CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter presents the conclusions of this study and offers some recommendations. These conclusions of the study are built up based on the data analysis which is discussed in Chapter 4. Some recommendations are provided as the basis for conducting further research on similar issues.

5.1 Conclusions

The present study examines a textual component called cohesion in EFL students’ texts. It investigates the types of cohesive devices used in the students’ discussion texts and the contribution of the use of cohesive devices to the cohesion of the texts. To achieve the aim, the data were analyzed by using the theoretical framework adopted from Eggins (2004) which cover reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. The conclusion regarding the study can be drawn as follows.

In relation to the types of cohesive devices used in the students’ discussion texts, it is found that there were three types of cohesive devices used by the students. It covered reference, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. The results of analysis show that lexical cohesion was the most frequent device. It was subsequently followed by reference and conjunction. It is also found that most of the students applied more than one cohesive device; however, some students used the devices inappropriately although their intention can still be reconstructed.

With regard to the second research question, it is found that there were four contributions of the cohesive devices used by the students to the cohesion of the texts. Firstly, the use of reference and lexical cohesion contributes to keeping track of text’s participants. Secondly, the use of reference and synonymy contributes to avoiding text redundancy. Thirdly, the use of conjunction
contributes to organizing the ideas into logical order. Lastly, the use of lexical cohesion contributes to connecting parts of the text to its area of focus.

Regarding the findings, this study shows that the use of cohesive devices is important to create cohesive text. It is beneficial to create semantic links which help the students to create meaning. Moreover, cohesive devices help the writer (the student) to communicate well with the reader. Cohesive devices help the reader to follow the content of text. However, it is found that there are still some students who did not use the cohesive devices appropriately. It is understandable since their communicative competence is still developing.

5.2 Recommendations

Based on the conclusion presented in Section 5.1, this study offers some recommendations. These recommendations are addressed particularly to further researchers who are interested in similar concerns and for practitioners of English language teaching.

For further researchers willing to do research on similar field in the future, this study proposes some recommendations. First, the present study investigated an element of texture called cohesion. Further researchers may conduct research which investigates not only the cohesion of the text but also coherence. Second, this study investigated the participants from one site. Further researchers may conduct research in more than one site and in different levels. Third, this study investigated the use of cohesive devices in a genre of text in particular discussion text written by students. Further researchers may conduct research that compare the use of cohesive devices in two different types of text. Finally, this study focuses on the use of cohesive devices and how they contribute to the cohesion of the texts. Further studies may focus on strategies to help students to use cohesive devices in their writing.
For pedagogical purposes, it is recommended that teachers integrate activities or exercise related to the cohesion in the process of teaching writing. This way, students are expected to notice the importance of cohesion in a text and know how to use cohesive devices appropriately to create a cohesive text.