

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

This research focused on the analysis of conjunctive relation of grammatical cohesion in the transcript of speech which delivered by Mark Zuckerberg titled '*Find Your Purpose*'. The writer focused on the words and phrases that contain additive, adversative, causal, temporal relations. It was purposed to identify conjunctive item of grammatical cohesion, to classify the type of conjunctive relation, and to determine the distance in the ties of conjunctive relation. As the analysis in the chapter before, the writer inferred some conclusions which listed below:

1. There are 9 conjunctive items found in the transcript speech of Mark Zuckerberg. The conjunctive item are 1) *Actually*, 2) *And*, 3) *But*, 4) *Instead*, 5) *Not...either*, 6) *So*, 7) *First*, 8) *The second*, 9) *The third*. However, there are some items that occurred more than once such as the item '*And*' occurred 9 times, the item '*But*' occurred 20 times, and the item '*So*' occurred 3 times. Thus, the overall data of conjunction are 38 items.
2. Regarding the result, it covered the four types of conjunction of grammatical cohesion which are Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal as the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976). The adversative relation consists of 22 items in a percentage 57.9%. Then, the additive

relation which is composed of 10 items in a percentage 26.3%. Followed by the causal and temporal relations, they represent 3 items in a percentage 7.9%.

From the detail above, it can be seen that the most frequently appeared is the adversative relation's type which has a percentage of 57.9%. As in the speech, Mark conveyed the topic by giving various examples like the fact of cases and his ideas and thoughts on some cases. This adversative relation connects to oppose the fact of cases in the explanation with his ideas and thoughts. All the items had roles as elements to build a good text with cohesiveness on it.

3. Then, from the types of distance which included Immediate, Mediated, and Remote, the result also appears the combined Mediated and Remote. The immediate tie encompasses 30 occurrences in a percentage of 79%. After that, the remote tie encompasses 6 occurrences in a percentage of 15.8%. Then, the mediated and remote tie encompasses 2 occurrences in a percentage of 5.2%. Lastly, the mediated tie encompasses 0 occurrences in a percentage of 0%.

The four types of distance in ties are based on Halliday and Hasan (1976). The Immediate distance is the most frequently occurred with 79%. It is happened 30 occurrences because the conjunctive items stand side by side to connect sentences so that showing the sentences which have gone before binds each other and form the cohesiveness in good discourse.

## B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion mentioned above, the writer has some suggestions about this research for the reader as listed below:

1. To other writers
  - a. The writers should study about semantic generally.
  - b. The writers should understand about elements of semantic.
  - c. The writers should understand deeply about discourse and its cohesion and coherence correctly.
  - d. The writers should have many exercises about the discourse creations.
2. To all readers
  - a. The readers should study about semantic generally.
  - b. The readers should understand about discourse elements.
  - c. The readers should understand deeply the conjunctive relation of grammatical cohesion such as additive, adversative, causal, and temporal.