

## CHAPTER IV

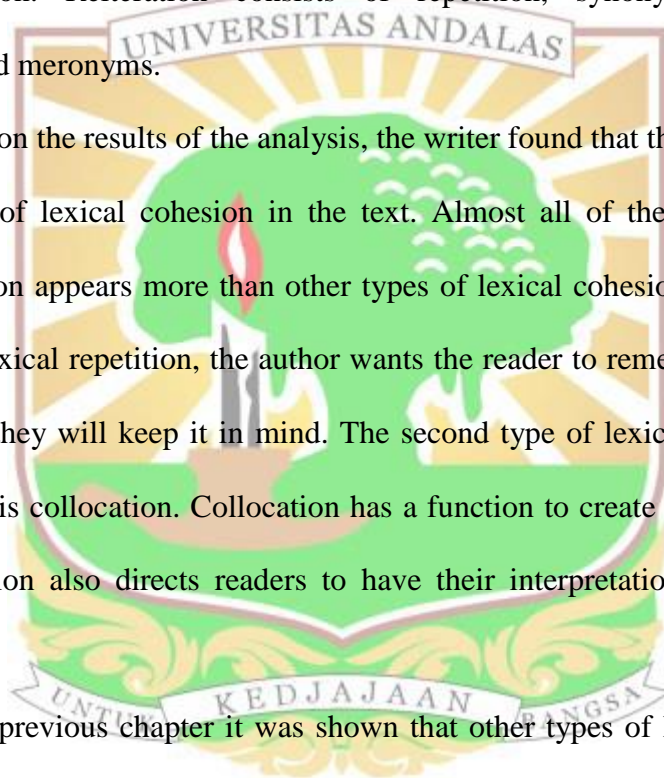
### CONCLUSION

#### 4.1 Conclusion.

Lexical cohesion is a type of cohesion to obtain its cohesive effect based on vocabulary selection. Lexical cohesion is divided into two groups, reiteration, and collocation. Reiteration consists of repetition, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and meronyms.

Based on the results of the analysis, the writer found that the author did not use all types of lexical cohesion in the text. Almost all of the text, repetition lexical cohesion appears more than other types of lexical cohesion. With the use of cohesion lexical repetition, the author wants the reader to remember what they have read so they will keep it in mind. The second type of lexical cohesion that often appears is collocation. Collocation has a function to create situations in the text. Collocation also directs readers to have their interpretations in reading a context.

In the previous chapter it was shown that other types of lexical cohesion are synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, and meronyms are supporting elements in the text. Synonym has a function to create a variation of the word and also to avoid the repetition that makes text interesting to read. Furthermore, there are antonyms that have the function of comparing one condition with another condition. The last, hyponym and meronym has the function of making something more specific.



*The Jakarta Post* and *The Jakarta Globe* news column have similarities to the dominant type of lexical cohesion which is repetition, then followed by collocation, hyponymy and meronymy. Meanwhile, the differences found in this text is, *The Jakarta Post* news column has a kind of lexical cohesion synonyms and antonyms, where both types of lexical cohesion are not found in *The Jakarta Globe* news column.

#### **4.2 Suggestion.**

The writer realizes that this research is still not enough to get more information about lexical cohesion. That is because there is still a lot of discussions that can be learned in this lexical cohesion. For this reason, the writer recommends to the reader or next researcher, especially students of the English Department at Andalas University, to continue research on lexical cohesion with a variety of more interesting media such as other newspapers or magazines, novels, etc. that can be used as objects of study in cohesion lexical. Although there are still many weaknesses of the study, the writer hopes this can be one of the references for readers or who want to research in the field of cohesion, especially lexical cohesion.

