

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the important points of the whole discussion in this study. It also suggests some recommendation for the reader, academic teaching and for further research.

A. Conclusion

The objectives of this study are to identify the types of cohesive devices that cover grammatical cohesion and Lexical cohesion. Both grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion are expressed in selected short stories retold by Slamet Riyanto which based on Halliday and Hasan theory, George Yule, and also Guy Cook theories as the supporting theoretical base. Based on Halliday and Hasan theory, the types of grammatical cohesion realized in the short stories are reference (anaphoric reference and cataphoric reference), ellipsis, conjunction and substitution that occur within sentences, between sentences, and among sentences. Meanwhile based on George Yule and Guy cook theories, the types of lexical cohesion realized in stories are repetition, synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy and antonymy that occur within sentences, between sentences, and among sentences.

As shown in the data, that the most dominant occurrence in the short stories is conjunction found 37 data, followed by reference found 31, repetition found 12 data, ellipsis found 7 data, hyponymy found 5 data, metonymy found 3 data, antonymy found 2 data, substitution found 2 data, and synonymy found 1

data. Furthermore, it is noted that the types of grammatical cohesion are more dominant than the types of lexical cohesion in these short stories.

As described above that grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion are used in these short stories, so that it is proved that the connectedness and unity among the short story are created through the principle of cohesion through both grammatical and vocabulary. Moreover, the data taken as the basis being analyzed through selected short stories retold by Slamet Riyanto such as the Legend of Baru Klinting, the legend of Ki Ageng Mangir Wonoboyo, the legend of Nyai Brintik, the legend of Danau Tondanu, The legend of Nyai Dasima, and the legend of Kalimas. They have confirmed the existence of cohesive devices that cover grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion within the short stories contributed the relations.

B. Suggestions

For the readers' especially English Department students, it is suggested to be more aware of the importance of cohesive devices which exists both spoken and written forms of language. Furthermore, the relation both grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion contribute to the connectedness and unity within the elements as the whole as well as the way functions to meaningful language in which as the medium of literature. Thereby, English learners or the readers are not only to be able to create their understanding to the text, utterance etc but also interpret it in understanding a complex text and their connections.

Meanwhile, for the teacher, it is hoped the result of this study will make the English reading or writing in teaching and learning process be aware of the

unity and interconnected of the text influenced of cohesion. Moreover, those aspects need to be given more attention and explanation. So, the learners will not face any problem or able to settle their problem when they pass like reading and writing in the class.

Obviously, further the writer remains to be made; notably concerning the specific cohesion focus. For instance, the concept of cohesive devices relation and interpretation in written text is in order to better quality dealing with grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The writer hopes that the result of this study can lead the other researchers who conduct research in the same field as the reference or comparison that might be informative to the researches. Hopefully, further researches are going to interest in using the source of the data that made from or based on our culture as appreciation of our pride of nationalism.