CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter shows the conclusion and suggestion of the study after finding the result. This chapter is divided into two parts; conclusion and suggestion.

5.1 Conclusion

According to the result of this study, the number of types of wordiness occurred in English Department students' research proposal is 10. There are Redundant, already Understood, Empty, Passive, Weak, Affected, Circuitous, Overkill, Imprecise, and Nonsensical. And some of types of wordiness are not occurred in ED students' research proposal. There are evasive, self-indulgent, inflated-deflated, invisible, clever and show off, and beautiful.

The dominant type of wordiness found in the research proposal is the circuitous. It occurred in 68 sentences from 20 research proposal and its percentage is 38%. In the second place is the empty which occurred in the 38 sentences and its percentage is 21%. Then, it is followed by the passive which occurred in 29 sentences and its percentage is 16%. And in the fourth position is the overkill which occurred in 14 sentences with 8%. The redundant which is occurred in 11 sentences and the imprecise which is found in 10 sentences with 6%. Then, the percentage of the affected is 3% and stated in the 5 sentences and followed by the already understood with 2% in the 3 sentences. Then, the weak and hesitant which occurred in 2 sentences and the last is nonsensical ocurred in the 1 sentence with 1%.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of the study, it is suggested to English Department UNJ students to spot wordiness in their writing. And by spotting and revising wordiness, it makes the writing clear, concise and credible for the readers. The conciseness of writing would help the reader in gaining the ideas shared. The lecturer could recommend eliminating the wordiness by teaching students effective and concise sentence. Therefore, it would be better if the lessons on wordiness are included in the subjects so that the students will be more aware of wordiness as one of the writing problem. And for those who are interested in this field can extent this study by analyzing wordiness occurred in different types of writing or comparing the wordiness occurrence in two different countries, for instance, writing made by English native speaker and non-native.