

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This section presents conclusion drawn from overall data that have been analysed and also presents some suggestions.

A. Conclusion

After conducting the study about lexical and grammatical errors, the writer comes to some conclusions. These conclusions are to answer the research problems of this study.

1. Lexical Errors

Of 21 sub-types of lexical errors, there are only 13 subtypes appeared in *Kamus Idiom Edisi Lengkap* and the rests do not appeared at all. Some errors which is common in *Kamus Idiom edisi Lengkap* are preposition partners (the most common errors, 43.71% of all errors), calque (14.97%), semantically word determined selection (13.17%) and statistically weighted preferences (11.89%). The relatively infrequent sub-types of lexical errors in the dictionary are wrong near synonyms (4.79%), suffix type (4.79%), overinclusion (1.80%), misselection (1.20%), consonant-based type (1.20%), omission (0.60%), vowel-based type (0.60%), prefixing type (0.60%), a hyponim for a superonym (0.60%). The rest categories are no occurrences at all. They are a superonym for hyponim, inappropriate co-hyponim, arbitrary combination, false friends, borrowing, coinage, misordering, and blending.

Of 2 main types of lexical error, the semantic errors is more problematic error than formal error in *Kamus Idiom Edisi lengkap*. Semantic errors which is accounted 74.25% of all errors is more dominating in the *Kamus Idiom Edisi Lengkap* while formal errors are less appear which is accounted 25.75% of all errors. It suggests that the knowledge of semantic is more difficult than the knowledge of morphology.

2. Grammatical Errors

There are nine types of grammatical error. The two of them are common, the three others are relatively infrequent and the rests are no occurrences at all. The common ones are omission (the most common one that the other types which accounted 49.66% of all errors) and alternating forms (the second most common after omission which accounted 41.24%). The tree relatively infrequent errors are simple addition (6.36%), misordering (1.89%), regularization errors (0.86%). The other errors which are no occurrences are double markings, regularization, archi-forms and blends.

Of 5 main types of grammatical errors, omission is the most frequent errors appeared in *Kamus Idiom Edisi Lengkap* (49.66% of all errors), followed closely by misformation (42.10%). The others errors following misformation are addition (6.36%) and misordering (1.89%) while blends does not appear in *Kamus Idiom Edisi Lengkap* at all.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher formulates some suggestions addressed to authors, readers and other researchers. The following are for more explanations:

1. Authors

A book is a source of knowledge. From a book, we can know and study any knowledge. However, if there is a problem (either content or surface) in a book, it will make readers difficult to catch the information contained in the book. Therefore, it is suggested that the authors is to being more corrective and careful in writing a book.

2. Readers

There are a lot of books that we can buy from bookstores. However, we do not know the quality of those books. Therefore, the writer suggests that the readers is to be more selective about choosing books since it seems that there are some books contained errors or problems inside.

3. Other Researchers

During conducting this study the researcher found other problems in *Kamus Idiom Edisi lengkap*. The problems is in translations and punctuation of the some sentences in the dictionary. Therefore the writer suggests to other researchers to conduct further study since the writer does not have enough time to do it.