

## CHAPTER V

### CLOSURE

This chapter shows the result of the study that consist of conclusion and suggestion. The first part provides the conclusion of this research and the second part presents the suggestion for the lecturers, students, and researchers.

#### A. Conclusion

From the findings and discussion showed in the previous chapter, the researcher draws some conclusions as the result of finding out hedging types and strategies used by writers in the introduction section of articles in Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL). The conclusion showed as follow:

1. Based on hedging types that proposed by Hyland (1996, p. 6-16), the researcher found that the writers considered to use writer-oriented as the most used in content-oriented hedges (116 times), then followed by attribute hedges in content-oriented hedges (73 times used), and then reliability hedges in content oriented hedges (56 times used), and the last was reader-oriented hedges (only 2 times used). Furthermore, *modal adverbs* in reliability hedges was not found in introduction section of articles.
2. In 3 main strategy of hedging that adopted from Hyland' s (1995, pp. 4-6) theory followed by Musa (2014, p. 15-17), the researcher found that the writers mostly used lexical hedges as the hedging strategy by

the total 128 times used in all 10 introduction section of of articles, then followed by other non-lexical hedges included the use of *adverb phrases, prepositional phrases, or clauses that reflect into the general opinion, specific performative verbs*, and the use of *according to* found that used 18 times in 7 from 10 introduction section of articles, and the last were non lexical hedges that included *admission to limited knowledge*, and *reference to a model, theory or method* that only found that used 5 times in 4 from 10 introduction section of articles. Furthermore, there are 2 sub-strategies that not found namely *nouns* in lexical hedges and *reference to experimental limitation* in non-lexical hedges. It is different with the study of Musa (2014, p. 14-15), there was found the writers in the theses used these both hedging strategies.

## **B. Suggestions**

Based on the result of the study, the researcher provides the following suggestions:

### **1. Suggestion for the students**

The result of this study showed that most of hedging types and strategies used by writers in introduction section of articles in Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL). Hopefully, the students will intend to learn about hedging in academic writing so that it can avoid them from facing the threatening-acts and make their writing more acceptable by the readers.

## 2. Suggestion for the leturers

This study is expected to be an additional source for the leturers in academic writing subject, especially about the concept of hedging types and strategies with their own functions in academic writing. Moreover, the lecturer could suggest the students to use hedging in their academic writing.

## 3. Suggestion for the researchers

This current study was only finding out the types and strategies of hedging in introduction section of articles in Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL) and only using document as the limitation of data collection. The researcher suggests to the further researcher who want to conduct in the same field to compare the hedging types or hedging strategies that used by writers in indonesian journals with international journals.