. Also, figurative language is implied in critical discourse analysis because it can reveal the hidden meanings, assumptions, values, and beliefs of the speakers or writers, as well as the effects of their language on the listeners or readers. Figurative language can also be used to manipulate, influence, or resist the dominant discourses and ideologies in society. By analyzing the use of figurative language in texts, CDA can uncover the underlying messages, intentions, and strategies of the language users, as well as the social and cultural contexts and implications of their language choices.

#### **4.2 Limitation**

The research is limited to the figurative language or language features of the intercepted conversations and confessions, it is possible that the research does not represent the larger socio-political context in which these communications were carried out. Consideration of the conditions that surround the Mumbai' attacks is necessary to increase a more complete understanding of what happened. Because the research is focused on the linguistic context of one language, its adaptability might

be a limited when applied to different linguistic contexts. The findings may be affected by the fact that different languages contain particular types of linguistics' characteristics. The success of the study is dependent on the accuracy of the confessions and the accessibility of the conversations. The inability to gain accurate or complete data may affect the completeness of the analysis. The classification of figurative language is subjective, and several analyses could come with different explanations regarding the meaning of figurative language because of this subjectivity, the identification and classification of figurative language could be vulnerable to a wide range of variations.

#### **4.3 Suggestion**

Based on the research's result, suggestions for future research could be to analyze the linguistic habits or language used by terrorists in confession and intercepted conversation. In this way, the future researcher might be able to get a better understanding of how language works in various language aspects. Also future research could involve analyzing the impact of different types of figurative language on the audience, such as the emotional effect and the ability to persuade. This could provide insights into how terrorists use language to manipulate and influence their audience.

Future research can also make a comparison of these examples of terrorist communications or confessions with other examples to find patterns and differences in how figurative language implied in CDA is

used in different situations. In addition to future researcher, you can use qualitative interviews or polls to learn more about the people who were talking and what they were trying to say. This might help us understand the communication methods used in a more complete way. Because this is an emotional topic, future study should carefully think about ethical issues, making sure that data is handled responsibly, and that people's privacy and dignity are respected. Get rid of these problems and following through with these ideas could help us get a better and more complete understanding of how figurative language are used in terrorist communications.

