

Chapter V

Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the use of cohesive patterns and its representation in the legal contract, the results show another fact that there is frequently use of the references and conjunctions and also clearly selection through the lexical cohesion. The use and its representation of cohesive patterns can be seen in the following three categories of cohesive devices.

Firstly, in terms of the references, it has three kinds of components: homophoric, exophoric and endophoric (anaphoric and cataphoric). All of the reference types were used in this legal contract, except for cataphoric. To remind the description of cataphoric reference, it refers to an item which refers forward to another word of phrase which is used later in the text (Paltridge, 2006). In this case, the reader knows the item being referred to is yet to come in the text and reads forward to find the meaning of cataphoric example. Even cataphoric is one of endophoric elements, it was not used in this text. Because of anaphoric reference, it is the simplest and easiest for reader to work out what is referring to in the use of anaphoric item further on in the legal contract. So, this kind of reference tends to be used in the contract than cataphoric reference. Besides that, this text also used exophoric in referring the identity of the item to looks outside situation in which the

text occur. Meanwhile, the percentage of homophoric reference is higher than the number of endophoric (anaphoric) and exophoric reference. Therefore, it represents that the legal contract identified the items that can be retrieved by reference to cultural knowledge. By this means, the reader knows from their cultural knowledge which homophoric item are being referred to in the contract.

Secondly, in terms of lexical cohesion, this legal contract used the entire forms of lexical cohesion such as repetition, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy and collocation. To indicate this contract, repetition was used in exploiting the subject (people who really related to), the object (work or equipment that have to be implemented) and other information (temporal expression and possibility situations). Synonymy and antonymy also was used in the text to referring the same concept but in a different way. In order to classifying of lexical items where the relationship between them is in a class to member type relationship, hyponymy and meronymy were used in the legal contract. If the contract does not point out the classification relationship between lexical items, the reader will not knows or understands those relationships. In addition, collocation was also used in the text. Like other cohesive devices, the tendency of words to share the same lexical environment also was identified. Then, the selection of lexical collocation organized the topic of this legal contract clearly.

Thirdly, in terms of conjunction, this contract was used four categories include: additive, comparative, temporal and consequences. Either additive or

comparative, they draw the information many times in both a positive and a negative sense of this text and do not require the reader to go back too far in the passage to identify the presupposed reference. Meanwhile, in order to signaling sequence or time, temporal conjunction was also used in the legal contract. At the same time, in expressing cause, purpose and condition, it was signaled by the use of consequence conjunctions in the contract.

The last, substitution and ellipsis are very characteristics features of text and is usually confined to contiguous passage but of course exist within written text so that the presupposed reference is not necessarily repeated (Halliday, 1994). Since those cohesive devices were not used in the text, it represents that the legal contract do not left unsaid the passage and let the reader supply the missing information. Therefore, the contract has to recover the entire information details because of the text is pursuant to applicable law.

Based on the explanation above, we can approve that this legal contract acts to keep track of participants throughout the text and cohesive patterns play a role in selecting cohesive items which organized the topic clearly for the reader. By this means, cohesive devices also signal any expressions and create not only a piece of paper that pursuant to applicable law, but it also provides what Halliday and Hassan call texture in text.

5.2 Suggestions

After doing the research, there are some suggestions that should be noticed. These suggestions are provided for two communities. The first community is Discourse Analysis lectures in English department and the second community is further researchers who are interested in cohesion field.

For Discourse Grammar lectures: Cohesion and Discourse subject should know more about the classifying relationship between cohesion devices, including: reference, lexical cohesion, conjunction, substitution and ellipsis and their representation of a text. So, they can teach students not only about the cohesion patterns itself, but also the use and their function in a text as well.

For further researchers, because the study is analyzed by qualitative research design, the study suggests that they can conduct further research about cohesive patterns by using the combination of quantitative and qualitative approach. Beside that, the study suggests them to conduct a lot of information about cohesive devices that is used in any genre of a text, so it is better if they can make a book about that. These findings also suggest that for further studies, if it will not be important to consider which genre of text should be examined in determining developmental trends for cohesive patterns, then it will be more important to consider the coherent in determining the legal contract.

5.3 Limitations

While doing this research, the writer has got the difficulty in finding the complete information about the representation of cohesive items used in the legal contract. Several factors might have influenced the result of the current study. First is the examination of each T-unit/sentence in isolation from the transcript and assigned to one of the four categories of cohesive devices. This means that the examiner searched within manual identification. If the entire text is analyzed by special software, then the human error can be avoided. This type of examining decisions has not been discussed elsewhere. Consistently, examining cohesive patterns in this manner was a decision that was made for the current study. Future studies concerning cohesive patterns may reveal that examining each T – unit / sentence in isolation from the entire text as a whole using the software rather than manual identification impacts the calculation of cohesive devices percentage.

Second, the method used to represent the use of cohesive patterns in the legal contract. In addition, there were only few of previous research served as the protocol for representing the use of cohesive patterns. Unlike previous investigations, the current investigation did not use genre of article to represent cohesive patterns. However, this examination suggests that although there are a few previous studies that serve the representation of cohesive patterns, the study still have to be exists as references for the future studies. Further examination of cohesive patterns in any genre of text is warranted.