# CHAPTER V

# CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

Chapter V, Conclusions and Suggestions is the last chapter in which the researcher draws conclusions to answer the research problem in Chapter I based on the findings and discussion in Chapter IV. In addition, researchers also provide suggestions for others related to the topic of this thesis. The following are the conclusions and suggestions from the thesis:

## 5.1 Conclusions

The results of the analysis shows that there were three types of ambiguity. The first is lexical ambiguity. This is marked by multile words that have multiple meanings. This kind of ambiguity can appear in written form, for example "*ami ho'i foto*". This sentence is lexically ambiguous because the word "*ho'i*" has two meanings. It may mean *is* 'no' and also 'temporary'. The second is phonological ambiguity. It appears only in spoken language. For example "*O mo se-se"* or "*O mose se?*". That makes listeners confused to understand it. The last is the ambiguity of grammar. This kind of ambiguity occurs in oral and written language, because sentences or phrases make the listener or reader have more than one interpretation.

The analysis also revealed that there were four factors that caused ambiguity found in Tetun Teterik dialect of Tetun language, especially in the stories and dialogues provided by the informants. The first is the polysemic that occurs because the word has more meaning in Tetun Terik dialect. Those words

can make the sentence ambiguous. The second is a homograph that occurs because several words in Tetun Terik dialect share the same spelling but have different pronunciations. When the readers find the words in a book or something written in Tetun Terik dialect the reader will be confused about how they say it, so understanding context is a must. The third is caused by the liaison that in this case the listener must listen carefully to get a clear interpretation, because if the speaker speaks so fast and the speaker does not pay attention to the link between two adjacent words, that could be ambiguity and that occurs in phonological ambiguity. The last is a vague expression that occurs because a combination of these phrases gives more than one interpretation or called grammatical ambiguity.

In addition, the analysis also reveals that ambiguous words, phrases and sentences are interpreted to be two or three ways. There are 43 ambiguity data which are interpreted into two interpretations. About 95% of the ambigous expressions have two interpretations while 5% of the expressions have more than two.

In addition in reading the whole natural language and dialogue, they must understand the context of the situations and topics of conversation in natural language and dialogue.


## 5.2 Contributions

Based on the problem statement and data analysis, the researcher suggests:

1. It is suggested to speakers Tetun Terik language to heart and speak Tetun in proper situation.

2. It is suggested to how coming researchers to do other research to confirm.

3. It is suggested to how goverment to prepare the fund to cary out seminar, workshop, researchs, etc on local language.

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