CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

According to the findings, the analysis in the transcription of 20 presentations found that there are 731 references grouped into reference types and 2200 references sorted into reference relation. The reference type consists of personal reference 476 or 65% in the first place, comparative reference 153 or 21% in the second place, demonstrative reference 102 or 14% in the third place, and locational reference with zero usage in the fourth place. Meanwhile the reference relations found in academic spoken discourse composed of anaphoric reference 1841 or 91% in the first place, esphoric reference 88 or 4% in the second place, exophoric reference 42 or 2% in the third place, cataphoric reference 36 or 2% in the fourth place, bridging reference 28 or 1% in the fifth place, and homophoric reference as the last place with zero usage.

Personal reference is dominantly used because in spoken discourse, it is something common to alter the name of speaker or audience to make it easier. The comparative reference is the second commonly used because in the academic spoken discourse, speaker tends to compare between one item to other item. Then, the demonstrative reference is in the third position because the same principal applied as personal reference which is to make easier for altering the name of the object in speech.

Anaphoric reference is the most frequently used because to avoid audience from ambiguity since it places the head of reference before the chains. The second place is esphoric reference because speakers occasionally put the head of reference with its reference in one sentence to assure the type of change for audience to be remembered. Then there is exophoric reference in the third position because the speakers often to pronounce something s/he points out while speaking with demonstrative markers which can only be understood if somebody in the same room with the speaker (context). The fourth position is cataphoric reference because presenter usually makes many references in order to be identified as one identity. Bridging reference is put on the fifth place because in academic context, presenters commonly explain whose theory used in the speech that it is objectively making the study valid and reliable.

Besides reference type and reference relation, the study is also concerned to the relation between references to the texture of discourse. This study reveals that 19 out of 20 presentations are considered appropriate that explained how these presentations create major reference that related to the presentation. Hence, there is only one presentation is considered inappropriate since no major reference touched the title presentation. The final conclusion is this study proves the same result about types of reference and reference relation in term of spoken and written discourse as revealed by other previous related studies.

5.2 Suggestion

After analyzing the reference used in academic spoken discourse, it is a suggestion for all foreign language learner to understand reference as element which is not only used to be replacement of one item, but it can also be applied to understand a discourse and enhance the speech by learning the correlation between reference and texture in speech. Meanwhile, for those who are interested in taking this field can extend the study by observing, analyzing, and comparing the reference used in semi scripted and impromptu speech.