CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer would like to draw conclusion which is taken from the result of the analysis of political news articles from CNN. The result of the lexical cohesion is divided into reiteration and collocation. From the analysis, it shows the result that reiteration is the higher frequency than collocation. The data for reiteration is 111 data whereas the collocation only has 6 data from the texts. In reiteration, the writer found 72 data for repetition, 25 data for synonym and near synonym, 9 data for superordinate and 5 data for general word. Those data are built the text based on each topic.

The first text (A1) is about Trump's absence from the White House Correspondents' dinner, this text is built by the comparison event. In the text, the most frequency of repetition and the other components such as synonym or near synonym, superordinate, general word and collocation contribute to build the text by its presupposing and presupposed item and related event in the text. Second text (A2) is about replacing and repealing Obamacare, the text is descriptive form in which the event is related to other events in the text. The cohesive device which has the most occurrences in this text is repetition. Third text (A3) is about Yates's statement. The text is also in the descriptive form. The substitution occurs in the text and builds the cohesiveness within the sentence. The other lexical cohesion has each frequency that shows cohesive relation in the text by having identical, inclusive, exclusive and unrelated reference. Fourth text (A4) is about firing

Comey, this text is built by the occurrence of repetition, synonym or near synonym and general word. The relation of each type of lexical cohesion is indicated by the presupposing item and presupposed item that relates to the event in the text. The fifth text (A5) is about Russia interference in US election. The text is built by the cohesive relation of repetition, synonym and near synonym, general word and superordinate. That collaboration of the cohesive relation contributes to build the cohesiveness in the text that can be indicated by the referring item and the context in the text. From the result of the analysis of lexical cohesion, the cohesiveness is built by the relatedness in the text. Thus relatedness is marked by 4 types of reference which are identical, inclusive, exclusive and unrelated. The writer also found that the contribution of cohesive device to form a text to be cohesiveness is by the cohesive ties. The cohesive tie sticks each sentence in the text to be a unity.

Based on the result of this study, the writer suggests the future researcher to do broader field of the analysis. The finding data of this thesis is the inventory and it can be used as a reference for future researcher. Other researchers can explore more than this research has accomplished. First, other researchers may search about the cohesion and coherence in the same narrative texts. Second, they can look for cohesive devices in the different types of texts. Also, the other researchers may use different textbooks as the source of data.