CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is concerned with the conclusions and suggestions of this research. The conclusions are written based on the result of analysis of data done in chapter four. In addition, the suggestions are written for the next researchers who are interested to do further research in analyzing homonyms in riddles.

5.1. Conclusions

As the result, the writer concludes and answers the presented research questions in chapter one in the following:

1. The homophones in the data are formed by two or more syntactic categories. There are two classifications of the data based on the syntactic category; the homophones with the same and different syntactic categories. In which, eight syntactic categories found in this research; one from the same syntactic category that is noun-noun. Seven from the different syntactic categories, which are adjective-noun, verb-noun, pronoun-verb, pronoun-verb-adverb, verb-adverb-noun, verb-adverb, and article-noun.
2. Based on the analysis in chapter four, here are the findings; in the same syntactic category, there are three of four lexical relations found, which are synonyms, hyponyms, and meronyms. In the different syntactic categories, there are all types of lexical relations found. However, there are more than one data that have more than one lexical relation found.

3. Since the writer focuses on finding four types of associative meaning in chapter four, which are connotative, collocation, affective, and social. The result of the finding follows; two types of the concern associative meanings found in the data of the same syntactic category, which are connotative and collocative. In addition, all types of associative meanings found in the different syntactic categories.

5.2. Suggestions

This research data are homophones in riddles, this research only examines the homophones in question-answer jokes based on four types of lexical relations and associative meanings by analyzing the homophones relating to the data. Thus, it gives a chance to the next researchers who interested in analyzing further research about jokes analyzing through its lexical relations and associative meanings; even more details by means use the other term of jokes and semantics approaches. The writer suggests that the next research in this field may:

1. Develop more theories about syntax, syntactic categories, semantics, homonyms, lexical relations, and associative meaning. The next researcher may also add more term to analyse the homonyms. Since this research examines the homonyms in riddles, the next researcher may examine the homonyms in other terms.
2. Develop and add more term about lexical relations beside the term that are used in this research. As far as the writer knows, there are still other terms about lexical relations depending on who states the term. As a reference,

the other terms of lexical relations such as lexical field, kinship (Kreidler: 2002); prototypes, polysemy, word play, metonymy, and collocation (Yule: 2006).

3. Develop and add more term about associative meanings beside the term that are used in this research. Mwihaki based on Leech states that associative meanings are six-roles of experience meaning rather than linguistic context. Since this research regards to Mwihaki, it only uses four types of them. There are still two more terms of associative meanings based on Leech may develop in further research.