CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1. Conclusion

English language is the international language which language that mostly used by almost half of the population in the world. English also used in communicating between two persons who do not share the same language, called as a *lingua franca*. The growth of the technology makes English language played an important role in the use in need. Phone, laptop, PC, and another electronic supplies mostly gave a guidance book using English as the language instruction besides the original language of certain country. This case also happened to the media of online agencies. According to Ward on his book of Journalism Online, explained that online is a distinctive medium since it is user-driven and multifaceted. It means an online is easy to use and he agreed that everyone is able to access it whenever they are as long as they have an Internet connection.

Thus, a language and its language aspects have changed over time. Through corpus analysis, where the study of how some particular aspects of language is focusing some methods or procedures in studying language, the writer analyzed the language change towards the noun of [immigrant] during Obama's presidency who lead the United States of America from January 20th 2009 until January 20th 2017 and Trump's from January 20th 2017 until now, yet the writer took the data of Trump's until May 30th 2018. Since both presidencies has different sight towards [immigrant].

Based on this study, there found both similarities and differences from the noun of [immigrant] across periods of time. There found the adjective collocation of ILLEGAL, UNDOCUMENTED, MEXICAN, LEGAL, UNAUTHORIZED, NEW, OTHER, MUSLIM, CENTRAL, and AMERICAN [immigrant] in the era of Obama and UNDOCUMENTED, ILLEGAL,

YOUNG, LEGAL, OTHER, MEXICAN, MUSLIM, NEW, UNAUTHORIZED, and AMERICAN [immigrant] of Trump's presidency.

However, the differences of the adjective collocation between both eras found that during Obama's presidency, the collocation of *young* [immigrant] did not appeared as on Trump's presidency, and the *central* collocation did not appear on Obama's presidency just as Trump's. Even though the other collocations were the same, they were not because there are several collocations that discredited [immigrant] through its adjective collocation. As on the era of Obama, which hardly found the discredited from the ten adjective collocations that has already chosen. Unlike Trump's presidency who discredited some [immigrants] because they came to America making some problems as the adjective collocation of *illegal, undocumented, unauthorized, Muslim,* and *Muslim*.

The grammatical class adjective of [immigrant] during both Obama's and Trump's era also found some differences on their classification. As *illegal, unauthorized,* and *Mexican* [immigrant] classified into a good value towards [immigrant] although the prefix un- or il- were mostly used to indicate a negative connotation, but it was not as what we know about them. Unlike Trump's era, the collocation of *illegal, unauthorized, undocumented,* and the additional *Mexican* and *Muslim* classified into a bad value. Because there was not found the adjective of *young* [immigrant] as what already found during Trump's era, the Obama's era was only found *new* [immigrant]. This was similar to the adjective collocation of *central* which found on the Obama's presidency but Trump's. However, the collocation of *Muslim* [immigrant] was on the Human propensity's classification of Obama's presidency yet it appeared on the classification of value during Trump's presidency.

5.2. Suggestions

Since corpus analysis is a method of how language can change through times, there are no boundaries to do the same research as the writer's which the limitation of the study is only on the adjectival collocation of the noun [immigrant]. The further researcher can use another objectives of the collocates that relate with that is going to researched for the study as the adverbs, nouns, prepositions of the adjective that is already chosen.