

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on data analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The cohesion found in the Advanced Indonesian Language textbook Capable of Indonesian Language and Literature for Class Meanwhile, for lexical cohesion, namely repetition, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, equivalence and collocations.
2. Based on the frequency of occurrence, grammatical cohesion in coordinating conjunctions is 12 cohesion markers out of 22 conjunction cohesion markers, 14 references, 9 ellipsis markers and 8 substitution markers. Meanwhile, for lexical cohesion, there are 21 cohesion markers for repetition, 6 cohesion markers for antonyms, 4 cohesion markers for synonyms and hyponyms, 3 cohesion markers for collocation and 2 cohesion markers for equivalents.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher proposes suggestions as follows:

1. Indonesian language and literature readers should be more equipped with knowledge about cohesion and coherence in discourse in order to be able to learn about good cohesion and coherence of Indonesian language and literature.
2. Future researchers should be able to follow up on this research by examining it from a pragmatic perspective or examining it from the perspective of linguistic errors. Apart from that, future researchers are also advised to use other descriptive textbooks.



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ATTACHMENT

Attachment 1 Reading Descriptive Text 1

Borobudur Temple

Borobudur Temple is the largest and most luxurious Buddhist temple in Indonesia. The shape of this temple looks like a pyramid or rectangular pyramid. This temple has many reliefs and stupas. Because of the splendor and size of the temple, the charm of the temple is like a towering mountain. In fact, from a distance you can clearly see the charm of this temple.

Borobudur Temple consists of three levels. The first, lowest level is called Kamadatu. At the end of this level, there are 160 reliefs. The relief contains stories about Kamawibangga, various stories about sin.

The second floor is called Rupadatu, in the form of four terraces. The core seems to form a rotating alley. On the Rupadatu level, there are 1300 reliefs. On the second floor there is a small Buddha statue. A total of 432 Buddha statues. The statue rests in an open niche along the balustrade. Balustrade fence is a form of transition from Rupadatu to Arupadatu.

The top level is called Arupadatu. Especially for this level, there are absolutely no relief decorations on the walls. The shape of the Arupadatu floor is a circle. Here, there are 72 small stupas. All the small stupas are arranged in three rows that seem to surround the main stupa. The shape of the small stupa resembles a bell. Inside the stupa, there is a statue of Buddha. In the middle of Arupadatu, there is the main stupa. This stupa has Buddha statues and is the largest in size compared to other stupas.

Attachment 2 Reading Descriptive Text 2

Unique Customs of the Abui Tribe in Takpala Alor Village

TEMPO.CO, Jakarta Alor Island in East Nusa Tenggara not only offers natural charm that amazes the world such as Half Moon Bay or Crocodile Rock, one of the small palau has a unique and authentic ancestral cultural heritage. Cultural heritage in the form of traditional houses and customs can be found in Takpala Village.

Since 1983, the Alor Regency Government has made Kampung Takpala an Alor tourism icon. Currently Kampung Takpala by 13 Heads of Families from the Abui Tribe. The Abui tribe, which means mountain people, is the largest tribe in Alor.

The word Takpala comes from the words Tak and Pala. The word Tak means "there are botas and the word Pala means wood, so the word Takpala means "barrier wood".

The people of Takpala Village live in 13 Fala Foka Traditional Houses. It is a stilt-shaped traditional house with a liman roof. Alang alang, walls and floors of woven hambu supported by four solid redwoods.



Gambar 1.2 Kampung Takpala

The traditional house has four levels. The first level or what is usually called Likaha is a place for receiving guests or gathering together. The second level is Fala Hami, namely a bedroom and money for cooking. Level three is Admit Foka, which is a place to store food reserves, such as corn and cassava. Meanwhile, the top level is called Akui Kiding, which is a place to store dowries and valuables such as Moko.

Moko is a valuable item on Alor Island. This type of pottery-like valuable item is usually used as a belis or wedding dowry. One Moko has a fantastic value, so it is often said that one Moko can woo three girls.

Apart from the Fala Foka house, there is a Lopo traditional house. The difference is that it is smaller in size but has a higher level of purity than the Fala Foka house. On the steps of the house there is a crown which marks the sacredness of these two buildings.

If you visit Takpala Village, there is always a welcome with a traditional dance called the tego-lego dance. When performing this dance, all residents who inhabit this village will wear traditional clothing accompanied by ornaments such as arrows and bows and machetes for men and fuulak bags and bracelets on both legs for women.

Tourists who visit Takpala village are allowed to take photos wearing traditional clothing with every attribute. There is a cost, but it depends agreement between tourists and clothing owners.

Of course, because it is in Alor Regency, when they go to Takpala Village, tourists enjoy the beautiful natural beauty. This is because the position of Takpala Village is on a hill so you can see the beauty of Pearl Bay with its beautiful blue color.

Attachment3Reading Descriptive Text 3

The Natural Beauty of Indonesia

Indonesia is a country with abundant natural wealth from Sabang to Merauke. It is considered that Indonesia's natural beauty cannot be compared to any other country in the world.

Almost all natural charm is found in Indonesia, from land to sea. Therefore, it is not surprising that many foreign tourists are willing to come all the way to Indonesia to enjoy the natural beauty of our motherland.

Apart from the natural beauty presented, it turns out that within this beauty there are many hidden things that are rarely known, such as very rare and exotic flora and fauna.

Indonesia's most famous nature in the eyes of the world is the beauty of its beaches which stretch from west to east. The many islands in Indonesia make the richness of the sea and beaches even more colorful.

Apart from beaches, the beauty of the underwater world is also a target for tourists to enter and enjoy underwater life in Indonesia. The most famous areas that have stunning beautiful beaches in Indonesia are Manado, Bali and Raja Ampat.

Not only is the beach beautiful, Indonesia is also the country with the largest forest cover in the world. Therefore, Indonesia is called the lungs of the world because the world's forests are found in Indonesia.

There is no need to doubt the beauty of forests in Indonesia, because the green expanse of trees makes the eyes seem hypnotized. Apart from that, many endemic animals and plants are also sought after by tourists who just want to take photos to immortalize the moment.