

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

Language of recipe is certainly different from any other written texts. To be one kind of instructional texts, recipe texts are designed to ensure that if a series of activities is carried out according to the prescription offered, a successful gastronomic outcome will be achieved. Therefore, it is important that a reader of a recipe text gets the informative details correct. There will be unsuccessful outcome if the message is not properly understood by the reader.

In order to be understandable, a text should be coherent. Meanwhile, in order to make it coherent, we have to interpret the cohesive ties / relations and then try to make sense of them. Therefore, by using qualitative descriptive method, this study is done in order to find out what kinds of cohesive relations are applied in some texts of recipe and how these cohesive relations may lead to the interpretation of the texts.

Based on the cohesion theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan, the analysis of cohesion in this study is differentiated into grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion. The analysis of grammatical cohesion is classified into three broad types : reference, ellipsis/substitution, and

conjunction. Meanwhile, the analysis of lexical cohesion is classified into reiteration and collocation.

The analysis shows that coherence of the texts is achieved through the interpretation of the cohesive relations used in the texts. The problems present in the Statement of the Problem have been adequately solved by the analysis.

After analyzing the texts, in relation with grammatical cohesion, it is found that *reference* can be identified in the recipe texts both in exophoric and endophoric type. However, the exophoric is not always found in the texts. Meanwhile, the endophoric – in term of anaphoric reference – is always found in the recipe texts. But on the other hand, cataphoric reference is not found in any of the texts.

The 'elliptical written language of a recipe' mentioned by Brown and Yule (1983) can be seen in the discussion of *ellipsis/substitution*. Ellipsis can be seen from the uses of imperative sentences in which the subject of every sentence is eliminated. Relying on ellipsis also can be seen from the discourse organization of selecting entity as 'topic entity' for sequence of events within a sentence / across sentences, which then producing no further mentions of that entity within the sentence / sentences and relying on ellipsis instead.

The occurring of ellipsis is taken as instructions to the reader to look for a previous expression to substitute within the text. But, there is no simple textual antecedent within a recipe text since it involves *change-of-state predicates* which make the objects undergo a change of state i.e. the descriptions change, for example : '*Skin carrots and julienne into 2mm x 5cm pieces. Place ø in hot water to cook for 8 minutes. Scoop ø onto a plate.*' The object which is 'scooped onto a plate' does not consist simply of 'carrots' but of 'carrots which has been cooked in hot water for 8 minutes. However, ellipsis in recipe text occurs in order to make the text as short as can be so that it is easy for the readers to read the texts while they are cooking.

The analysis of *conjunction* shows that there are two types of conjunction relations that always can be found. They are temporal and additive types. The temporal type is the one which is mostly used in recipe texts since it represents a sequence of instructions in which every recipe text consist of. Meanwhile, the adversative type is not always found and the causal type is not even found in the texts.

In the analysis of lexical cohesion, *reiteration* by direct repetition is always found, especially in the form of 'fully repeated'. Meanwhile, reiteration either by synonymy or hyponymy is also can be found in the texts. In relation with *collocation* analysis, there are a number of terms that relate to each other which, then, make a chain of lexical collocation.