

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The present comparative study of transition signals used in folktales and encyclopedia texts may be summarized in the following generalizations. First, the study shows that the used of transition signals in folktales and encyclopedia articles are dominated by *coordinators* (525 occurrences in the folktales and 265 occurrences in the articles), *subordinators* (171 occurrences in the folktales and 104 occurrences in the articles), *connectors* (78 occurrences in the folktales and 40 occurrences in the articles) and the least is the use of similar expressions transition signals (13 occurrences in the folktales and 18 occurrences in the articles).

Second, both text types show similarities and differences in the use of transition signals. The similarities are in the some use of connectors, coordinators and subordinators. It means that the use of transition signals both in the folktales and in the articles shows similar patterns. While on the other hand, there are also differences in the use of transition signals in each text. Some signals that are used in the folktales only include: connectors (*then, and then, and then on the other, and the other, instead of, and moreover, and thus, for thus*), coordinators (*so that, as yet*), subordinators (*as soon as, but if, till, as if, and after, for when, and as, after a time*), and similar expressions (*the result of, and another, in the middle, such, one day, for a little while, and at last, and in the morning*). On the other hand, transition signals that

are found only in encyclopedia texts include: connectors (*for example, indeed, an example, for instance, accordingly, in fact, in brief, otherwise*), coordinators (*or so*), subordinators (*although, even though, even after, but after, so if, but for, so while*), others (*despite, such as, years ago, in the middle ages, at the end, another, over the last half*).

Such differences in use of transition signals seem to be related to the specific characteristics of each text. Narrative texts aim to tell stories or events in order of time. Therefore, it is likely that transition signals that are used in the folktales include those that indicate chronological order or events in the story. In contrast, encyclopedia articles aims to give information by describing and explaining some facts or ideas. It is therefore expected that the text will use those that indicate supporting facts or information of a general ideas or statement.

This findings of the present study is expected to uncover more features of different text types. However, it is limited in the types and amount of texts being compared. The narratives may tend to be read by public readerships, including children. These texts may show simpler vocabulary and structure. On the other hand, the encyclopedia texts are expected to be read by those who have basic knowledge on various scientific field. So, they may show higher level of vocabulary mastery. In this case, differences on the levels of reading difficulties may affect the organization and use of transition signals. Further studies may be conducted to involve more equal levels of data sources.