

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two sub-chapters. Those sub-chapters are conclusion and suggestion which are written according to findings and discussion from the previous chapter.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This research was conducted to identify the ideological perspective of Donald Trump's speech in Phoenix on August 31<sup>st</sup> 2016 concerning immigration system. In order to identify the ideology, the researcher decided to use Fairclough (1995) Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory. According to the theory, CDA is divided into three dimensional-approaches which are textual analysis, discursive practice and sociocultural analysis. However, since the researcher on textual analysis which includes modality based on two types of Griffiths (2006), epistemic and deontic modality along with the assistance of Naplan (2012) and USYD (2012) to differ the modal levels. Beside modality, the researcher also used attributive adjectives which are divided into two types, personality and feelings whether it's positive or negative (*Wikispace*).

In the findings, the researcher found both types of modality which are 48 % epistemic and 52% deontic. Those percentage represents the perspective of the speaker concerning immigration system in regards of *prioritizing U.S, dangerous criminal, visa policy*. Due to the main theme of the speech decided by the speaker

is political campaign, the speaker tends to use deontic modality due to its *duty* and *ability* element that persuades the audience of his speech.

Modal expressions are also found with 66% of the modality expressing *usuality* such as *permanently, constantly and never* on his perspective. The speaker tends to use such modality to state the fact of cases happen in U.S and to fulfil the purpose of presidential campaign which enhances *promises* to the audience in order getting the votes on the election day.

Meanwhile, the researcher also discovered 20% positive attributive adjectives and 80% negative attributive adjectives for the representative data. Those percentage are based on the frequency on the excerpts. The frequency tends to be used in a row on two excerpts such as *bad* and *weak*. The speaker used negative attributive adjectives at most part in order to contrast his rival in the campaign, Hillary Clinton. The negative attributive adjectives concern the current U.S policy related to Hillary Clinton previous job which takes upon immigration system before being a candidate.

Moreover, the researcher also found highlighted commenters representing others in Youtube have tendency to side on the speaker's perspective concerning immigration system with 63,6 %. However, 36,3 % of the commenters tend to disagree with the speaker due to the speaker's perspective might triggers conflicts in U.S. Yet. the presidential election 2016 has been implemented and by final vote count, Donald Trump as the speaker won and chosen over Hillary Clinton as the 45<sup>th</sup> president of the United States.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

After implementing the research on Critical Discourse Analysis, the researcher has suggestion to be delivered for next researchers who intend to conduct a research in similar field or topic. The next researchers are recommended to seek for another subject, such as field data or other media to achieve the findings. The researcher of this study also recommends next researcher to input the discursive practice as the one of the dimensional approach because discursive practice is appropriate for the interpretation of the ideology meaning created by the previous level which is textual. Furthermore, the next researchers are also suggested to use another textual variable for the analysis and the variable for sociocultural analysis as well.