CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the conclusions were drawn as follows:

1. The total of ambiguous words and sentences that were found in the *Bahasa Inggris* textbook were 151 consisted of Lexical ambiguity 70.9% and Structural ambiguity 29.1%. In this data it was also found four types of lexical ambiguity, they were homonymy 19.9%, polysemy 8.6%, synonymy 29.8%, and antonymy 12.6%. And two types of structural ambiguity, there were surface structure ambiguity 27.2% and deep-structural ambiguity 2%.

2. Based on types of lexical and structural ambiguity, the types of ambiguity that appeared dominantly was lexical ambiguity since the researcher found 107 from 151 ambiguous words or 70.9%. Meanwhile, structural Ambiguity only found 44 from 151 ambiguous sentences or 29.1%. In detail, according to the kinds of lexical ambiguity by Saeed's theory is belongs to Synonymy because the researcher found 45 from 151 words (29.8%). Synonymy has the same or similar meaning makes people will simply to understand information in oral or written. That's why synonymy dominantly appeared.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions above, there were several suggestion that reseacher could offer to readers towards lexical and structural ambiguity, which are presented as the following:

1. Theoretically

- The readers could enrich and strengthen their knowledge about the theories of lexical and structural ambiguity in English reading texts.

- Other researchers, this study can be used as a referential contribution for those who want to conduct a further in depth research in analyzing the textbook and interest in doing the related study.

2. Practically

- The teacher can use or select the textbook and material which is most suitable in teaching and learning process and the students' needs especially about the reading text material.