**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter contain conclusion and suggestion of this study, conclusion, conclude the finding from statement of problem and suggestion is intended to give information to the next researcher who are interest to doing similar research.

1. **Conclusion**

The conclusion of the research, such are.

1. Grammatical cohesive devices

Based on the statement of problems, the first problem is what grammatical cohesive devices are used in “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. The writer conclude that she found grammatical cohesive devices and staging or rank its, they are conjunction, references, and substitution.

1. Conjunction is grammatical cohesive devices which the most frequently occur in “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. For example *“My fellow countrymen* ***and****women, the inhuman and thoughtless bombing occurred just when our nation had held its presidential election* ***and****while the General Elections Commission (KPU) is still tallying the votes. It has greatly disrupted the security and peace of the country while people want a safe, peaceful* ***and****conducive situation”.*
2. Reference is grammatical cohesive devices is frequently occur after conjunction in “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. For example, *“The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my picture, SBY's picture, as a target. Let me show you.  
   This is a video recording of* ***them****practicing shooting.”*
3. And the last is substitution, this cohesive devices rarely occur in “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. For example, *“Our country is a lawful country, as well as a democratic* ***one****.”*
4. Lexical Cohesive Devices

Based on the statement of problems, the second problem is what lexical cohesive devices are used in “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. The writer conclude that she found lexical cohesive devices and staging or rank its, they are repetition, hyponymy, synonymy and antonymy.

1. Lexical cohesive device which the most frequently occur is repetition in “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. For example, “*The report showed a group of terrorists had practiced shooting at my* ***picture****, SBY's* ***picture****, as a target. Let me show you.”*
2. Hyponymy is the second lexical cohesive devices which frequently occur in “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. For example, *“If the threats are not related to today's bombing, they still need to be prevented, because* ***anarchy, violence, vandalism*** *and all other crimes are not the characteristics of a democratic and lawful country, obviously. For all of this, I, as the president, condemn the brutal act of terrorism.”*
3. Synonymy is lexical cohesive devices which not to often occur in “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. For example Afraid = fear.
4. Antonymy is the last lexical cohesive devices which rarely occur in “SusiloBambangYudhoyono’s speech of Jakarta bomb attacks”. For example : sadness = satisfy.
5. **Suggestion**

After finishing the research and getting the result the writer would like to give suggestion as consideration which are important for English learner and future researcher.

1. Suggestion for English learner

English learner must realize that discourse analysis especially cohesion is important to study, as the English learner which study about language also we will necessary study the discourse analysis especially cohesion because this part of linguistics especially macro linguistics to support our linguistics study.

1. Suggestion for the future researcher

For the future researcher, to analyze cohesion we must see its from grammatical and lexical cohesive devices, organizing it into good arrangements, clear and understandable.