

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

To conclude, repetition is one of lexical cohesion types commonly found in a text. It creates the coherence to make a discourse easy to interpret. Also, in this study, the writer found repetition as a dominant phenomena exist in Mr. Abbott's speeches. Moreover, there are six types of repetition found out of ten types coined by (Hoey 1991). Those six types such as simple lexical repetition (sr.), complex lexical repetition (cr.), simple paraphrase (smp.), personal pronoun (pp.), demonstrative pronoun and modifier (dpm.), and substitution link (sl.).

Moreover, the writer found there are two dominant lexis found in his speeches. Those lexis are **“we” and “I”**. In addition, lexis **“we”** repeats 8 times in speech I. While lexis **“I”** appears 8 times in speech II and 9 times in speech III. These lexis represent the ideology within Mr. Abbott's speeches. The writer found those dominant lexis to show his power in asking clemency for Myuran and Chan.

At the end, the writer found that lexical repetition phenomena emerged to promote Mr. Abbott's ideology. In this case, he want Indonesia to cancel the death penalty for Myuran and Chan. Besides, the writer also found that lexical repetition occurred to support and reinforce Mr. Abbott's ideology and political strategies. The strategies used are (1) persuasive act of repeating positive phrases and (2) influenced the audience emotionally.