

## Chapter IV

### Conclusion and Suggestions

#### IV.1. CONCLUSION

Many things can be concluded from the study. But the writer will only mention a few most pivotal points. After doing the study, it turns out that the writer finds there are two types or functions of multiword lexical units mostly found in the articles of Indonesian Daily News written by Indonesian journalists. First is the informational function and second is the evaluative one. This is natural since the object of the study is a newspaper, which means it is a written discourse and only those two functions are commonly found in written discourse. The other functions, namely Situational and Hyperpropositional are almost exclusively found in spoken discourse because they act as responses to something in the extra-linguistic situation and are often constrained by sociocultural factors. This is especially true for the situational type of multiword lexical units. Multiword lexical units like *How do you do?*, *Good morning*, *See you*, *So long*, *Have a nice day*, *Excuse me*, *Oh dear*, *Thank you*, *Shut up* and so on are almost impossible to be found in written discourse especially in public general newspapers.

Although quite rare, the writer finds multiword lexical units that can be categorized to the hyperpropositional type of function. Multiword lexical units like *in short*, *in a nutshell*,

*by the way, that was the end of that, from a...point of view, in....terms. in a way, to be honest, by and large, sooner or later, and on the whole* belong to this function.

As already mentioned in Chapter I, according to Cowie, journalists and news reporters/writers most of the time have to work under tight time constraints or better known as deadline and this condition tends to pressure and limit their creativity in choosing and selecting the words and phrases. Journalists of a certain newspapers tend to use the same phrases and terms over and over again. The writer observed that the same condition also happens in Indonesian Daily News where the journalists are inclined to use certain terms, phrases, verb-noun collocations and expressions that are already widely known although the writer also found some genuine multiword lexical units and free variations of established phrases. Cowie also said that in news reports the number of idioms tends to be small and the writer finds that it is much smaller in the national scope articles of Indonesian Daily News, which are written by Indonesian journalists. The reason is perhaps their lower comprehension and mastery of English lexicon compared to English native speakers.

Finally, it is still argued that multiword lexical units are the most difficult part of the vocabulary of a language for learners to acquire fully. Dictionaries and other reference materials may begin to address this problem by treating multiword lexical units not as isolated units but as integral parts of higher level units, making significant contributions to a discourse in terms of structure and interpersonal involvement. The exercise of classifying the functions of multiword lexical units has lexicographical and pedagogical importance. It can lead to better understandings of the ways in which multiword lexical units are used at a

propositional and hyperpropositional level, and both linguistically and extralinguistically. It is clear that at all levels, the actual usage of fixed expressions in text should be considered and analyzed, if we are to move towards better comprehension of multiword lexical units and their functions and purposes.

#### IV. 2. SUGGESTIONS

It is very interesting if we consider that **Indonesian Daily News (IDN)** is one of the few English newspapers in a country where Bahasa Indonesia is still predominantly used everywhere and at all levels of society. In fact, IDN is the only English newspaper in Surabaya. So, it can be imagined how hard it is to ask readers to read a newspaper written in English while the situation and condition are still not ideal for such newspaper to groom. We can hardly find any community that uses and speaks English all the time in the city, except maybe expatriates whose number is very small. We can also imagine how hard it is for the journalists to write in English if they really do not have sufficient knowledge of the language.

However, IDN is worth to be given a salutation for its efforts to introduce the habit of reading good English materials to the society. This is so that the society can get used with the use of appropriate, high quality and native-like English from the newspaper.

The study of lexicon, i.e. lexicography and lexicology is considered to be the newest among other linguistic studies. Therefore, there are still many things and aspects that can still be learnt and studied from this discipline. The past few years, there have been tremendous efforts to popularize this science, proven by the work of such noted lexicographers like

**Anthony P. Cowie, Linda Verstraten and Rosamund Moon. Based on the reality that there are still few studies on lexicon, especially lexicography, the writer of this thesis is challenged to contribute something to the betterment of the subject. He is also in the same time urging other students of the English Department of the Faculty of Letter, Airlangga University to carry on the torch so that the flame will not fade out, instead it will burn for eternity.**

# **BIBLIOGRAPHY**