

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In the end of this study, the writer would like to conclude in order to answer the two problems which are in his concerned from the article of *Newsweek Magazine* period March 23, 2009; August 16, 2010; April 4, 2011; September 17, 2012. It is relating to cohesive devices that occurred in the article above. After getting the research findings in his study, the writer makes the following conclusion.

The result of his research, the writer found cohesive devices which divided into two kinds of cohesive devices namely grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. Grammatical cohesion is comprised of reference, ellipsis and conjunction. Meanwhile, lexical cohesion is consisted of reiteration and collocation.

In grammatical cohesion, reference is divided into three types, namely personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference. Personal reference existed in the article of four magazines. It used to refer to person, something or object by specifying its function or role in the speech situation. Next, demonstrative reference also existed in four magazines. It is applied in order to identify the referent by locating it on a scale of proximity whether it refers to location of a process in a space or time or location of something, person or object that is participating in the process. Furthermore, comparative reference was found in all *Newsweek* magazines, except *Newsweek* 2009 period. It is used to refer to

person, something or object by expressing comparison of the two items may be the same, similar or different. Next, ellipsis is containing only one type from the three types of ellipsis namely clausal ellipsis. A clausal ellipsis occurrence is in Newsweek 2010 period. It is applied by omitting of a clause. Furthermore, a conjunction occurrence is comprising four types of conjunction namely, additive conjunction, adversative conjunction, temporal conjunction and causal conjunction. Additive conjunction occurrences in all period, it is used to connect two sentences which the following sentence adds information from the previous sentence. Next, adversative conjunction also exists in all period. It is applied in order to contrast two sentences. Temporal conjunction exists in three periods. Those are 2010, 2011, and 2012 period. Temporal conjunction is applied in order to link two or more sentences which are in ordered. The last of grammatical cohesion is causal conjunction with 1 occurrences in 2010 period. It is used to link two or more sentences dealing with causes which are containing result, reason or purpose in one of the sentence. In contrast with grammatical cohesion, lexical cohesion is divided into two categories namely reiteration and collocation. The first is reiteration containing four types of reiteration namely, repetition of the same word, synonym or near synonym, super-ordinate and general word. Repetition of the same word is occurred in Newsweek 2009 which is used to repeat the same word. Synonym or near synonym existed in two periods, those are 2009 and 2010. It is applied in order to use another related word that is nearly the same in meaning then so called synonym or near synonym. Next, super-ordinate is used by applying the related word by naming it to a more general. It found in

Newsweek 2010 period. Furthermore, general word found in Newsweek 2009 and 2010 period. It is applied in order to use the related word with the previous one in other phrase or sentence by naming it to a more general than super-ordinate. The second is collocation, it occurrences in Newsweek 2009, 2010, and 2011 period. It is characterized by collocation of oppositeness and collocation of proximity with each other.

Overall, grammatical cohesion is mostly used in the four articles above. One of the types of grammatical cohesion is reference mainly personal reference is the most occurred in the article of Newsweek. Meanwhile, substitution is not occurred in the article. It means that substitution is hardly occurred in the text. Finally, reference is the most important to guide the reader understand to the topic of the article.