

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

To sum up, after analyzing 14 data of political discourse, the noun phrase on the name or the nicknames of Trump's political opponents become the main structure of antagonism. The rests of the clauses composing Trump's political discourse are the secondary structure of antagonism providing and controlling the context for the main structure of antagonism.

The process of nominalization occurs in both types of structures of discourse. In the main or primary structure of discourse, the nominalization occurs as the use of nouns to classify Trump's political opponents as the antagonist and the bad politician. In the secondary structure of antagonism, the nominalization occurs as the use of nouns to represent the background and narration to support the primary structure of Trump's political discourse.

Based on the results of the analysis, Trump used nominalization to classify his political rivals as the antagonist and bad politician. The nominalization occurs in the use of nouns to represent Trump's political rivals as the obstructionist, antagonist, and bad decision-makers. Trump also used the nouns as the destruction process on his rivals' political image.

There are 18 primary structure of antagonism found in the 14 discourse data. Those 18 main structures consist of 9 noun phrases, 2 nouns, and 7 clauses. The main structure of antagonism is used by Trump to construct antagonistic meaning constructions that are destructive to his opponent's political image and influence.

Meaning, the core structure of antagonism is the core of political attack on Trump's rivals. There are few exceptions where the clause becomes the main structure of antagonism in Trump's political discourse, but the noun in that clause remains the governor of the antagonism on Trump's opponent.

The secondary structure of antagonism intensifies the political implication of the antagonism on Trump's political opponent. This finding shows the process of controlling the context to intensify the antagonistic meaning construction produced by the main structure of antagonism.

The noun phrase on the names or the nicknames of Trump's political opponents also shows the political function of the noun and the adjectives. The noun functions as the core of the phrase creating the meaning construction on Trump's opponent's identity. Then adjective functions as the modifier to complete and intensify the antagonistic meaning constructions on Trump's political rivals.

The secondary structures of antagonism consist of the clauses to intensify the antagonism and the political implication of the main structure of antagonism by providing and controlling the context and narrated theme in the political discourse. This process finally controls the understanding of the cognition of the American voters not to vote for Trump's opponent.

The antagonism in Trump's political discourse is a direct political attack on strong figures and candidates from the Democratic Party. This political function dictates the role of the noun as the governor which controls the internal grammatical relationship among clauses, phrases, words, and meaning construction. The reason

for this different fact from that of the conventional and formal linguistic phenomenon is human identity. This is the part of language function the noun is responsible for. Trump attacked his opponents politically. Those opponents have names as their identity.

The main aspect of the political attack is the use of discourse to antagonize a political figure. This process requires a clear identity to attack. An identity is a name. All names are nouns. That is why the noun functions as the governor for the political function of the antagonistic structure in Trump's discourse to create the political frontier of antagonism.

One of the major findings in this research is the political function of the noun and adjective in Trump's political discourse. The phenomenon of antagonism in the political discourses orchestrated by Trump has revealed the political function of the noun to control and construct the antagonism against other political figures or Trump's opponent. However, this result is a rule of discourse. It possibly applies to other form of antagonism in discourse as well, not just in Trump's political discourse. That is why a further study on the political function of the noun in antagonistic discourse is needed.

Based on the analysis of 14 data, the 18 main structures of antagonism are governed by the noun of the names of Trump's opponent. Meaning, the antagonistic discourse requires the noun of the names to function properly. The reason for this because the antagonism requires the process of controlling peoples' understanding. Peoples' understanding also requires the name of a figure or group to understand

the structure and the meaning of antagonism in discourse. This is one of the main findings in this research.

Then, the political function of the adjective. Based on the analysis of 14 data and 18 main structure of antagonism, adjective function as the modifier of the noun to complete the main structure of antagonism and its destructive meaning construction against Trump's opponents. So the adjective does not function as a modifier known in formal linguistics. The modifying process here is political and has destructive implications on Trump's political opponents.

This finding proves that the noun and adjective have a political relationship in the phenomenon of antagonism in political discourse. This process has an impact on peoples' understanding especially the voters in the next 2020 presidential run in the United States. The result of this process is the political frontier of antagonism.

This political frontier of antagonism puts Trump's opponents from the Democratic party in an antagonistic position. Therefore, all Trump's rivals look bad as the antagonist. Their political influences are undermined and trampled. Finally, Trump has more opportunity to gain political influence to win the next 2020 presidential race in the United States.