# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of the research. The conclusion is written based on the result of analysis of data in Chapter IV. The suggestion is written for the next researchers who are interested in developing the current research.

## 5.1 Conclusions

Of all the 13 data analyzed in Chapter IV, this research results in two kinds of findings, i.e. syntactic findings and semantic findings. The syntactic findings which corresponds with the first research question which asks about the syntactic features found in the zeugma show that the syntactic features encoded in zeugmatic constructions comprise noun and verb acting as the governing word and coordination of words and phrases acting as the words governed. Statistically, zeugmatic constructions whose syntactic feature comprises nouns acting as the governing words is classified as noun zeugma and it consists of 9 data. Furthermore, zeugmatic constructions whose syntactic feature comprises verbs acting as the governing words is classified as verb zeugma and it consists of 4 data. Also, kinds of phrases acting as words governed consist of noun phrases, verb phrases, gerund phrases, and prepositional phrases.

With regards to the second research question, zeugma is also ambiguous. From the analysis, it was found that the zeugna results in both lexical and syntactic ambiguity. The lexical ambiguity results in three kinds, i.e. literal meaning and figurative meaning consisting of 2 data, literal meaning or idiomatic meaning consisting of 1 data, and ambiguous homonyms consisting of 2 data. The syntactic ambiguity results in five kinds, i.e, appositive or object consisting of 1 data, one modifier with a coordinate head consisting of 2 data, one head with a coordinate modifier consisting of 1 data, ambiguous relative pronoun consisting of 1 data and ambiguous relative clause consisting of 3 data.

Ultimately, this research could infer that the more effective and economic the language is used, the more language proficiency needed. Language dynamics continue to spawn so many new meanings so thus the ambiguity of language becomes such an inevitable event as long as the language itself is still widely used. Like zeugma, for example, such a style and technique, besides commenting on its stylistic aspect, by means of semantics study also supported by syntax, it allows one to discover that there is ambiguity phenomena resulting in there.

## 5.2. Suggestions

For future research, the next researchers could either take different aspects in relation to ambiguity or zeugma. If the next researchers choose ambiguity, they might use other research object besides zeugma. In rhetorical figures, for instance, there are plenty of language usages that could likely to be analyzed linguistically,

especially in relation to ambiguity since the term rhetorical figures are an effective use of langauge in both speaking and writing and thus the sense generated is likely beyond what is communicated.