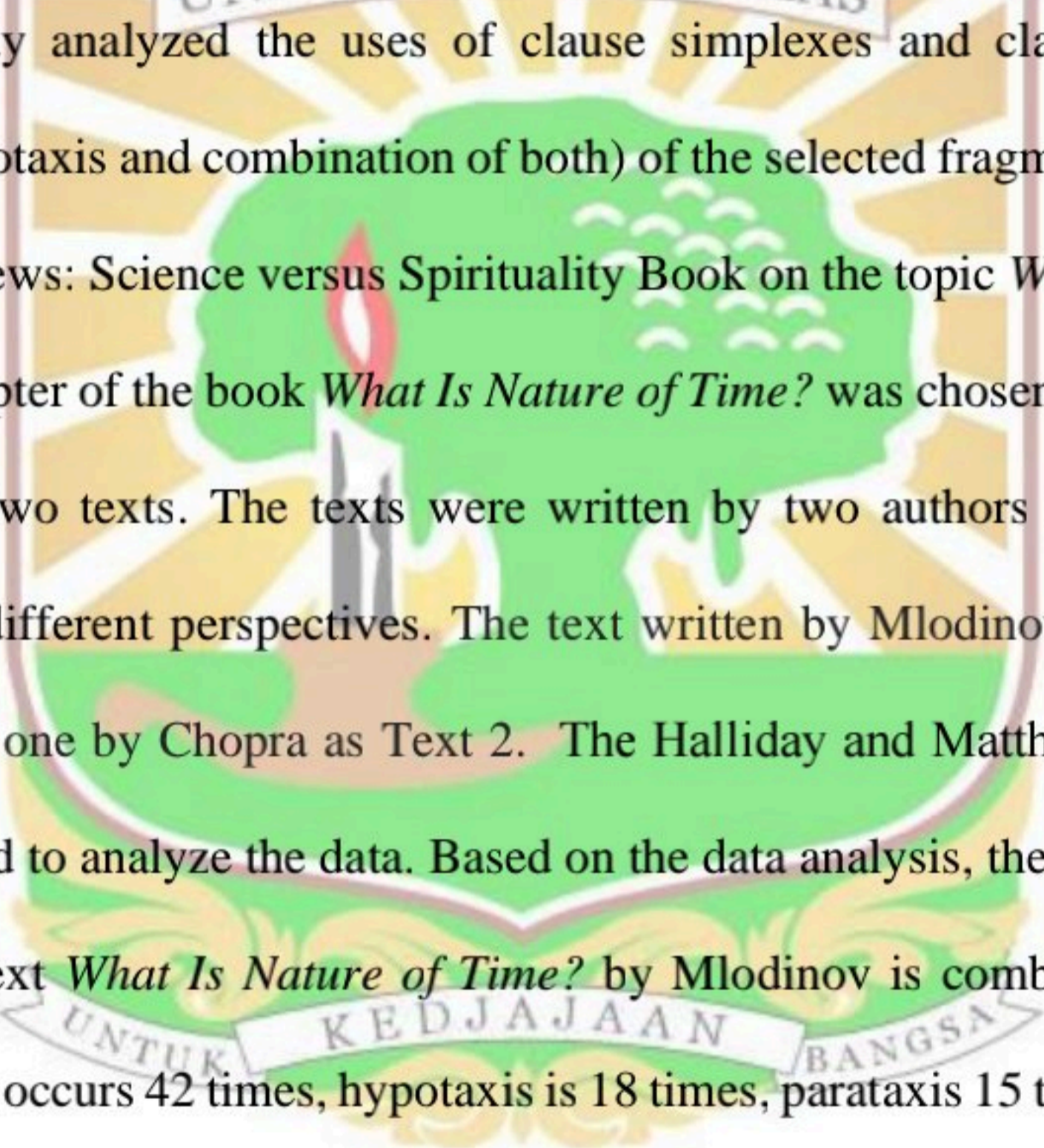


CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

This chapter will discuss several points concisely. These points provide the conclusions of the results from both texts, research limitations and suggestions for further research. According to the data analysis, these points will be explained as follow:

4.1 Conclusion



This study analyzed the uses of clause simplexes and clause complexes (parataxis, hypotaxis and combination of both) of the selected fragments of the War of the Worldviews: Science versus Spirituality Book on the topic *What is Nature of Time?*. The chapter of the book *What Is Nature of Time?* was chosen as the data and it consists of two texts. The texts were written by two authors (Mlodinov and Chopra) with different perspectives. The text written by Mlodinov was coded as Text 1 and the one by Chopra as Text 2. The Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) theory was used to analyze the data. Based on the data analysis, the most dominant clause in the text *What Is Nature of Time?* by Mlodinov is combined taxis. The combined taxis occurs 42 times, hypotaxis is 18 times, parataxis 15 times and clause simplex is 7 times out of 82 total clauses. In Chopra's text, the most dominant clause is hypotaxis. Hypotaxis occurs 36 times, combined taxis is 28 times, clause simplexes 26 times and parataxis is 21 times out of 111 total clause.

Text 1 consists of only seven clause simplexes, whereas Text 2 contains twenty-six clause simplexes. Naturally, a clause simplex is easy to understand among the other types of clauses. The example of clause simplex in Text 1.5 is *Then*

each subject took the plunge themselves. This clause begins with the connector 'then.' However, the example of Text 2.1 is *Time gives spirituality a golden opportunity.* This clause without starting with any marker and immediately begins with the subject of *time*.

Taxis is divided into parataxis and hypotaxis types. Text 1 has fifteen parataxis, which are quite different number from the parataxis of Text 2 has twenty-one clauses. Texts 1 and 2 both are related paratactic clauses by using a lot of conjunctions *and, or, but, so*. However, Text 2 sometimes combine the paratactic clauses using commas, colons, or semicolons. Besides that, the number clause hypotaxis in Text 1 has eighteen which is a significant difference number from Text 2 is thirty-six clauses. The examples of hypotactic in Text 1.2 *Before any of the twenty participants had a turn, they often observed someone else being dropped.* This example begins with dependent clause *Before any of the twenty participants had a turn*, then followed the head clause *they often observed someone else being dropped*. However, the example in Text 2.30 *We don't need Einstein to confirm this, because everyday life already does.* This clause is immediately started with the head clause *We don't need Einstein to confirm this*, then followed the dependent clause *because everyday life already does*.

Combined taxis is one of the types of clause complexes that combines parataxis and hypotaxis. Text 1 consists forty-two, which is significantly different to the number Text 2 has of twenty-eight total clauses. Text 1 often employed non-finite verb, as an example Text 1.4 *They were told to press a button at the moment when they pictured the person beginning to drop and again when they pictured the*

person landing. On the other hand, Text 2 employed finite verb more frequently, for illustration found in Text 2.30 *A story about the Buddha has it that he shut his eyes for a few moments and yet inside he was experiencing thousands of years past*.

After observing the differences of clause composition between the two texts above, this departs from the natural assumption that clause simplexes and paratactic clauses are easier to process or understand than hypotactic and combined complex clauses. Text 1 consists of 51% combined clause complexes, higher than Text 2 25% in terms of percentage. Although the total number of hypotactic clauses is lower in Text 1 than Text 2, their percentage is slightly different. Naturally, the difference of clause composition between the two texts might lead that Text 1 has a higher degree of readability than Text 2.

4.2 Limitation

This study mainly focuses on the clause simplexes and clause complexes (parataxis, hypotaxis, and combined taxis), in the popular book *War of the Worldviews: Science vs. Spirituality* with the topic *What Is the Nature of Time?*.

The data selected consists of two texts that has written by two authors. Two texts will be analyzed in terms of clause simplexes and clause complexes (taxis types) and will be observed the differences or similarities in the composition of clause types that more appear in both texts.

This study's limitation is that questionnaire was not used to collect the data. As a result, it becomes difficult for this study to evaluate the readability of two texts written from two authors who have distinct points of view. Therefore, this research spent many times to read the two texts, in order to determine the composition of the

clause types employed in the two texts. Although, sometimes there are errors in determining the number of clause types used in both texts.

4.3 Suggestion for Future Research

The results of this research are analysis on clause simplexes and clause complexes (parataxis, hypotaxis, and combined taxis) in the two texts written by two authors who have different perspectives. There are several recommendations for future research when they want to conduct research. The future research could explore and contrast clause simplex and clause complex from various sources of data. The future research could find the data in the various text such as journal article, thesis, novel, short story and others. The future research is suggested to be able to identify the types of clauses and assess the level of readability of a text. The future research also could collect the data using the technique of questionnaires in order to facilitate analyzing data. Thus, this study believes that future study will provide better results and add to the wealth of knowledge through each new finding.

