

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research focused on analysis lexical cohesion of the transcript speech which delivered by Malala Yousafzai on English Speeches YouTube Channel. The writer focused on the word, phrase, or clause that has a repetition which only contains 3 cohesive items and synonym, superordinate, general word and collocation. It was aimed to find out cohesive item, type of the lexical cohesion, the type of lexical relations as cohesive pattern then the distance in the ties of lexical cohesion item. After analyzing all of them, there are some conclusions that can be drawn as the following.

1. There are 28 cohesive item found in the transcript speech of Malala. The cohesive items are 1) *Inspiring*, 2) *The First*, 3) *Believe*, 4) *Can Work Together*, 5) *Children Who Want*, 6) *Always*, 7) *Speak*, 8) *Decided*, 9) *Raise*, 10) *Brave*, 11) *Fiends*, 12) *Progress*, 13) *Quality*, 14) *Neat & Tidy*, 15) *Learn & Studies*, 16) *Chose & Options*, 17) *Courageous & Brave*, 18) *Sufficient & Enough*, 19) *Crime & Flogged*, 20) *Crime & Killed*, 21) *Dream & Doctor*, 22) *Brothers & Sisters*, 23) *My Mother & My Father*, 24) *Cards & Letters*, 25) *Fly & Wings*, 26) *Learning & Education*, 27) *Girls & Boys*, 28) *Shot & Bullets*.
2. As the result there existed five types of lexical cohesion namely Repetition, Synonym, Superordinate, General Word and Collocation.

- a. Repetition types that mark the word that is emphasized consist of 13 occurrences.
- b. Synonym types that indicates the relationship between words that have the same meaning, consists of 5 occurrences.
- c. Superordinate types that refer to the hierarchal patterning of the lexical items consist of 2 occurrences.
- d. General word types that describe a general class of object, things, matter, etc, consist of 1 occurrence.
- e. Collocations types that the relationship between words that are in the same environment or field, consist of 7 occurrences.

The five types of lexical cohesion proposed by Halliday and Hasan, Repetitions are the highest frequent lexical cohesive device. It constitutes 72,5% of the total lexical cohesive ties. This repetition often appears to emphasize the important words uttered by Malala as a speaker. All of the devices found the role as constructors to create a well built text therefore, the cohesiveness in the text is established.

3. Then, the result the there existed four types of lexical relations as cohesive pattern namely Identical, Inclusive, Exclusive and Unrelated.
 - a. Identical types that the referential between the first and the second occurrences of the text are the same referents consist of 27 occurrences.
 - b. Inclusive types that the referential between the preceding occurrences and the cohesive items have the implicit referents consist of 9 occurrences.

- c. Exclusive types that the referential between the first and the second occurrences of the text are the explicit referents that consist of 2 occurrences.
- d. Unrelated types that the referential item of the first and the second occurrences have a far reference that consist of 13 occurrences.

All of the types of lexical relations which often found are identical types, where the referential used refers to the same thing. This proves that the same referential will make it easier to form a coherent text in the discourse.

- 4. The result of the there existed three types the distance of cohesive tie namely Immediate, Mediate, Remote.
 - a. Immediate tie is the simplest form of presupposed which related the sentence to that which immediately precedes it, consist of 14 occurrences.
 - b. Mediate tie is the presupposing element refers back to another presupposing element in the preceding sentence that refers back to the presupposed element, consist of 7 occurrences.
 - c. Remote tie there is no direct and indirect relation between the two elements when there is a distance of a sentence more between them, consist of 30 occurrences.

All of the types of distance that often occur is remote, so even though the two cohesive items have a long distance, they both have a bond to form a good discourse.

5. Of all the cohesive items found in this discourse, it can be concluded that most of the lexical cohesion types of repetition are found, meaning that this discourse has the power to suppress an important word as the core of the discourse. It is also strengthened by the number of identical referential objects which show a stronger focus of conversation. Then not only that, finding the many types of distance included in the remote, so the strength of the elements between sentences to form a very strong cohesiveness, because the cohesive items found at the beginning to the end of the sentence still have a cohesive bond in the discourse.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion stated above, the writer has some suggestions to the readers as provided in the following items.

1. To other researcher, it is suggested that this study could be further expanded in the examining the lexical cohesion in the different transcript of speech or different object towards the use of discourse theory of lexical cohesion, which might find the different result.
2. To all readers, it is suggested to use this study as reference to consent for understanding the application of discourse theory of lexical cohesion in transcript of speech.