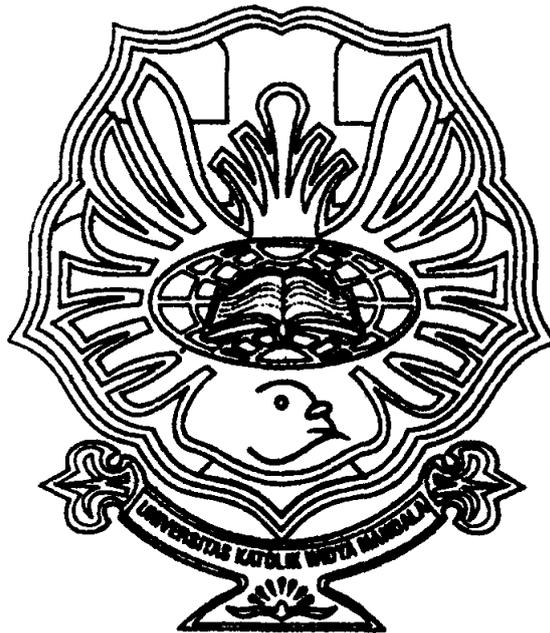


A STUDY ON THE TRANSITION SIGNALS SHOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION  
IN THE EXPOSITORY COMPOSITION OF  
THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF  
WIDYA MANDALA UNIVERSITY

A THESIS

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in  
English Language Teaching



BY :

YOLANDA

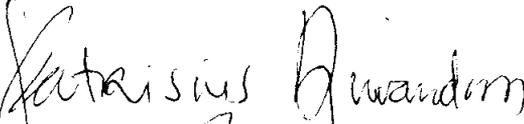
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UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK WIDYA MANDALA SURABAYA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI  
PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS  
OCTOBER, 1998

**APPROVAL SHEET**

This thesis entitled **A STUDY ON THE TRANSITION SIGNALS SHOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN THE EXPOSITORY COMPOSITION OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF WIDYA MANDALA UNIVERSITY**, prepared and submitted by Yolanda has been approved and accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Teaching by the following advisor.

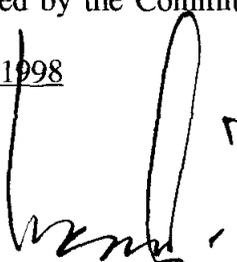


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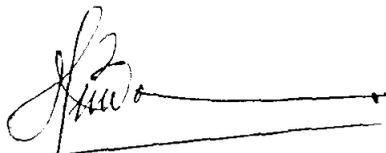
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This thesis has been examined by the Committee on Oral Examination with a grade of \_\_\_\_\_ on 21 October 1998



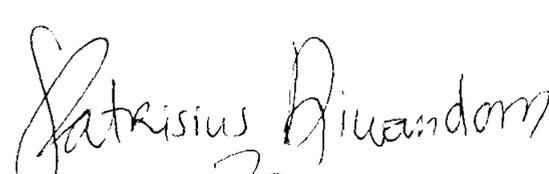
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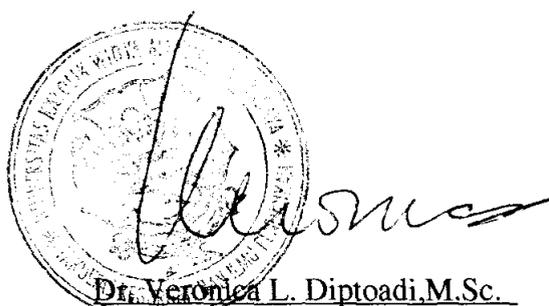


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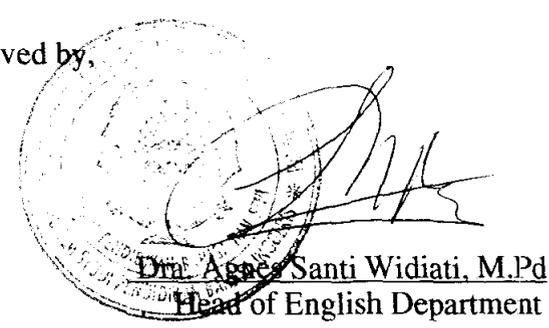


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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to thank God in the name of Jesus Christ for His grace and blessing that have enabled her to accomplish this thesis. The writer also wishes to dedicate her deep gratitude to all of her lecturers, especially Dr. Patrisius Istiarto Djiwandono, who has guided her patiently, and has given her a lot of courage in completing the thesis.

The writer would also like to thank the following people:

1. Drs. B. Budiono, M.Pd., who has generously lent his students' paper works and been a good lecturer to the writer. His kindness will never be forgotten.
2. The Committee of the oral examination, for all their valuable suggestions for this thesis, and their support and patience during the examination.
3. Anthony Tjipto, the writer's husband, who has always encouraged her to finish her study quickly, and has given her a lot of support in finishing this thesis.
4. The writer's parents and sisters, who have been fabulous supporters to her, for their patience and faith to her during the making of the thesis.

The writer

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## ABSTRACT

Yolanda, **A STUDY ON THE TRANSITION SIGNALS SHOWING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN THE EXPOSITORY COMPOSITION OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF WIDYA MANDALA UNIVERSITY**, S-1 Thesis, The English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University, Surabaya, 1998.

Writing is a means of communication one must consciously learn. As a means of communication, writing has one big advantage over speaking. It gives the writer time to think, try out his ideas on the paper, choose his words, read what he has written, rethink, revise, and rearrange his ideas, and most importantly, to consider his writing effects on his readers.

Everyone can write well but he has to organize his thinking in written works. Knowing how to express ideas on writing in an organized way is very important for everybody to make a good composition. Therefore, a writer has to anticipate the reaction of a reader he cannot see or hear. One of things he can do is to make his composition comprehensible in the sense that the composition is coherent, clear and easy to follow. There are two main ways to achieve coherence. One of the ways is to use transition signals to show how one idea is related to the next.

The decision to use the transition signals shows that the writer wants to make an additional information which links causes or other ideas in a composition. Thus, it can be said that the use of the right transition signals helps the readers, connect the ideas presented and hence understand the composition.

Regarding the importance of the use of transition signals to make a composition coherent, the writer decided to conduct a research which focuses her study on the transition signals used in the students' expository composition, especially those which show additional information (*and, then, also, and also, and then, not only...but also, and thus, in addition, after that, and furthermore*).

The problems investigated in this study are (1) which transition signals showing additional information are most frequently used and (2) least frequently used in the expository composition of the English Department students of Widya Mandala University and (3) how accurately the transition signals showing additional information are used by the English Department students of Widya Mandala University. To answer these problems, the writer takes randomly fifteen writing test papers of the fourth semester students. The students' works become the data for the writer and the data are then identified, classified, and analyzed.

From the results of the research, the writer finds out that 86.83% of the transition signals uses were correct, thus leading to a conclusion that the students' mastery was considerably high. It means that the students are familiar with the use of transition signals, especially the ten transition signals showing additional information discussed. Besides, the writer also finds out that the transition signal showing additional information which is most frequently used in the expository composition of the students is the transition signal *and* because it is used one hundred times of all occurrences (59.88%). On the other hand, the transition signals showing additional information which are least frequently used in the

expository composition of the students are *and thus*, *in addition*, *after that*, and *furthermore* because each of them is used only one time of all occurrences or 0.60%.

Generally, most of the students have understood the use of the transition signals but the students were still not demonstrating variations in using transition signals to show addition; therefore, the writer suggests the students to learn the variety of transition signals and how to use them. The writer also suggests the teachers to give the students a lot of composition tasks and ask them to recognize and find various forms of transition signals showing additional information so that they will enhance their writing skill.