CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENTATION

The last chapter presents two parts which consist of conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion is the answer of the problem statement where it is based on the findings and discussion of the research. The other part is the suggestion for the readers in relation to the topic of the research.

5.1 Conclusion

Conclusion is the summary from the findings described on the chapter IV. The conclusion describes this research discovery in detail. The data is taken from The Jakarta Post with the topic of Jakarta Election. The data was collected as six months(January to July 2017) edition which contains both type and the casual factor of ambiguity. The data consists of 16 ambiguities which divided into 13 cases type of lexical ambiguityand 3 cases of structural ambiguity.

The findings of the research show that the two casual factor of lexical ambiguity are found. They are homonymy (6, 25%) and polysemy (75%). Meanwhile, there is no data founded from other casual factor of lexical ambiguity such as homophone and homograph. Polysemy is the most frequent form of lexical ambiguity on the news of Jakarta election in the Jakarta Post. Then, there are two casual factors of structural ambiguity that occur on the news of Jakarta election such as equivocal phrasing (12, 5%) and contextual ambiguity (6, 25%). Equivocal phrasing is the most frequent casual factor of structural ambiguity. Meanwhile, there is no data founded from other casual factor of structural ambiguity such as prefix and suffix.

So, in reading the article of Jakarta Post or another article the readers should understand about the type and casual factor of ambiguity. In order to have the right meaning as the writer expected, the readers should observe the context and class of word. So the readers will easy to analyze the type and casual factor of ambiguity.

5.2 Recommendation

1. Newspaper's readers

   Ambiguity is one of the problems for the readers in reading and understanding the articles from newspaper or other written media. The ambiguity can be in a form of word, phrase, or sentence. Readers may be confused about the use of language in the article that brings ambiguity. In order to understand the article, readers need to analyze to figure out the right meaning. Readers also need to understand the topic and the context related to the article.

2. The Journalist

   The journalist is the one who create an article as interesting as possible for readers. In journalism field, the action of using ambiguous word is kind of strategy commonly used on it. In other situation, journalist has to determine whether the words will be ambiguous if they are put inside of the article. The journalist needs to know that the words, phrases, and sentences may have clear combination with the context because one word may have more than one interpretation.

3. The Students

   For students who learn Semantic especially in a part of ambiguity, they can read this research as one of the references. Students may know the kinds of ambiguity and the causal factors of it. From this research, students may take some example to analyze and interpret the ambiguity content.

4. Other Researchers

   For the other researchers, they may take this research as a reference for further research in the same case of ambiguity. They may combine and develop another deep research in Semantics field.