CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher carries out conclusion and suggestion part in this chapter as the last chapter in this study. Both are taken based on findings and discussions previously that can be seen in detail as follows:

5.1   Conclusions

Based on the analysis of journal article entitled *What is a Good Research Project?* By Brian Paltridge above, it can be concluded that the text uses all the types of lexical cohesive devices. They are repetition, collocation, synonymy, meronymy, antonymy and hyponymy. Especially, there are 500 occurrences found in the text as the total of lexical cohesion occurrences. In this occasion, repetition becomes the first position among all the six types above because it has the most frequency with 320 occurrences or 64%. It shows that the author prefers to use repetition in writing the journal article because it is considered to the easiest way for the readers in understanding the meaning of a text. In repetition, there is no reduction or interruption between the meanings of repeated lexis. Next, collocation is located in the second position with 82 occurrences or 16,4%. It is frequently found in combining the word classes to be phrases such as the combination of adjectives – nouns and the pairs of noun. The third position is obtained by synonymy with 45 occurrences or 9%. In synonymy relation, it is foundsome different words that have similar meaning in order to create the various words related each other or don't make monotone in reading a text. Then, meronymy belongs to the fourth position with 24 occurrences or 4,8%. It happened when there are some words show the whole-part in their relation of meaning. Meanwhile, antonymy has 17 occurrences or 3,4% as the fifth position. It means that this journal article doesn't need more the words that have contrast meaning to compare the meaning relation. Based on the content, it doesn't discuss about comparing something with the others. But, it almost refers to explain what something is. The last position takes hyponymy with the

fewest frequency from the total of occurrences, that is only 12 occurrences or 2,4%. This relation is infrequently used in a text to show the relation between the specific – general or in the other way. Generally, hyponymy is only found in some words that have the relationship of superordinate item links to specific item. It is difficult to find hyponymy with the mostly number of occurrences in the type of journal article. Probably, it would be found more in the text of news item, newspaper or in the area of non-scientific article.

It can be seen that the meaning relation in the text occurs among the six types of lexical cohesion in order to make cohesive text. Besides that, the contextual of the text itself also refers to coherent text. It means that the text should consist of the interrelated sentences to achieve a good unity. Both are related each other in creating the well-structured text. Specifically, it focuses on the meaning relation of lexis or words level. Therefore, it can be concluded that the use of lexical cohesion in writing a text can deliver the meaning of whole text itself for the readers easily and clearly.

5.2   Suggestions

The suggestions are taken by the researcher in order to the requisites for the readers or the next researcher who are interested to learn more deeply in the field of cohesive devices, especially about the use of lexical cohesion in writing a text of journal article. The researcher hopes that this study is useful for the development of learning about lexical cohesion.

This study is also appropriate for the beginning writers in creating a simple article or even journal article (in the area of scientific article). They will know how the semantic link occurs in journal article through using of lexical cohesion, for example they can use it as the knowledge for the strategies in creating the cohesive texts of journal article.

Another suggestion is expected to the next researcher can explore more detail and specific than this study that has been done in analyzing lexical

cohesion along with the field in each lexical found. It can be explained in detail as follows:

1. The next researcher may use another type of text as the source of data

2. It may use the similar type of journal article which is finally it can find synonym or others types of lexical cohesion with the highest number of occurrences. It is because this study has found repetition as the highest one.

3. This study can give reference about lexical cohesion theory for the next researcher to develop lexical cohesion analysis.

4. The next researcher may search another framework in lexical cohesion theory so that there will be more completed and more recently about the theory itself.

5. The further study can use different method of analysis from this study in order to create the novelty in the field of lexical cohesion analysis or in other word the method will be more various.