

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis and research findings, two key conclusions can be formed about the cohesive devices discovered in the research using the theories of Halliday & Hasan (1976) and Paltridge (2012). First, the conclusion reveals a total of 2826 instances of grammatical cohesion. In the podcasts analyzed, the most common kind of grammatical cohesion was reference, particularly personal reference, which entails the use of pronouns such as "I" "you," "she," or "it" to refer to specific entities previously mentioned in the conversation. This data implies that podcast speakers commonly utilized pronouns to ensure consistency and intelligibility in their speeches. Additionally, conjunctions, which connect clauses or sentences, were widely utilized, with additive conjunctions such as "and" being the most popular variety. This shows that speakers frequently utilized conjunctions to connect ideas and provide smooth transitions between subjects. Meanwhile, substitution and ellipsis were less widespread, but they nonetheless helped to maintain general continuity by substituting or eliminating portions in the discourse as needed.

Secondly, the research sheds light on the types of lexical cohesion observed in the podcast, namely reiteration and collocation. Among the 260 instances of lexical cohesion identified. The podcast found reiteration as the predominant kind of lexical coherence, implying that speakers often repeated words or phrases to underline essential ideas and concepts throughout the discourse. This repetition

improved cohesion and reinforced the important points of the talk. Collocation, on the other hand, while less prevalent, nonetheless helped to increase cohesiveness by matching words that regularly appear together and contributing to the overall coherence of the conversation.

Moreover, the research findings reveal a high level of coherence in the speaker's discourse. Through well-structured sentences and logical transitions, the speaker ensures a smooth flow of ideas, enabling listeners to follow the speech easily. The speaker effectively maintains reference cohesion, seamlessly linking concepts together throughout the discourse. By employing various cohesive strategies such as repetition to emphasize key points, synonymy for clarity, and variety, and antonymy to highlight contrasts, the speaker enhances the overall coherence of the speech. Additionally, the use of hyponymy and meronymy organizes concepts, while collocation ensures familiar word combinations, further contributing to the clarity and cohesion of the narrative. Overall, these cohesive techniques help the speaker convey their message clearly, ensuring that the audience can understand and engage with the content effectively.

5.2 Recommendation

Navigating the research process presented certain challenges, mostly related to the availability of acceptable data sources. Although the Tim Ferriss Podcast was a wonderful source of spoken conversation, the act of obtaining and correctly transcribing episodes presented logistical challenges. The intricate language structures and quick speech patterns seen in certain episodes necessitated rigorous transcribing efforts that were prone to mistakes. Furthermore, figuring out coherent

devices within spoken speech was difficult due to the existence of pauses, hesitations, and colloquial idioms that complicated their identification and classification. The research limited the focus on a group of episodes from a single podcast restricts the scope of its findings. Furthermore, the research focused primarily on the identification and analysis of cohesive devices, ignoring their pragmatic uses and sociolinguistic consequences. Future research might address these constraints by using bigger and more diverse datasets, as well as digging further into the multidimensional nature of cohesive devices in spoken discourse.

The researcher provides recommendations for English students and forthcoming researchers. Regarding recommendations for English students can considerably benefit from participating in research like the one done by the researcher. Delving into cohesive devices, as demonstrated in the Tim Ferriss Podcast, provides students with significant insights on linguistic coherence in spoken speech. A thorough reading of relevant literature, together with an emphasis on real-world examples and case studies, is advised to help students better comprehend these language phenomena. By actively analyzing cohesive devices in diverse spoken settings, students can get a better understanding of language cohesion and its applications.

Moreover, the researcher encourages researchers in the future to expand on this work by investigating cohesive devices in a larger range of spoken speech than podcasts. Diverse data sources, including as interviews, speeches, and real conversations, can help researchers gain a more nuanced knowledge of cohesive device usage in various communication circumstances. To get deeper insights into

the complexities of cohesive device usage, it is recommended to use a combination of qualitative research methodologies, such as participant observation and rigorous transcribing. Furthermore, future studies are invited to investigate the underlying motivations and goals driving the use of cohesive devices, using multidisciplinary techniques to deepen their analysis.