STRUCTURAL AND LEXICAL AMBIGUITIES
IN THE JAKARTA POST HEADLINES

THESIS

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THESIS

Presented to
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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Nurradiatummardiah's thesis entitled **Structural and Lexical Ambiguities in the Jakarta Post Headlines** has been approved for thesis examination in Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

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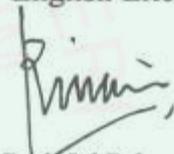
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ii

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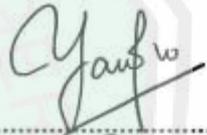
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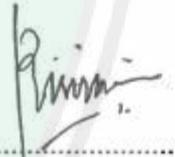
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iii

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Malang, 25 December 2020

Nurradiatummardiah

iv

MOTTO

يا يها الذين ءامنوا ان جاءكم بناء قتبينوا قوما بجهلة فتصبحوا على ما فعلتم ندمين☼

"O you who believe, if a wicked person comes to you with news, investigate it carefully so that you do not bring disaster to a people without knowing the circumtances that cause you to be regretful for your action". (Q.S. Al-Hujurat: 6)

-Investigate and understand well the news before believing and conveying it to others-

DEDICATION

This thesis is specially dedicated to my beloved father and mother, who always pray, support and give motivation to me, Ir. Suryadin and Wahdah, S.Pd and also my beloved brothers, Muhammad Af'idatul Arham S.STP, Muhammad Rijalul Akram, and Muhammad Auladun Akbar. Then, this thesis is also dedicated to my special cousin Praka Bambang Rustam.

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Malang, 25 December 2020

The researcher,

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ABSTRACT

Ambiguity often happens in written communication, especially in the headlines of newspapers. It makes the readers have to read the whole content of the headlines of newspapers to know the real meaning of the headlines. In this case, the researcher chooses the Jakarta Post headlines to get the data of this analaysis. It is because the Jakarta Post is a popular daily English newspaper in Indonesia.This research investigates the structural and lexical ambiguities in the Jakarta Post headlines published from July to December 2019. The research questions of this research are: (1) what are words, phrases, and sentences categorized as structural and lexical ambiguities in the Jakarta Post headlines? and (2) how do the structural and lexical ambiguities occur in the Jakarta Post headlines? Then, referring to the research questuions, the objectives of the research are: (1) to identify which words, phrases, and sentences of the Jakarta Post headlines that are categorized as structural and lexical ambiguities, and (2) to describe how the structural and lexical ambiguities occur in the Jakarta Post headlines.

The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative research method to analyze the data. The data are obtained from the headlines of every topic in the Jakarta Post online edition published from July to December 2019 that are found trough the index page of the Jakarta Post online newspaper. The researcher analyzed the headlines published from July to December because it coincided with the time the researcher began to prepare the research. Then, the researcher used the theory of Clare (1993) to analyze the structural and lexical ambiguities in the Jakarta Post headlines. The theory stated that something is categorized as ambiguity when it can be understood in two or more ways or senses. If ambiguity happens in a sentence or phrase, it is categorized as structural ambiguity. If ambiguity happens in a word, it is categorized as lexical ambiguity. In analyzing the structural ambiguity, the researcher focused on the sentences or phrases which are ambiguous. While analyzing lexical ambiguity the researcher focused on the ambiguous words which can change the structure and meaning of the headlines. Then, in analyzing the data obtained in this research, the researcher used the tree diagram.

From the analysis, the result of the research shows that structural ambiguity frequently happens in the headlines of the Jakarta Post headlines rather than lexical ambiguity. The researcher analyzed 137 headlines and found 15 data that contain ambiguity. Ten data belong to the structural ambiguity and five data belong to lexical ambiguity.

Based on the result of the analysis, the researcher provides a suggestion for the next researchers who are interested to conduct the research in the same field to take the other objects, for example written documents, speech texts, books, magazines, or any others. If they are interested to take the object in the headlines of newspaper, they may take the specific issues or topics to make it easier to collect the data.

ملخص البحث

نوراضيةمرضية. 2020. الغموض الهيكلي والمعجمي في عناوين جاكرتا بوست. البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: رينا ساري، الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية: الغموض البنيوي ، الغموض المعجمي ، عناوين جاكرتا بوست.

غالبًا ما يحدث الغموض في الاتصالات الكتابية ، خاصة في عناوين الصحف. إنه يجعل القراء يضطرون إلى قراءة المحتوى الكامل لعناوين الصحف لمعرفة المعنى الحقيقي للعناوين الرئيسية. في هذه الحالة ، يختار الباحث عناوين جاكرتا بوست للحصول على بيانات هذا التحليل. ذلك لأن جاكرتا بوست هي صحيفة يومية إنجليزية شهيرة في إندونيسيا ، وهذا البحث يبحث في الغموض البنيوي والمعجمي في عناوين جاكرتا بوست المنشورة من يوليو إلى ديسمبر 2019. أسئلة البحث لهذا البحث هي: (1) ما أنواع الكلمات والعبارات والجمل المصنفة على أنها غموض بنيوي ومعجمي في عناوين جاكرتا بوست ؟، (2) كيف تحدث الغموض البنيوي والمعجمي في عناوين جاكرتا بوست ؟. بعد ذلك ، بالإشارة إلى مهام البحث ، فإن أهداف البحث هي: (1) تحديد أنواع الكلمات والعبارات والجمل في عناوين جاكرتا بوست التي يتم تصنيفها على أنها غموض بنيوي ومعجمي ، (2) لوصف مدى البنيوية والغموض المعجمي يحدث في عناوين جاكرتا بوست.

يستخدم الباحث أسلوب البحث الوصفي النوعي لتحليل البيانات. في هذا البحث ، تم الحصول على البيانات من عناوين كل موضوع في طبعة جاكرتا بوست على الإنترنت والتي نُشرت في الفترة من يوليو إلى ديسمبر 2019 والتي تم العثور عليها في صفحة الفهرس لصحيفة جاكرتا بوست على الإنترنت. قامت الباحثة بتحليل العناوين الرئيسية المنشورة في الفترة من يوليو إلى ديسمبر لأنها تزامنت مع الوقت الذي بدأ فيه الباحث في إعداد البحث. في حين استخدم الباحث نظرية كلير (1993) لتحليل الغموض البنيوي والمعجمي في عناوين جاكرتا بوست. تنص النظرية على أن شيئًا ما يُصنف على أنه غموض عندما يمكن فهمه بطريقتين أو أكثر أو حاستين. إذا حدث الغموض في جملة أو عبارة ، يتم تصنيفها على أنها غموض بنيوي. إذا حدث الغموض في

كلمة ، فإنه يصنف على أنه غموض معجمي. ثم في تحليل البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها في هذا البحث ، استخدم الباحث المخطط الشجري.

في تحليل الغموض البنيوي ركز الباحث على الجمل أو العبارات الغامضة. أثناء تحليل الغموض المعجمي ركز الباحث على الكلمات الغامضة التي يمكن أن تغير بنية العناوين الرئيسية ومعناها. من التحليل ، تظهر نتيجة البحث أن الغموض الهيكلي يحدث بشكل متكرر في عناوين عناوين جاكرتا بوست بدلاً من الغموض المعجمي. قامت الباحثة بتحليل 137 عنواناً ووجدت 15 معطيات تحتوي على غموض. تنتمي 10 بيانات إلى الغموض الهيكلي و 5 بيانات تنتمي إلى غموض معجمي.

بناءً على نتيجة التحليل ، يقدم الباحث اقتراحًا للباحثين التاليين المهتمين بإجراء بحث في نفس المجال لأخذ الأشياء الأخرى مثل المستندات المكتوبة أو نصوص الكلام أو الكتب و المجلات أو أي شيء آخر. إذا كانوا مهتمين بأخذ الكائن في عناوين الصحف ، فقد يأخذون القضايا أو الموضوعات المحددة لتسهيل جمع البيانات.

ABSTRAK

Nurradiatummardiah. 2020. *Ambiguitas Struktural dan Leksikal pada Judul Berita Jakarta Post*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Ambiguitas Struktural, Ambiguitas Leksikal, Judul Berita Jakarta Post.

Ambigu sering terjadi pada komunikasi tertulis, khususnya pada judul berita dalam surat kabar. Hal itu menyebabkan pembaca harus membaca seluruh isi berita untuk mengetahui makna sebenarnya dari judul berita. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti memilih judul berita pada surat kabar online Jakarta Post untuk mendapatkan data dalam analisis ini. Hal itu disebabkan karena Jakarta Post merupakan surat kabar harian berbahasa Inggris yang populer di Indonesia. Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang ambiguitas struktural dan leksikal pada judul berita Jakarta Post edisi online yang diterbitkan pada bulan Juli sampai dengan bulan Desember 2019. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah: (1) kata, frasa, dan kalimat apa yang dikategorikan sebagai ambiguitas struktural dan leksikal? dan (2) bagaimana ambiguitas struktural dan leksikal terjadi pada judul berita Jakarta Post? Kemudian mengacu pada rumusan masalah, tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk: (1) mengenali kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang dikategorikan sebagai ambiguitas struktural dan leksikal, (2) mendeskripsikan bagaimana ambiguitas struktural dan leksikal terjadi pada judul berita Jakarta Post.

Peneliti ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualiatatif untuk menganalisis data. Data diperoleh dari judul berita pada setiap topik di Jakarta Post yang diterbitkan pada bulan Juli sampai dengan Desember 2019, yang ditemukan melalui halaman indeks berita online Jakarta Post. Peneliti menganalisa judul berita yang yang diterbitkan pada bulan Juli sampai dengan bulan Desember 2019 karena bertepatan dengan waktu peneliti memulai menyiapkan penelitian. Peneliti menggunakan teori Clare (1993) untuk menganalisa ambiguitas struktural dan leksikal pada judul berita Jakarta Post. Teori ini menyatakan bahwa sesuatu dikategorikan sebagai ambigu ketika dapat diartikan dalam dua atau lebih cara atau rasa. Jika ambiguitas terjadi pada kalimat atau frasa, maka hal tersebut dikategorikan sebagai ambiguitas struktural. Jika ambiguitas terjadi pada kata, maka hal tersebut dikategorikan sebagai ambiguitas leksikal. Dalam menganalisa ambiguitas struktural, peneliti meneliti kalimat atau frasa yang memiliki makna ambigu. Sedangkan dalam menganalisa ambiguitas leksikal peneliti meneliti kata yang bermakna ambigu yang dapat mengubah arti dan struktur judul berita. Kemudian, dalam menganalisa data yang diperoleh pada penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan *tree diagram.*

Hasil kajian penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa ambiguitas struktural lebih sering terjadi pada judul berita Jakarta Post dibandingkan dengan ambiguitas leksikal. Peneliti menganalisa 137 judul berita dan menemukan 15 data yang mengandung ambiguitas. Terdapat 10 data yang termasuk ambiguitas struktural dan 5 data yang termasuk ambiguitas leksikal.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menyarankan pada peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik untuk mengangkat penelitian pada bidang yang sama, untuk meneliti objek lainnya seperti dokumen tertulis, teks pidato, buku, majalah, dan sebagainya. Jika mereka tertarik untuk meneliti judul berita, mereka dapat mengambil topik atau masalah yang spesifik agar lebih mudah pada saat mengumpulkan data.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This part provides the introductory part of the research which covers the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significances of the study, definition of key terms, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

English becomes a very important language in the world, almost all of the students are obliged to learn English since they are in junior high school even in elementary school to have comprehensive knowledge about English. It is because of the role of English as an international language. A lot of people consider that English has a significant impact on people's life.

According to Rani (2013), English is a language that is used to reach across the borders and bridge the gaps. Most of the people in the world use language for daily activities, for spoken and written communication. In understanding language as a tool of communication, people still have problems, especially in written communication. Understanding written communication is more difficult than spoken communication. When the people provide pieces of information or literature in a text, headline news, magazines or many others, there are many people who cannot understand clearly what the writer means. They still have a problem in interpreting the real meaning of written communication.

Basically, written and spoken communication have a similar function to deliver information. Although both of them have the same function, the way to

1

understand them is very different. It is known that people can easily understand the spoken language because it is delivered directly. People can understand it by seeing the speaker's expressions and also the situation when the speaker says something. Ambiguities in spoken communication are usually resolved with the appropriate use of relevant parasodic use such as pause, intonation, tone and stress (Oluga, 2010). It is different from written communication, the people will easily get mistakes in interpreting the meaning of words, pharese, and sentences that are categorized as structural and lexical ambiguities. Besides that, written language has more complete grammar than spoken language. Written language also does not use pauses, tone of voices, intonation, stress as in spoken communication, that is why sometimes the sentences in written language can be interpreted more than one meaning and that is why we called it ambiguity.

Ambiguity happens in almost all aspects of life, it often happens in newspaper headline news. A research shows that the headline is autonomous which has different variations in the text of the newspaper and has specific features as regards language use (Reah, 1998). This research reinforces that understanding headline news is indeed very possible to generate multiple interpretations.

The importance of learning ambiguity is that to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting the meaning of written communication, especially in the headlines of newspaper. It is usually written briefly but it should represent the contents of the articles that are written in the newspaper. The headlines are also often made in attractive language style so that the readers are interested in reading the articles published. However, this causes some headlines to be ambiguous.

In this case, the researcher chooses the Jakarta Post headline news online edition to get the data of this analysis. The researcher chooses the news headlines of online edition because it is easily accessible by the people anytime and anywhere. Besides, online edition of newspaper also presents information more quickly to the readers than printed newspaper. According to Nurkinan (2017), nowadays, most of people tend to switch to web-based news because online newspaper are cheaper than printed newspapers and it provides more real time information, while news events which can be obtained from printed newspapers can only be read at least a day after the events take places.

The researcher also chooses the Jakarta Post because it is a popular English language newspaper in Indonesia and it contains the headlines news which use English. According to the survey of Getcraft (2020), the Jakarta Post is included in Indonesia's top 10 digital media that are popular in the eyes of the readers, and the Jakarta Post is in the fourth place. On the explanation of Getcraft's survey, the Jakarta Post is one of Indonesia's best-selling media which delivers news in English, and targeting the readers from foreign communities, Indonesian educated people, and currently the readers of middle-class are also increasing.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the ambiguities of the Jakarta Post online edition headlines published from July to December 2019 using a tree diagram. To help the researcher analyze the data, the researcher uses the theory of Clare (1993) that stated something is categorized as ambiguity when it is understood in two or more possible ways or senses. If ambiguity happens in a word, it is categorized as lexical ambiguity, while if ambiguity happens in a sentence or phrase. it is categorized as structural ambiguity.

There are five previous research about ambiguity. First, Khamahani and Tohirov (2013) focus their study on structural and lexical ambiguity in English newspaper headlines written by native and non-native journalists in the contrastive study. Second, Sevida (2015) focuses on structural ambiguity in the headlines of Yahoo News that using the x-bar theory of syntax. Third, Yastanti and Setiawati (2018) focus the study on ambiguity in soundtrack song lyric of Moana movie, they focus on identifying the ambiguity in soundtrack song lyrics of Moana movie. They analyze the data use a descriptive method, the data research are collected from some sentences of the song lyrics *"We Know The Way"* and *'I'm Moana" by soundtrack songs lyric of Moana movie.* Fourth, Triangga (2014) focuses on lexical and grammatical ambiguities in the headline news of Jakarta post and New York Times. Fifth, Taufiqoh (2017) focuses the research on ambiguity in the headline of BBC news. She focuses the analysis on words, phrases, and sentences that have ambiguous meaning in headlines news in 2017 on the French election on BBC News. In analyzing her data, she uses Kreidler's theory (1998) which divides ambiguity in three types, those are structural ambiguity, lexical ambiguity, and referential ambiguity.

The difference between this research and the previous research is this research focuses on structural and lexical ambiguity and the object of this research is the headlines news of Jakarta Post. Meanwhile, Khamahani and Tohirov (2013) focus the research on structural and lexical ambiguities in English newspaper headlines written by native and non-native journalists in the contrastive study, and also Sevida (2015) only focuses on the structural ambiguity with the object is the headlines of Yahoo News. Then there are also Yastanti and Setiawati (2018)

focus on the ambiguity in soundtrack song lyrics of Moana movie. Then Triangga (2014) focuses on lexical and grammatical ambiguities in the headline news of Jakarta Post and New York Times. He uses the theory of Ullman (1997) which classfies amibiguity into three structural levels; phonetic or phonological, lexical, and grammatical ambiguity. Then Taufiqoh (2017) focuses on words, phrases, and sentences that have ambiguous meaning in headlines news in 2017 on the French election on BBC News. She uses the theory of Kreidler (1998) in analyzing her data, meanwhile, this research use the theory of Clare (1993) in analyzing the data.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, there are two research questions as follows:

1. What are words, phrases, and sentences categorized as structural and lexical ambiguities in the Jakarta Post headlines?
2. How do the structural and lexical ambiguities occur in the Jakarta Post headlines?

C. Objectives of the Study

Referring to the research questions above, the objectives of the study obtained are :

1. To identify which words, phrases, and sentences of Jakarta Post headlines that are categorized as structural and lexical ambiguities.
2. To describe how the structural and lexical ambiguities occur in the Jakarta Post headlines.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on the structural and lexical ambiguities found in Jakarta Post headlines news and categorizes the ambiguity of words, phrases, and sentences into structural or lexical ambiguity with syntaxis analysis using a tree diagram. The researcher limited the data in this research by finding out the headlines of the Jakarta post online edition published from July to December 2019. The researcher has repeated to read the headlines of the Jakarta Post online edition published from July to December 2019 trough the index page of the Jakarta Post that shows the headlines sequentially according to published time, but the researcher only got 15 data related to the research.

E. Significances of the Study

The researcher has purposes in analyzing the structural and lexical ambiguities in Jakarta Post headlines. Theoretically, this research aims to prove the theory about ambiguity and provide the empirical finding of the types of ambiguity and the examples of structural and lexical ambiguities, and also how ambiguity occurs in headlines, especially the headlines of Jakarta Post online news.

Practically, this research intends to be useful for linguistics students, lecturers, and the next researchers of Department of English Literature. The linguistics students are expected to identify clearly about the structural and lexical ambiguities which happen in the headlines, and the lecturers can get more references in giving the examples of structural and lexical ambiguities when they teach the students, and the next researchers who are interested in analyzing ambiguity can get more references about how to analyze structural and lexical ambiguities.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The following sentences are the definition of key terms provided by the researcher to help the readers in understanding this research.

1. Ambiguity: a word, phrase, clause, sentence, or expression which has more than one meaning or semantic interpretation. Word, phrase, and sentence are categorized as ambiguity when it is understood in two or more possible ways or senses. This research studies about ambiguity in the Jakarta Post headlines published from July to December 2019.

2. Structural Ambiguity: the component of words which have meaning that can be combined into two or more than one way. If ambiguity happens in a sentence or phrase, it is categorized as structural ambiguity. This research studies sructural ambiguity in the Jakarta Post headlines published from July to December 2019 by using tree diagram analysis.

3. Lexical Ambiguity: the presence of two or more possible meanings in a single word. Lexical ambiguity consists of two forms, polysemy and homonymy. If ambiguity happens in a word, it is categorized as lexical ambiguity. This research studies about lexical ambiguity in the headlines of Jakarta Post published from July to December 2019 using tree diagram.

4. Jakarta Post headlines: the texts that indicate the contents of the articles of an English daily newspaper, Jakarta Post. In this research, the headlines are collected in online edition articles published from July to December 2019 of every topic in the Jakarta Post.

G. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies that have researched about the similar topic of ambiguity. First, Khamahani and Tohirov study (2013) focus their research on a contrastive study about structural and lexical ambiguity in English newspaper headlines written by native and non-native journalists. Then, they found that most of ambiguities headlines are written by non-native journalists, and nominalization is dominated.

Second, Sevida (2015) focuses her research on structural ambiguity in the headlines of Yahoo news using the x-bar theory of Syntax. She found that ambiguities are caused by modifier placement, such as prepositional, adjective, and noun phrase, and also relative clause that can be categorized as adjunct and complement in the headline of Yahoo news. It makes the readers interpret more than one meaning in their mind.

Third, Triangga (2014) focuses his research on lexical and grammatical ambiguities in the headline news of Jakarta Post and New York Times. He used the qualitative method to get the data about the types of ambiguity and the possible meanings that occur in the headline news of Jakarta Post and New York Times. He uses the theory of Ullman (1997) which classfies amibiguity into three structural levels; phonetic or phonological, lexical, and grammatical ambiguity. He found that mostly ambiguities are produced by Jakarta Post, there are 11 lexical ambiguities and 7 grammatical ambiguities, and the New York Times produces 10 lexical ambiguities and 2 grammatical ambiguities.

Fourth, Taufiqoh (2017) focuses her research on ambiguity in the headline of BBC news. She focuses her research on words, phrases, and sentences that have

ambiguous meanings in headlines news in 2017 on the French election on BBC wews. In analyzing her data, she uses Kreidler's theory (1998) which divides ambiguity into three types, those are structural ambiguity, lexical ambiguity, and referential ambiguity. She found that there are 22 news headlines from 127 headlines that are classified as having ambiguous meaning.

Fifth, Yastanti and Setiawati (2018), they focus their research on ambiguity in soundtrack songs lyrics of Moana movie. They focus the research on identifying the ambiguity in soundtrack songs lyrics of Moana movie. They analyze the data by using a descriptive method. The data analysis are collected from some sentences of the songs lyrics *"We Know The Way"* and *'I'm Moana" by soundtrack songs lyrics of Moana movie.* After doing the research, they can indicate the result that there are 26 ambiguities, 8 structural ambiguity and 18 lexical ambiguity in the first lyrics and in the second lyrics that contain 45 ambiguities, 10 structural ambiguity and 35 lexical ambiguity.

This research is certainly different from the previous research because this research focuses on structural and lexical ambiguities and the object of this research is the headlines news of Jakarta Post. Meanwhile, Khamahani and Tohirov (2013) focus on structural and lexical ambiguities in English newspaper headlines written by native and non-native journalists in the contrastive study. Then, Sevida (2015) only focuses on the structural ambiguity with the object is the headlines of Yahoo News. She uses the x-bar theory to analyze the ambiguity of the headlines of Yahoo News. Meanwhile, this research uses tree diagram to analyze the structural and lexical ambiguities in the Jakarta Post headlines.

Then,Yastanti and Setiawati (2018) focus their research on the ambiguity in soundtrack song lyrics of Moana movie. The last, Triangga (2015) focuses his research on lexical and grammatical ambiguities in the headline news of Jakarta Post and the New York Times, he focuses on words, phrases, and sentences that have ambiguous meaning in headlines news published in 2017 on French election on BBC News. He uses the theory of Kreidler (1998) in analyzing his data which divides ambiguity into three types, those are structural ambiguity, lexical ambiguity, and referential ambiguity, meanwhile this research uses Clare's theory to analyze the data which states that something is categorized as ambiguity when it is understood in two or more possible ways or senses. If ambiguity happens in a word, it is categorized as lexical ambiguity, while if ambiguity happens in a sentence or phrase. it is categorized as structural ambiguity.

H. Research Method

The researcher presents the description of several steps that the researcher uses to get and analyze the data. The following steps describe how the researcher conducts the study.

1. Research Design

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research method because this research focused on written materials from the headlines of Jakarta Post which have no numeric and statistics analysis. This research described the deeply analysis of structural and lexical ambiguity of the Jakarta Post online edition headlines published from July to December 2019 which have been collected.

2. Research Instrument

The research instrument is simply devices used by the researcher to obtain the research project (Wilkinson and Birmingham, 2003). The research instrument in this research is the researcher herself. She collected and analyzed the structural and lexical ambiguity from Jakarta Post online edition headlines published from July to December 2019.

3. Data Source

The data source of this research is one of the online news in Indonesia that uses English, that is Jakarta Post. The data are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from the headlines of the Jakarta Post online newspaper containing structural and lexical ambiguities. The data that are analyzed in the Jakarta Post headlines are the newspapers headlines in online edition of the Jakarta Post published from July to December 2019. The researcher analyzed 137 headlines publsihed from July to December 2019.

The researcher chose the headlines published from July to December because it coincided with the time the researcher began to prepare the research. The headlines are chosen from every topic in the Jakarta Post headlines because the researcher realizes that finding out the ambiguity in the Jakarta Post is difficult. According to the survey of Getcraft (2020) Jakarta Post is one of the Indonesia's best-selling media which delivers news in English and it has the target reader of foreigners and Indonesian educated people as written in the background of the study.

4. Data Collection

The data in this research were collected by finding out the written materials that can produce qualitative information. In collecting valid data, there are several steps that have been done by the researcher. First, the researcher collected the data by reading all of the headlines in every topics published July to December on the index page of the Jakarta Post online news on the website of Jakarta Post – www.jakartapost.com. Second, markig all of the ambiguous headlines to analyze it by using tree diagram. Third, identifying the headlines whether they are categorized as structural or lexical ambiguities or not based on the theory of Clare (1993). The theory states that something is categorized as ambiguity when it is understood in two or more possible ways or senses. If ambiguity happens in a sentence or phrase, it is categorized as structural ambiguity. If ambiguity happens in a word, it is categorized as lexical ambiguity. There are many headlines news in the Jakarta Post, but not all of the headlines news are categorized as structural and lexical ambiguities.

5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher did several steps to analyze the data that have been collected. First, making the tree diagram of syntaxis analysis to determine the structure and the factor which causes structural and lexical ambiguity. Second, categorizing the ambiguities whether the headlines are categorized as structural or lexical ambiguity. Third, describing the analysis of structural and lexical ambiguities of Jakarta Post headline news. Forth, concluding the research based on the data analysis that has been conducted.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides theories that are related to this research. There are Syntax, ambiguity, structural ambiguity, lexical ambiguity, tree diagram, and news headlines.

A. Syntax

There are several definition of Syntax. According to Radford (2004), the definition of syntax is the study of the way of how sentences and phrases are structured out of words. It studies about the way how languages organize their syntax. Tallerman (2011) also stated that syntax is also used to mean the study of the syntactic patterns of language. There is another definition of syntax from Radford (1997), he stated that syntax is concerned with the ways of how the words can be put together to form phrases and sentences.

In linguistics, the study of syntax is quite challenging because the learners have to know how to combine words in a sentence to avoid ambiguity and make it sensible (Smith, 2015). Many people may know the meanings of words, but they still get the difficulties to put the words in a sentence and makes them have grammatical and logical senses. The function of a sentence in a text or conversation is supposed to communicate something to the readers or listeners, and the words that are arranged in a sentence can create a particular meaning, and the same words that are rearranged can give a different meaning to the readers or listeners.

Syntax is the important aspect of linguistics which gives meaning to sentence. Most of the sentences are ambiguous when they are lack of syntax properties (Yule, 2010). There are many rules which are involved in learning Syntax, and the easiest way to understand Syntax is learning through the tree diagrams formed and using the Syntaxis rules. If the people want to draw a tree diagram of a sentence or phrase, they have to understand the syntaxis rules because without knowing about the rules they will have difficulty to understand them.

From the definition of Syntax above, it can be concluded that Syntax is the way or rule of how to know the structure of words, phrases, and sentences to avoid ambiguity. Learning Syntax is one of the important things to be considered if the people want to be proficient in a language.

B. Ambiguity

Based on the theory of Clare (1993), ambiguity happens when sentences or phrases are understood in two or more ways or senses. From this explanation, ambiguity can happen in words, phrases or sentences when they have two or more meanings. In Cambridge Dictionary (2008), ambiguity is when something has more than one possible meaning and it may cause confusion. Then, Cann (1993) also stated that a sentence is categorized to be ambiguous whenever it can be associated with two or more different meanings. Based on Cann's explanation, ambiguity can happen in words, phrases, and sentences which can be understood in more than one interpretation.

Ambiguity is also categorized as a linguistic condition that can arise in a variety of ways (Ulmann, 1962). He also divides ambiguity into three kinds: (1) phonological ambiguity which arises from the sound of language that is uttered;

(2) lexical ambiguity which arises when a single word has two or more than one meaning, (3) grammatical or structural ambiguity that occurs when sentences, clauses, or phrases are categorized into ambiguity because their structure can be interpreted in more than one way. While in this research, the researcher only focuses on structural ambiguity and lexical ambiguity.

C. Structural Ambiguity

Structural ambiguity is also called syntactic ambiguity or grammatical ambiguity is one of the sub-topics in Syntax in which a sentence arranged of rules of grammatical structures. It occurs when a sentence or phrase has two or more than one underlying structure (Bach, 1994). As the example, the phrase "the old men and women", it has an ambiguous meaning and it is structurally ambiguous. It is synonymous with old men and old women with old men and women. These two senses can be represented with square brackets: 1. Old [men and women] 2. [old men] and women (Hurford, 2007: 136). From that explanation, the first bracket indicates that the adjective "old" modifies the whole phrase "men and women", and the second bracket indicates that the adjective "old" modifies only the word "men".

Structural ambiguity is divided into two, there are deep-structure ambiguity and surface-structure ambiguity. Deep structure ambiguity is related to something which depends on the different interpretations of grammatical relations in a given sentence, such as subject and direct object. Then, surface-structure ambiguity is something that is usually correlated with the scope or groupings of various words.

1. **Surface-structure Ambiguity**

The surface-structure of the sentence is the final stage in the syntactic representation of the sentence, which provides input to the phonological component of the grammar, and thus corresponds most closely to the structure of the sentence that the people articulate and hear (Crystal, 2011). According to Prideaux and Baker (1976), surface-structure ambiguity refers to phrases in which the surface string can be bracketed in two distinct ways, one for each meaning.

An example of surface-structure ambiguity is the sentence "the stout man's son played football at the field". This sentence is structurally ambiguous because the word "stout" can modify either the word "man" or "son". Structural ambiguity occurs in certain sentences where the strings of words can be grouped in different ways. Those are "the son of stout man" and "stout son of the man".

2. **Deep-structure Ambiguity**

Deep-structure ambiguity refers to the sentences for which the different meanings exist in the grammatical positions or functions performed by specific constituents. The deep-structure is the abstract structure that enables the language's native speaker to know what that sentence means. According to Reed (2005), Deep-structure ambiguity refers to more than one linguistic relationship between words of a statement.

The example of deep-structure ambiguity is the sentence "a girl ordered the boys to stop singing". It means that "a girl ordered the boys to cease singing" or "a girl ordered the boys to prevent singing". The first sentence means the boys themselves have been singing and that they have to stop. The deep-structure analysis of that first sentence contains the noun phrase (NP) "the boys" as the

subject of both "stop" and "sing". The second presumed that others have been singing and the task of the boys is to prevent further drinking. The deep-structure analysis of the second sentence contains the noun phrase (NP) "the boys" as the subject of "stop" and the subject of "sing" is a non-specific NP, such as someone or others.

D. Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity happens in words. If ambiguity happens in the words, it is categorized as lexical ambiguity. Based on the theory of Hong (2015), lexical ambiguity is a term of Linguistics study that focuses on words or phrases to carrying two or more clearly different meanings. For example, the word "bank" in the sentence "Andi goes to the bank". This sentence can be categorized as lexical ambiguity because the word "bank" has two meanings. The first meaning of the word "bank" is related to "financial institution, and the second meaning is related to "the edge of a river". According to Kreidler (1998), lexical ambiguity happens in utterance or sentence that the words or phrases have multi meanings. Kreidler (1998) also divided lexical ambiguity into three categories that are homonymy, polysemy, and figurative sense.

1. Homonymy

Homonymy refers to the concept of two or more words which have the same form but they have different meanings, for example, the word "bank" which means "the edge of a river" and "bank" which means as "financial institution", so the example given before is categorized as homonymy. Homonymy also comes

from different word-class, for example, the word "water", it can be a noun and a verb.

2. Polysemy

Polysemy refers to the concept of two or more words that have the same form but they have different meanings. According to Chaer (2002), polysemy can be described as a unit of language, especially the word, and also a phrase which has more than one meaning. The example of polysemy is the word "box", it has several meanings. it can mean "a type of tree, a container, a seating area, and to fight with fists". Another example is the verb "to get", it also has several meanings, it can mean "procure" (for example, I will get a cake), "become" (for example, she got amazed), and "understand" (for example, I get it).

3. Figurative Sense

Ambiguity is also affected by a longer linguistic form which has a figurative and literal senses (Kreidler, 1998). A figurative sense is a meaning derived from a literal sense by personification (analogy), metonymy (association), metaphor and simile (similarity).

The example of figurative sense is the word "jungle", it has a literal meaning "land which is covered by the dense growth of trees, "high vegetation and vineyards", "something that is usually in tropical regions", and something that is populated by predatory animals". The extension meaning of the word "jungle" can also refer to any place with a dense, tangled growth of trees and vegetation, as exemplified in this sentence, "She needs to take care of the jungle in her backyard." This meaning is the secondary sense of the word "jungle".

In a figurative sense, the meaning of the word "jungle" can be further extended to include non-plants and to refer to any tangled, disorganized set of objects, as in the sentence "He can find it if he digs through the jungle in his closet". This can be generalized even further in a more abstract way to mean something that confuses with its complicated or complex existence, as in "Life can often be a jungle".

4. Tree Diagram

According to Baker (1998), tree diagram is used widely in textbooks and scholarly works. Their key argument is that they provide fast and efficient representations of the essential organizational characteristics of the sentences. Bornstain (1997) said that the tree diagram can show the hierarchical structure of a sentence. Using the tree diagram is one of the common ways to describe a visual representation of the syntactic structure. In a tree diagram, the people can see that in each sentence, words are grouped into phrases, then phrases can be grouped to the other phrase and sentence forms. The people use tree diagram to describe that organization.

In analyzing the sentences, there are phrase structure rules in transformational grammar that are illustrated through using the tree diagram, it is also called "phrase marker" which shows the hierarchical structure of the sentence. Bornstain (1977) also stated that there are some of the common symbols used in phrase structure rules:

S: sentence

V: verb

N: noun

VP: verb phrase

NP: noun phrase

Pron: pronoun

Prep: preposition

Adv: adverb

Adj: adjective

Aux: (it is used to determine the kind of tense used)

Pred: predicate (noun, adverb, adjective)

M: modal auxiliary (can, may, must, shall, will)

D or Det: Determiner (definite article 'the', indefinite article 'a' and 'an',
    demonsttratives 'that', 'this', 'these', 'those', quantifier 'several',
    'some', 'many', 'much', etc.)

Vi: intransitive verb (a verb which does not take an object)

Vt: transitive verb (a verb which takes take a direct object)

Vl: linking verb (seem, become)

Comp: complement (adjective or noun)

PP: prepositional phrase

Adv. P: adverb phrase

Adj. P: adjective phrase

Prop N: proper name

Pres: present tense

Past: past tense

The following tree diagrams are the examples of using tree diagram to

analyze structural ambiguity sentence "the man saw the girl with the telescope":

Structural ambiguity (1)
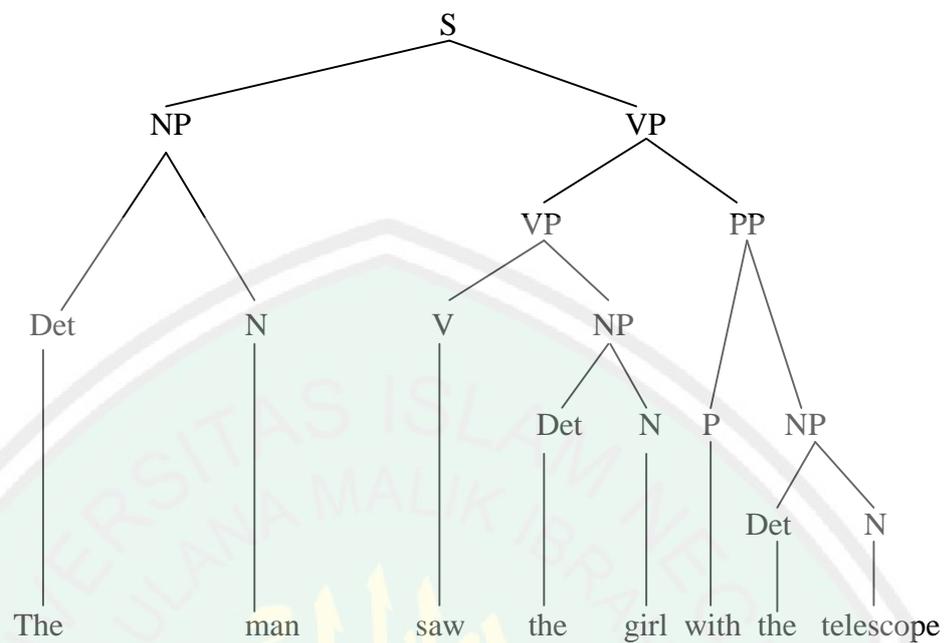
On the tree diagram above, the word "saw" is directly connected with noun phrase (NP) "the girl" and it forms verb phrase (VP)."with the telescope". After that verb phrase (VP) "saw the girl" connected with prepositional phrase (PP) "with the telescope" which becomes the modifier of VP. It shows that the meaning of the sentence is "using the telescope, the girl saw the man".

Structural ambiguity (2)
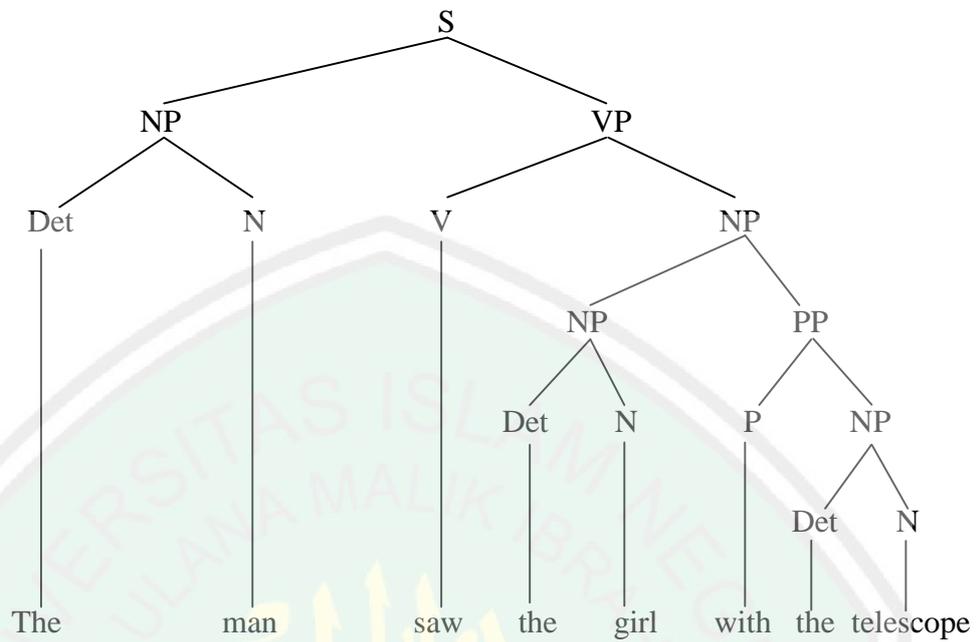
On the tree diagram above, prepositional phrase "with the telescope"
becomes a modifier of noun phrase (NP)"the girl" and it forms noun phrase (NP).
Then, noun phrase (NP) "the girl with the telescope" connected with a verb
"saw". It shows that the meaning of the sentence is "the man saw the girl, the girl
had a telescope".

CHAPTER III
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research. Based on the formulated research questions, the researcher analyzes the headlines of Jakarta Post online news.

A. Findings

In this research, the researcher found 15 data related to the research questions. There are 10 structural ambiguity and 5 lexical ambiguity from the headlines of Jakarta Post published from July to December 2019. The researcher analyzed the data based on the theory of Clare (1993). The analysis of this research is based on the formulation of the research questions that are written in Chapter I.

1. Structural Ambiguity

According to the theory of Clare (1993), structural ambiguity happens on the phrases or sentences which have ambiguous meanings, it means that it can be interpreted in more than one way or meaning. The data are in the form of sentences which have more than one meaning or interpretation.

Datum 1

Women in terror networks expand roles

The headline above is the headline published on July 25, 2019. It is categorized as structural ambiguity because the phrase of that headline can be interpreted in more than one way. It happens because of the different categories of Verb Phrase "expand roles" in that headline, whether it modifies "women" or

"terror networks". It makes that sentence has two different interpretations as below:

a. Women who are in the terror networks that are expanding the rules.

b. Women who became members of terror networks are expanding the rules.

The following tree diagrams are the tree diagrams that are formed because of two different interpretations of the headlines:

a.
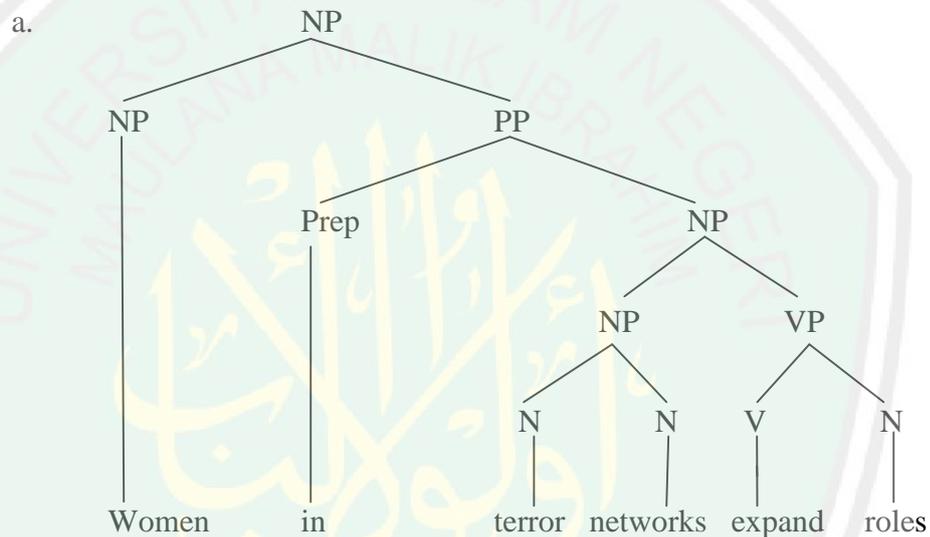
The tree diagram above shows that VP "expand roles" becomes a modifier of the NP "terror networks" and the whole of that headline is formed as a Noun Phrase (NP).

b.
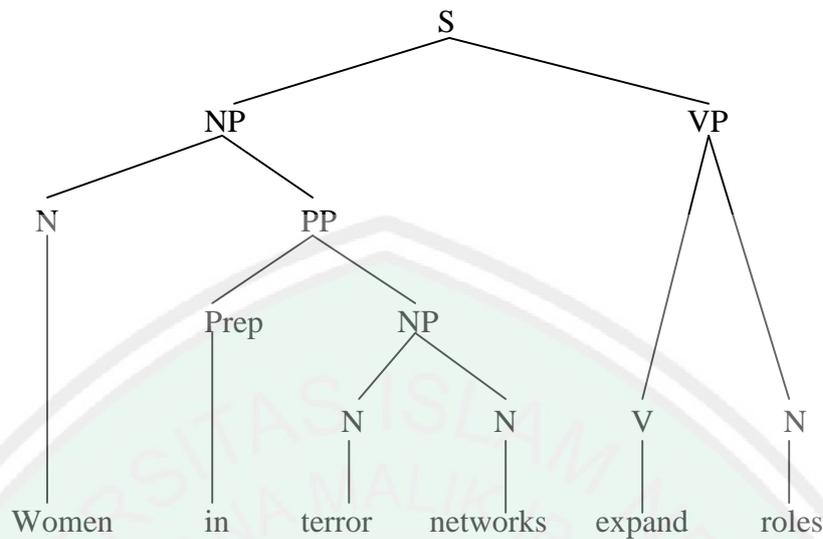
The tree diagram above shows that VP "expand roles" modifies NP "women in terror networks" and the whole of that headline is formed as a Sentence (S).

After reading the content of the headline, the researcher can know that the true meaning of that headline is "Women who became the members of terror networks are expanding the networks".

Datum 2

Anti-tourism activists vandalize rental car in Spain's Majorca

The headline above is the headline published on August 7, 2019. That headline becomes ambiguous because it has two different meanings. this headline is categorized as structural ambiguity because of the different categories of Phrase "rental cars in Spain's Majorca. It gives two different meanings below:

a. Anti-tourism activists in Spain's Majorca vandalize rental cars.

b. Anti-tourism activists vandalize the rental cars from Spain's Majorca.

There are two different tree diagrams formed from two different interpretations of the meaning of the headline above:

a.

```
                         S
            ┌────────────┴────────────┐
           NP                        VP
          ┌─┴─┐              ┌────────┴────────┐
          │   │             VP                PP
          │   │           ┌─┴─┐             ┌─┴─┐
          N   N           V   NP          Prep  NP
          │   │           │  ┌┴┐           │   ┌┴┐
          │   │           │  N N           N   N N
          │   │           │  │ │           │   │ │
    Anti-tourism activists vandalize rental cars  in Spain's Majorca
```
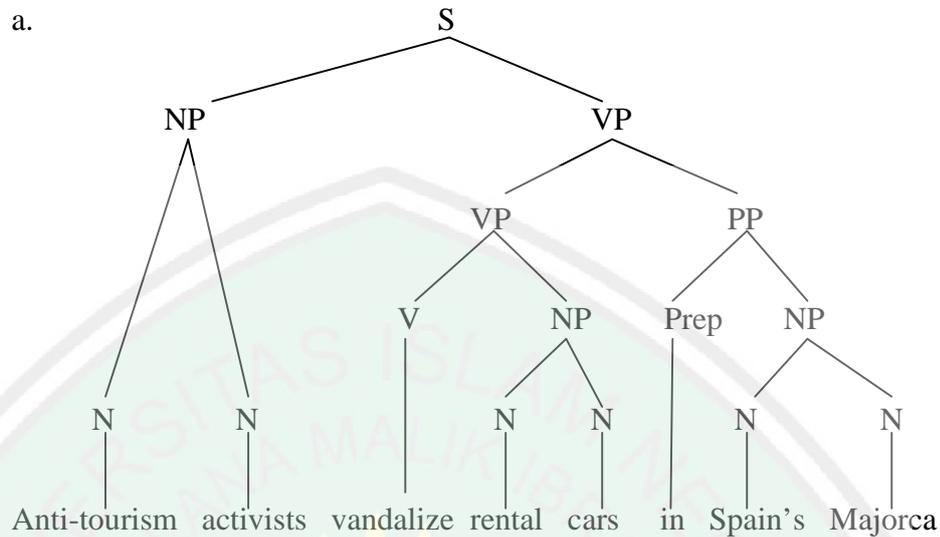
According to the tree diagram above, NP "rental cars" is directly connected with the Verb "vandalize", and they form a Verb Phrase (VP). After that, VP "Vandalize rental cars" connects with PP "in Spain's Majorca". It shows that PP " in Spain's Majorca" modifies VP "vandalize rental cars", it becomes an "adverb of place" of that VP.

b.


```
                        S
              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
             NP                   VP
           ┌──┴──┐          ┌──────┴──────┐
          N     N          V             NP
                                    ┌─────┴─────┐
                                   NP           PP
                                 ┌─┴─┐      ┌───┴───┐
                                N   N     Prep      NP
                                                  ┌──┴──┐
                                N   N     N      N      N
```

Anti-tourism   activists   vandalize   rental   cars   in   Spain's   Majorca
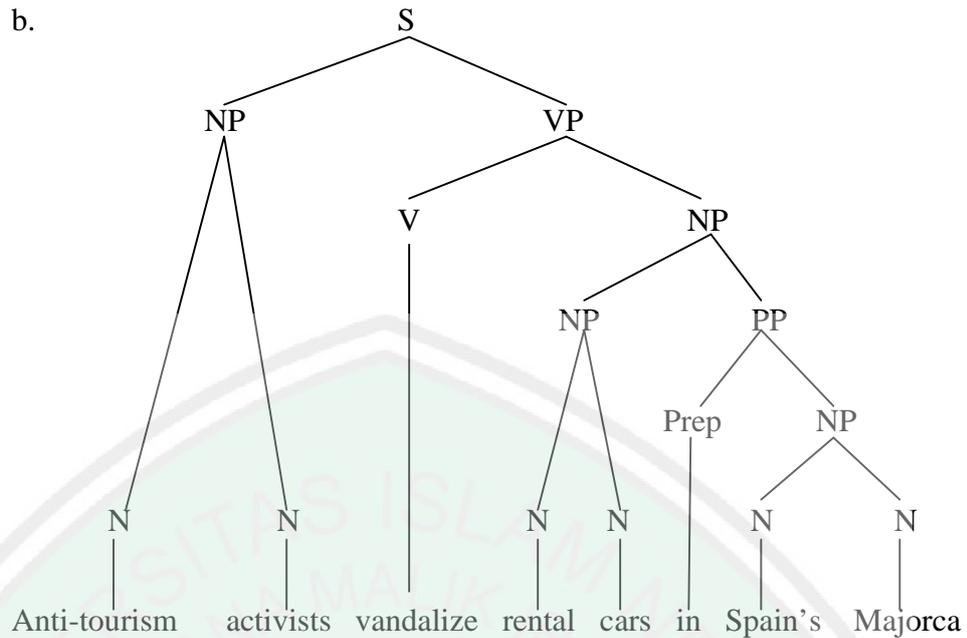
The tree diagram above shows that NP "rental cars" is directly connected with PP "in Spain's Majorca" and forms NP before it connects with Verb "vandalize". It shows that PP "in Spain's Majorca" only modifies NP "rental cars". It means that Anti-tourism activists vandalize the rental cars that are from Spain's Majorca.

After reading the content of the headline above, the researcher can know that the true meaning of that headline is "Anti-tourism activists in Spain's Majorca vandalize rental cars".

Datum 3

I'm Star House empowers people with mental disabilities

The headline above is the headline published on August 8, 2019. It is categorized as ambiguity because it has two different meanings. The main cause of that ambiguity is the word "with", it gives two different interpretations as

below:

    a.   The Star House that empowers people who have mental disabilities.

    b.   The Star House of the people who have mental disabilities empowers the other people.

Two different interpretations of the headline above forms tree diagrams below:

a.

```
                              S
              ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
             NP                               VP
         ┌────┴────┐                  ┌────────┴────────┐
         │         │                  V                 NP
        NP        NP                  │          ┌───────┴───────┐
      ┌──┴──┐   ┌──┴──┐               │          N              PP
      N  aux    N     N               │          │        ┌──────┴──────┐
      │    │    │     │               │          │       Prep           NP
      │    │    │     │               │          │        │        ┌─────┴─────┐
      I   am  Star House          empowers    people    with       N          Adj
                                                                    │          │
                                                                  mental   disabilities
```

Based on the tree diagram above, it shows that the word "with" modifies the word "people". It explains that people with mental disabilities are empowered by the Star House.

b.
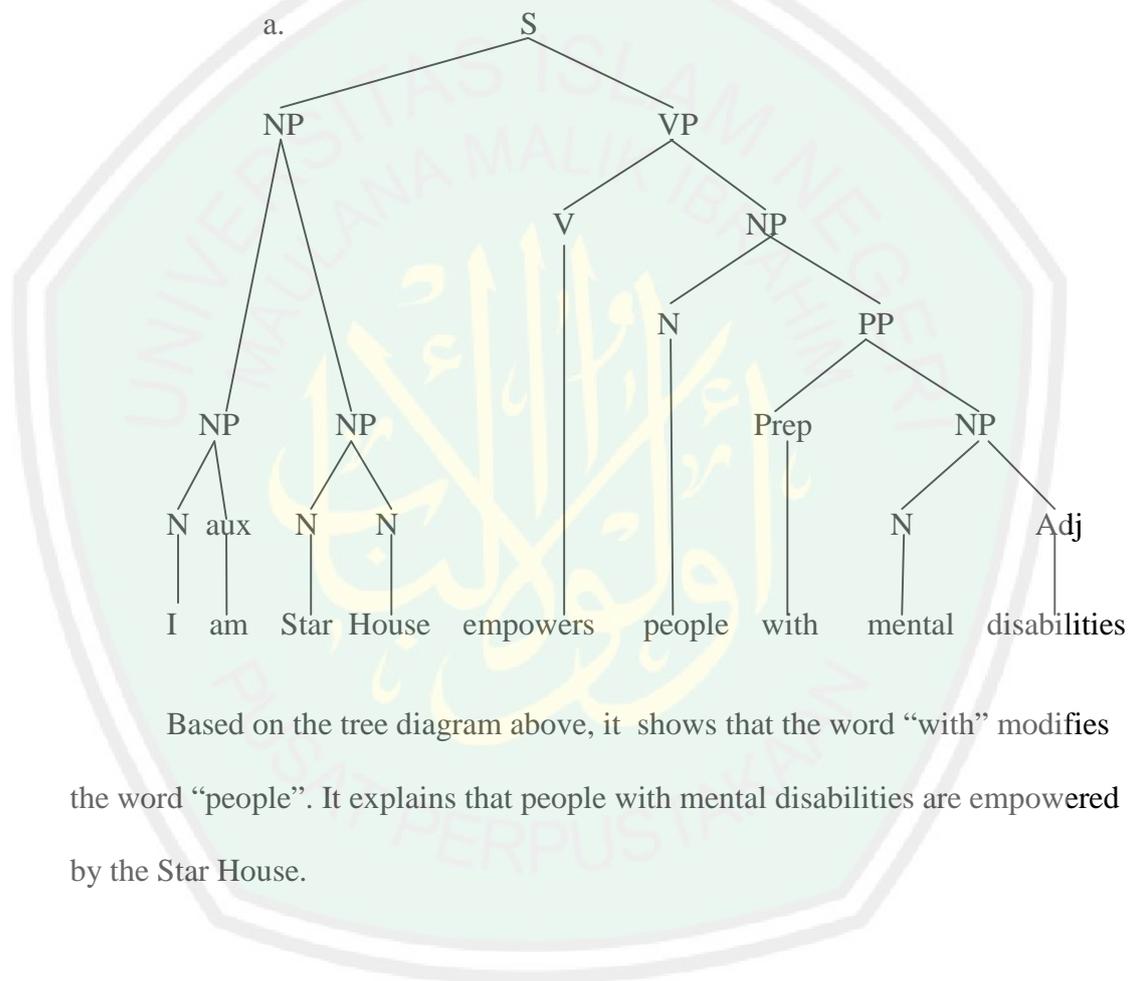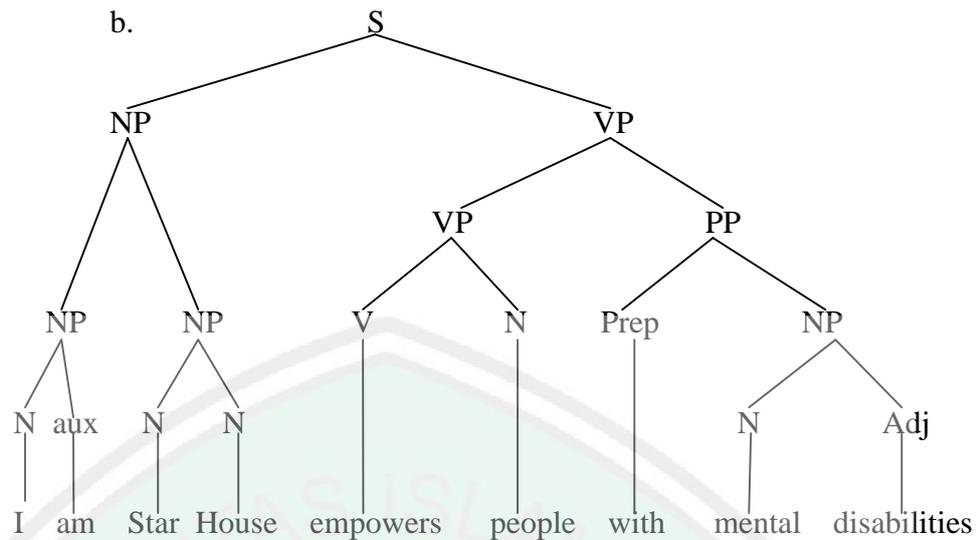
On the tree diagram above, the word "with" that is included in PP "with mental disabilities" modifies VP "empowers people". It explains that the people in the Star House empower people with mental disabilities that they have.

After reading the content from that headline, the researcher can conclude that the true meaning of that headline is "The Star House empowers people which have mental disabilities". Than, because of this headline can be interprated in to different sentences, this headline is categorized as structural ambiguity.

Datum 4

Modern cave man offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses in Italy

The headline above is the headline published on August 12, 2019. It is categorized as ambiguity because it can be interpreted in more than one meaning. It happens because of the different categories of the noun phrase "'Neanderthal' survival courses in Italy". Then, it makes the ambiguity in that headline classified as structural ambiguity. The headline above forms two different interpretations as below:

a. Modern cave man who lives in Italy offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses to the other people.

b. Modern cave man offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses located in Italy.

Below are the tree diagrams that are formed from two different interpretations of that headline:

a.
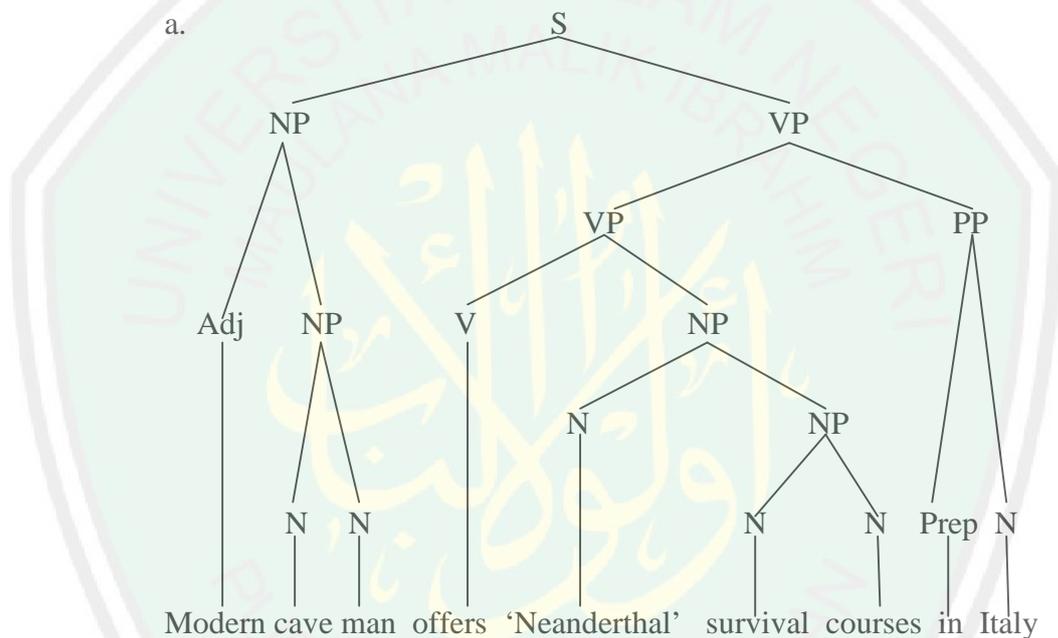
On the tree diagram above, NP "'Neanderthal' survival courses" is directly connected with Verb "offers", it becomes a modifier of that Verb before it connects with PP "in Italy". The tree diagram above shows that there is a modern cave man in Italy offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses.
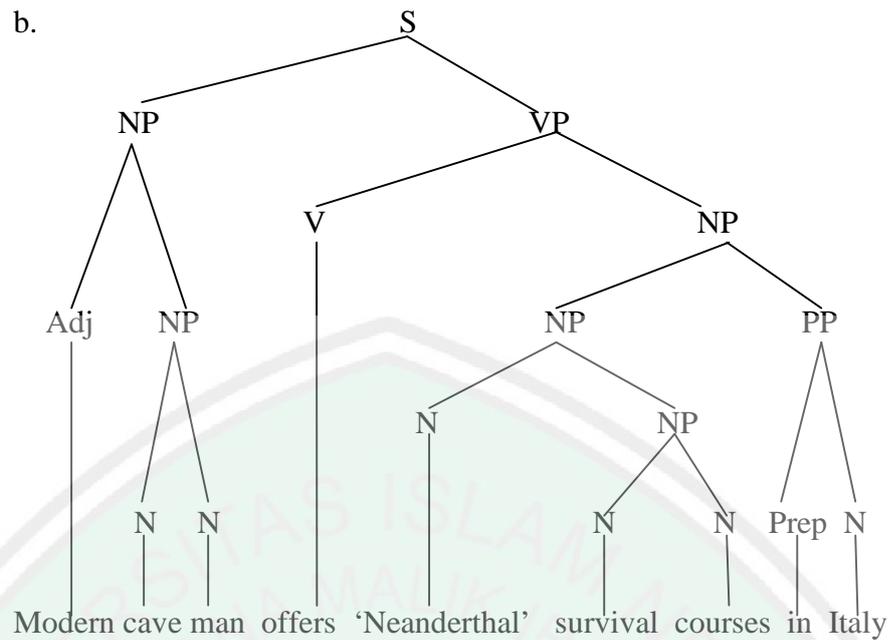
b.

Modern cave man offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses in Italy

On the tree diagram above, NP "'Neanderthal' survival courses" is directly connected with PP "in Italy". It forms a Noun Phrase (NP) which becomes a modifier of Verb "offers". It gives an interpretation that a modern cave man offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses for himself and the other people held in Italy.

After reading the content of that headline, the researcher can conclude that the true meaning of that headline is "Modern cave man who lives in the part of Italy offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses to the other people because he has good survival experience".

Datum 5

OCBC mulls bid for control of Bank Permata

The headline above is the headline published on August 16, 2019. It is categorized as an ambiguous sentence because it can be interpreted in more than one meaning. It is categorized as structural ambiguity because of the ambiguity

phrases that are formed from a word "control", such as Verb Phrase (VP) "mulls bid for control" and Noun Phrase (NP) "control of Bank Permata". Therefore, there are two different interpretations of that headline:

    a. OCBC examines an offer from Bank Permata to exercise control.

    b. OCBC examines an offer to take over Bank Permata.

Below are the tree diagrams formed from two different interpretations of that headline:

a.

```
                              S
              ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
             NP                                VP
              │                    ┌───────────┴───────────┐
              │                   VP                        PP
              │              ┌─────┴─────┐            ┌──────┴──────┐
              │             VP           NP          Prep          NP
              │          ┌───┴───┐    ┌───┴───┐       │        ┌────┴────┐
              N          V       N   Prep     N       │        N        N
              │          │       │    │       │       │        │        │
            OCBC       mulls    bid  for   control    of     Bank    Permata
```
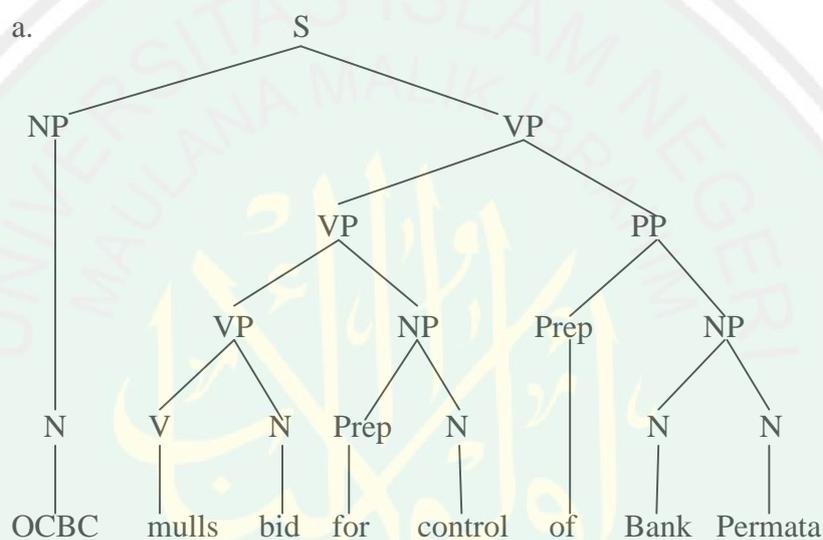
Based on the tree diagram above, NP "for control" is directly connected with VP "mulls bid". It shows that NP "for control" becomes a modifier of VP "mulls bid" and it forms VP, then it connects with PP "of Bank Permata". It gives the interpretation that OCBC mulls bid from Bank Permata to exercise the control.

b.

```
                              S
                  ┌───────────┴───────────┐
                  NP                      VP
                  │              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
                  │              VP                  PP
                  │         ┌────┴────┐         ┌────┴────┐
                  │         V         N         Prep      NP
                  │         │         │         │      ┌──┴──┐
                  │         │         │         │      N     PP
                  │         │         │         │      │  ┌──┴──┐
                  │         │         │         │      │  Prep  NP
                  │         │         │         │      │  │   ┌─┴─┐
                  N         │         │         │      │  │   N   N
                  │         │         │         │      │  │   │   │
                OCBC      mulls      bid       for  control of Bank Permata
```
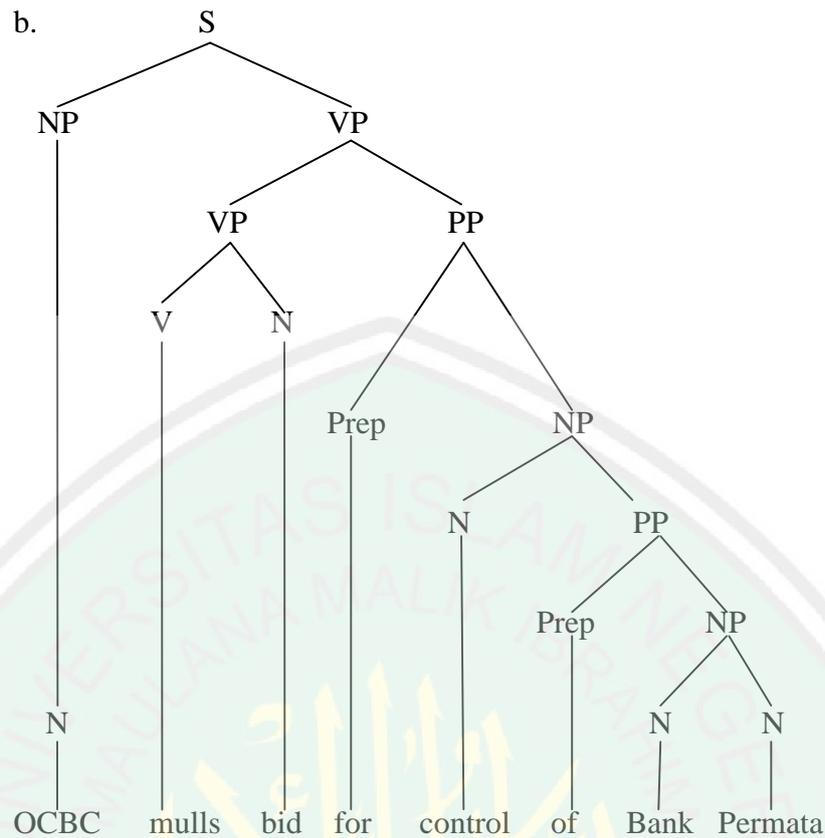
The tree diagram above shows that the word "control" forms NP with PP "of Bank Permata" which became a modifier of the word "control". Then, that NP forms PP with the word "for" and then it connects with VP "mulls bid". It gave the interpretation that OCBC mulls bid to take over Bank Permata.

After reading the content of that headline, the researcher can conclude that the true meaning of that headline is "OCBC (Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp) is considering an offer to take over Bank Permata.

Datum 6

Singapore to trial driverless buses booked with an app

The headline above is the headline published on August 20, 2019. It is categorized as an ambiguous headline because it has two different meanings. It is

structurally ambiguous because of the ambiguous meaning of the phrase "driverless buses booked with an app". It gives two different meanings as below:

a. Singapore to trial driverless buses that are booked by related parties with an app.

b. Singapore to trial driverless buses which can be booked by customers with an app.

Below are the tree diagrams that are formed from two different meanings:

a.

```
                              S
              ┌───────────────┴────────────────┐
             NP                                VP
              │              ┌──────────────────┴──────────────┐
              │             VP                                 NP
              │        ┌─────┴─────┐              ┌─────────────┴──────────┐
              │   to inf/Prep     V             NP                        AdjP
              │        │          │         ┌────┴────┐            ┌───────┴────────┐
              │        │          │        Adj        N          Adj              PP
              │        │          │         │         │           │         ┌──────┴──────┐
              │        │          │         │         │           │        Prep          NP
              │        │          │         │         │           │         │         ┌───┴───┐
              N        │          │         │         │           │         │        Det     N
              │        │          │         │         │           │         │         │       │
          Singapore   to        trial  driverless  buses       booked     with      an     app
```
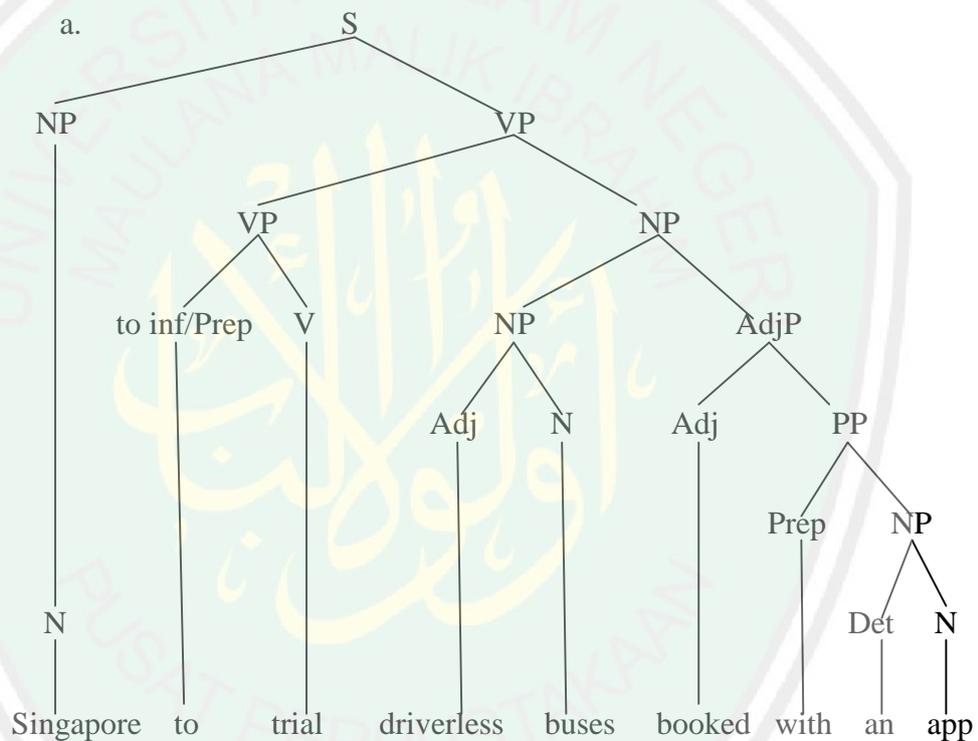
On the tree diagram above, NP "driverless buses" is connected with AdjP "booked with an app" and it forms NP before it connects with VP "to trial". It gives the interpretation meaning that Singapore is in to trial driverless buses which are booked by related parties with an app.

b.
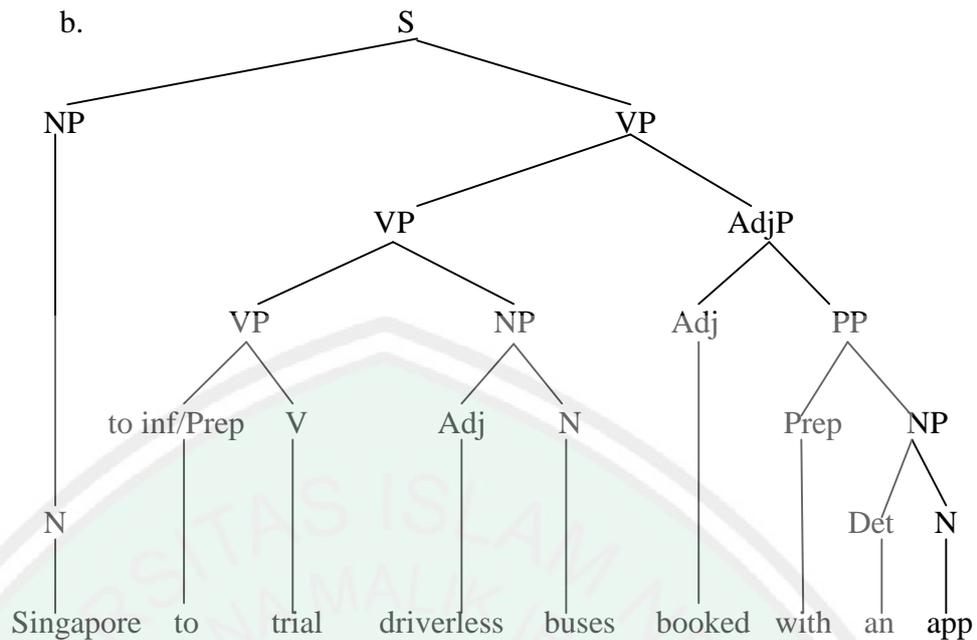
On the tree diagram above, NP "driverless buses" is directly connected with VP "to trial", it becomes a modifier of that VP and it forms VP "to trial driver buses". After that, it connects with AdjP "booked with an app". It shows that the interpretation meaning of that headline is Singapore is in to trial driverless buses which can be booked by customers with an app.

After reading the content of that headline, the researcher can conclude the true meaning of that headline is Singapore to trial driverless buses which can be booked by customers with an app.

Datum 7

Philippines confirms first swine fever cases

The headline above is the headline published on September 9, 2019. It is categorized as structural ambiguity because the sentence of that headline can be interpreted in two different meanings. It happens because of the different

categories of the word "first" in that senence, whether it modifies a Verb "confirms" or Noun Phrase "swine fever". It gives two different meanings below:

a. Philippines was the first to confirm swine fever cases.

b. Philippines confirms the first cases of swine fever.

The tree diagrams below are formed from two different interpretations:

a.

```
                        S
           ┌────────────┴──────────────┐
          NP                           VP
           │               ┌───────────┴────────────┐
           │              VP                         NP
           │          ┌────┴────┐              ┌──────┴─────┐
           │          V        Adv            NP             N
           │          │         │          ┌──┴──┐          │
           N          │         │          N     N          │
           │          │         │          │     │          │
      Philippines  confirms    first    swine  fever      cases
```
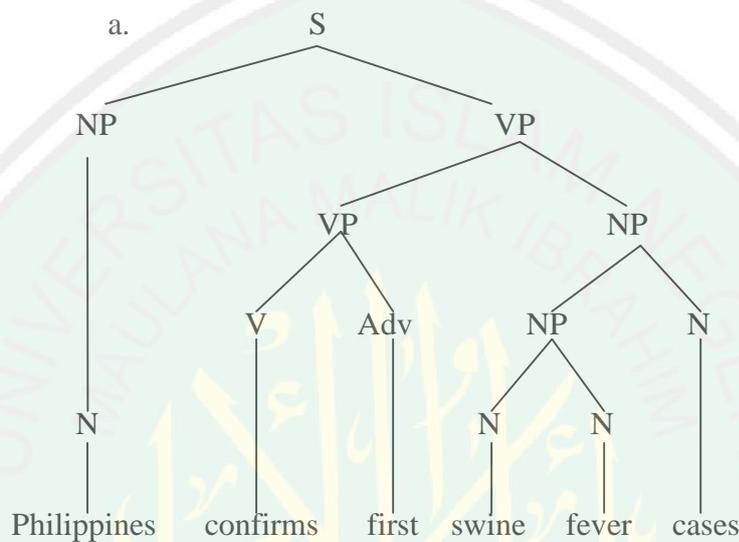
On the tree diagram above, the word "confirms" is directly connected with the word "first". It forms VP, and the word "first" as the modifier of verb "confirms". After that, VP "confirms first" connects with NP "swine fever cases". It shows that the meaning of that headline is Philippines was the first to confirm swine fever cases.

b.

```
                        S
               /                 \
            NP                    VP
             |              /            \
             N            VP              NP
             |            |          /          \
                          V        Adv          NP
                                    |        /        \
                                             NP         N
                                          /     \        |
                                         N       N
                                         |       |
        Philippines   confirms   first   swine   fever   cases
```
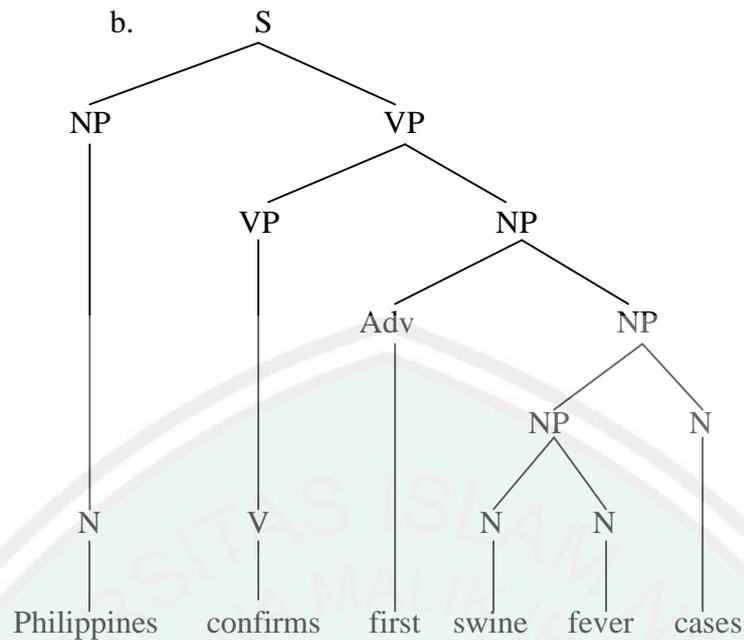
On the tree diagram above, the word "first" is directly connected with NP "swine fever cases" as a modifier of that NP. After that, it connects with the word "confirms and forms VP. It shows that the meaning of that headline is Philippines confirms the first cases of swine fever.

After reading the content of that headline, the researcher can conclude that the true meaning of that headline is Philippines confirms the first cases of swine fever.

Datum 8

*Jokowi expands coalition with new deputy ministers*

The headline above is the headline published on October 26, 2019. It is categorized as structural ambiguity because of the different interpretations of PP "with new deputy minister" and the different categories of the word "coalition". It gives two different meanings as below:

a. Jokowi expands the coalition together with the new deputy minister.

b. Jokowi expands the coalition with the existence of the new deputy minister.

The tree diagrams below are formed from two different interpretations:

a.

```
                    S
          ┌─────────┴─────────┐
         NP                   VP
          │            ┌───────┴───────┐
          │            V               NP
          │            │        ┌───────┴───────┐
          │            │        N               PP
          │            │        │        ┌───────┴───────┐
          │            │        │       Prep            NP
          │            │        │        │        ┌───────┴───────┐
          │            │        │        │        Adj            NP
          │            │        │        │        │        ┌──────┴──────┐
          N            │        │        │        │        N             N
          │            │        │        │        │        │             │
        Jokowi      expands  coalition  with     new     deputy       ministers
```
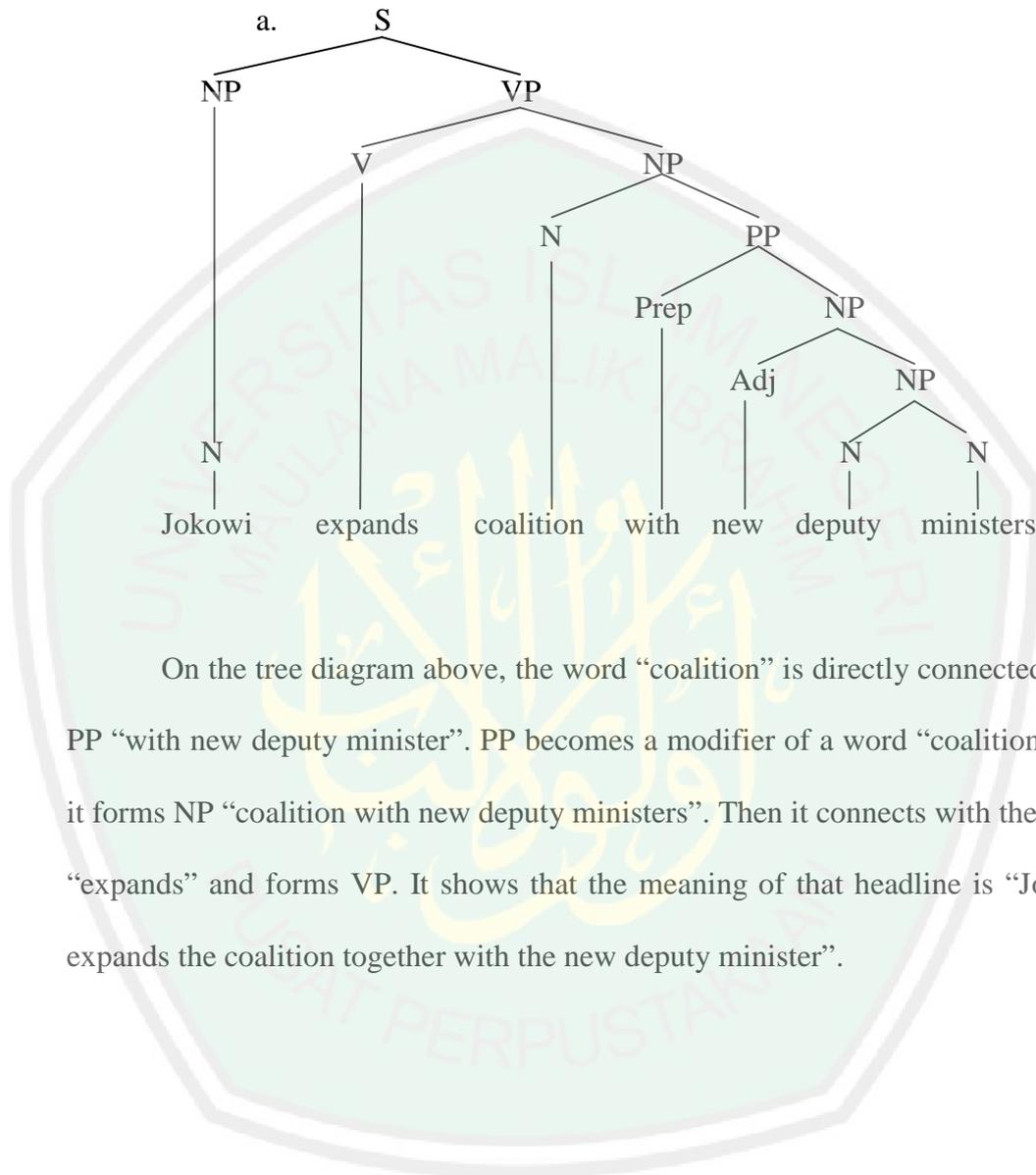
On the tree diagram above, the word "coalition" is directly connected with PP "with new deputy minister". PP becomes a modifier of a word "coalition" and it forms NP "coalition with new deputy ministers". Then it connects with the word "expands" and forms VP. It shows that the meaning of that headline is "Jokowi expands the coalition together with the new deputy minister".

b.
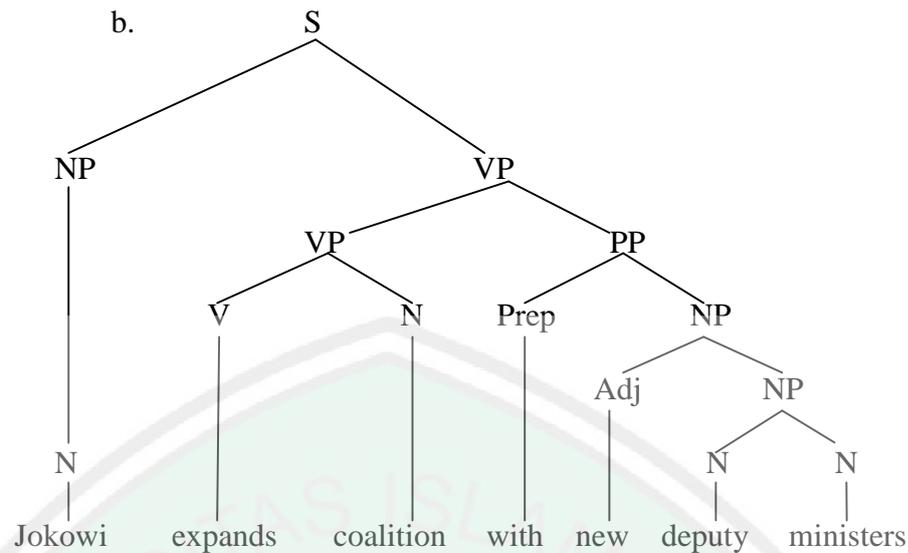
The tree diagram above shows that the word "coalition" is directly connected with the word "expands" and it forms VP. After that, VP "expands coalition" is connected with PP "with new deputy ministers". It shows that the meaning of that headline is "Jokowi expands the coalition with the existence of new deputy minister".

After reading the content of that headline, the researcher can know that the true meaning of that headline is "Jokowi expands the coalition together with the new deputy minister".

Datum 9

Trump says Trudeau 'two-faced' after hot mic incident

The headline above is the headline published on December 4, 2019. It is a structural ambiguity of a sentence because it can be interpreted in two different meanings. It is because of the ambiguity function of PP "after hot mic incident" which makes the sentence become ambiguity. It gives two different meanings as below:

a. Trump says "Trudeau 'two-faced' " after hot mic incident.

b. Trump says "Trudeau "two-faced after hot mic incident".

Below are the tree diagrams formed from two different interpretations of that headline:

a.
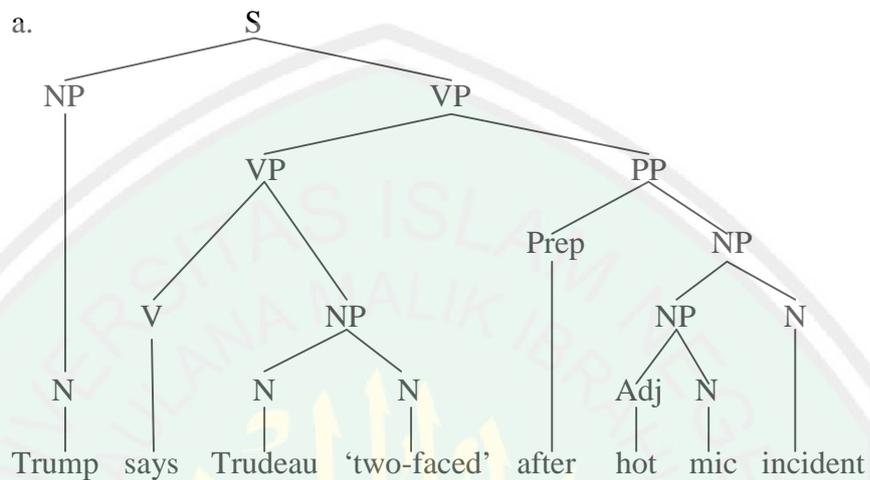
On the tree diagram above, PP "after hot mic incident" is an adverb of time of that sentence. Therefore, it shows that the meaning of the headline above is "Trump says "Trudeau 'two-faced' " after there is a hot mic incident".
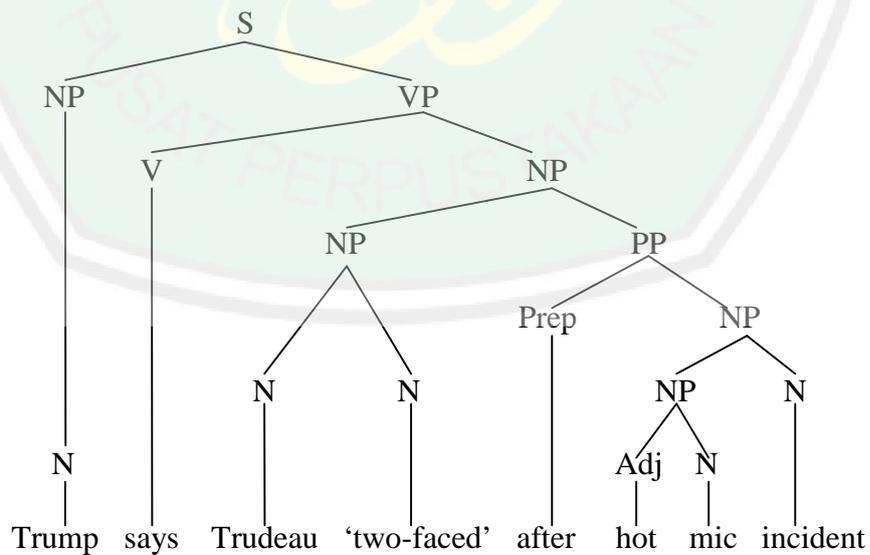
On the tree diagram above, PP "after hot mic incident" is the part of Trump's statement, it means that Trump's statement is "Trudeau 'two-faced' after hot mic incident", and PP "after hot mic incident" of tree diagram above is not an adverb of time. It shows that the meaning of the headline above is Trump says "Trudeau 'two-faced' after hot mic incident".

After reading the content of the headline above, the researcher can conclude that the true meaning of that headline is "trump says "Trudeau 'two-faced'" after hot mic incident. PP "after hot mic incident" is an adverb of time of the sentence.

Datum 10

Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker within days

The headline above is the headline published on December 10, 2019. It is categorized as ambiguity because it has two different meanings, and the ambiguity in this headline is categorized as structural ambiguity. It is because of the different interpretations of the function of Prepositional Phrase "Within days". It gives two different meanings as below:

a. Within days, Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker.

b. Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker must be done within days.

The following tree diagrams are formed from two different interpretations of the headline:

a.

```
                              S
          ┌───────────────────┴──────────────────────┐
         NP                                          VP
          │                        ┌──────────────────┴──────────┐
          │                       VP                             PP
          │              ┌─────────┴───────────┐          ┌──────┴──────┐
          │              V                     NP         Prep          N
          │              │           ┌──────────┴─────┐     │           │
          │              │          NP               InfP   │           │
          │              │       ┌───┴───┐        ┌────┴───┐ │           │
          │              │       N      NP      to+ inf   NP │           │
          │              │       │    ┌──┴──┐       │   ┌───┴──┐│        │
          N              │       │   Adj   N        │   N      N         │
          │              │       │    │    │        │   │      │         │
        Jokowi        orders  Indonesia's top  cop  to reveal Novel's attacker within days
```
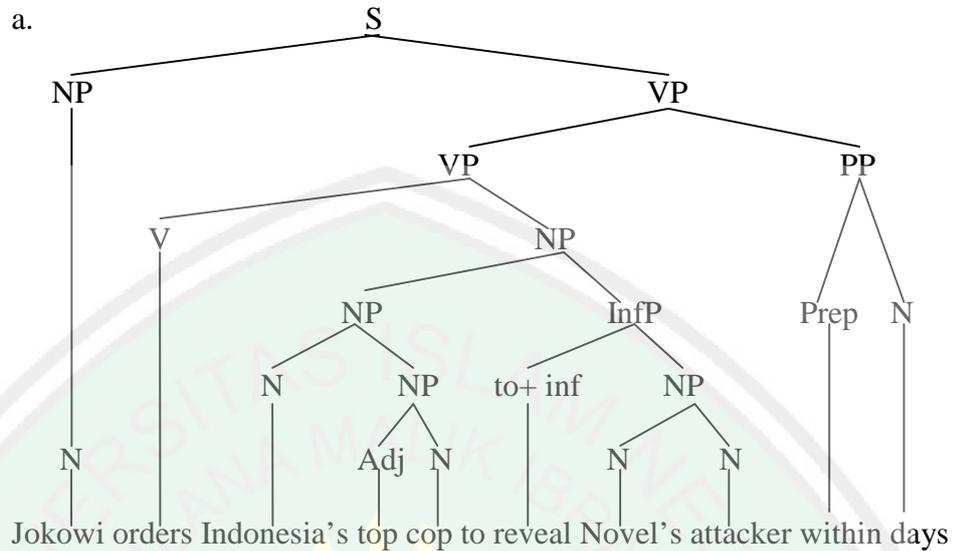
On the tree diagram above, it shows that PP "within days" modifies VP "orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker". It shows that the meaning of the headline above is "within days, Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker".

b.

```
                              S
          ┌───────────────────┴──────────────────────┐
         NP                                          VP
          │                ┌──────────────────────────┴───┐
          │                V                              NP
          │                │              ┌────────────────┴────┐
          │                │             NP                    InfP
          │                │        ┌─────┴───┐          ┌───────┴────┐
          │                │        N        NP        to+inf        NP
          │                │        │     ┌───┴──┐        │      ┌─────┴─────┐
          N                │        │    Adj    N         │     NP          PP
          │                │        │     │     │         │   ┌──┴──┐    ┌───┴──┐
          N                │        │     │     │         │   N     N    Prep   N
          │                │        │     │     │         │   │     │     │     │
        Jokowi          orders  Indonesia's  top  cop    to  reveal Novel's attacker within days
```
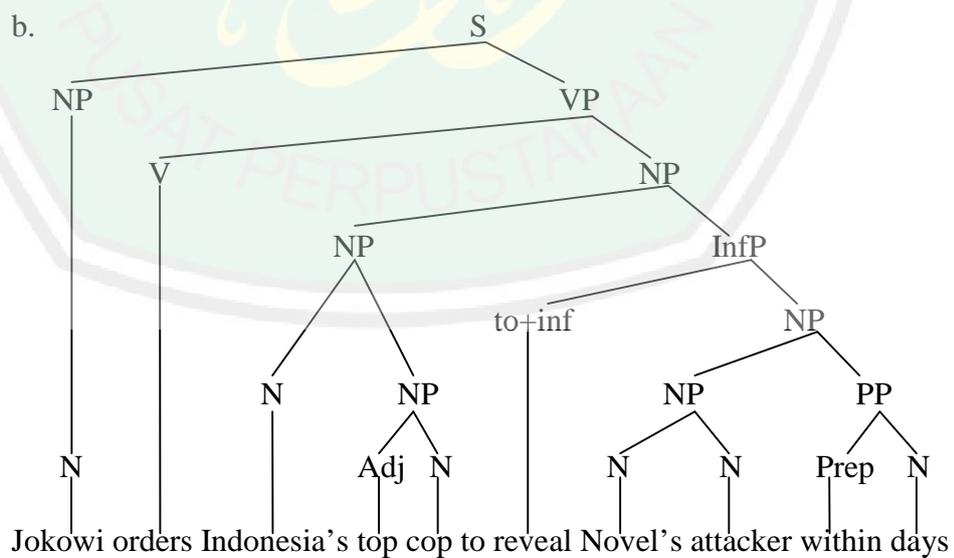
In this tree diagram, PP "within days" is the part of VP, it does not become a modifier as in the previous diagram. It shows that the meaning of the headline is "Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker must be done within days".

The researcher can know the true meaning of the headline after reading the content of that headline. The true meaning of the headline is "Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker must be done within days".

2. Lexical Ambiguity

Based on the theory of Clare (1993), lexical ambiguity happens when a word can be interprated in more than one way or sense. In analyzing the lexical ambiguity, the researcher also collected the data in the form of sentences of the Jakarta Post headlines. In this analysis, the researcher focused on the ambiguous headlines which happened because the sentences of the headlines contained lexical ambiguity or ambiguous words. The existance of lexical ambiguity of a headline can form two different tree diagrams. The following sentences are the data:

Datum 11

*Major power cut hits homes, transport in parts of Britain*

The headline above is the headline published on August 10, 2019. It is categorized as an ambiguous headline because it can be interpreted into two different meanings. It happens because this headline contains lexical ambiguity of an ambiguous word "cut" which has two different meanings. It makes the researcher has two different interpretations of that headline:

a. The major power of a cut which means like a blow hits homes and transport in the parts of Britain.

b. The major power cut which means like power outage hits homes and transport in parts Britain.

The following tree diagrams are the tree diagrams formed from two different interpretations of that headline:

a.
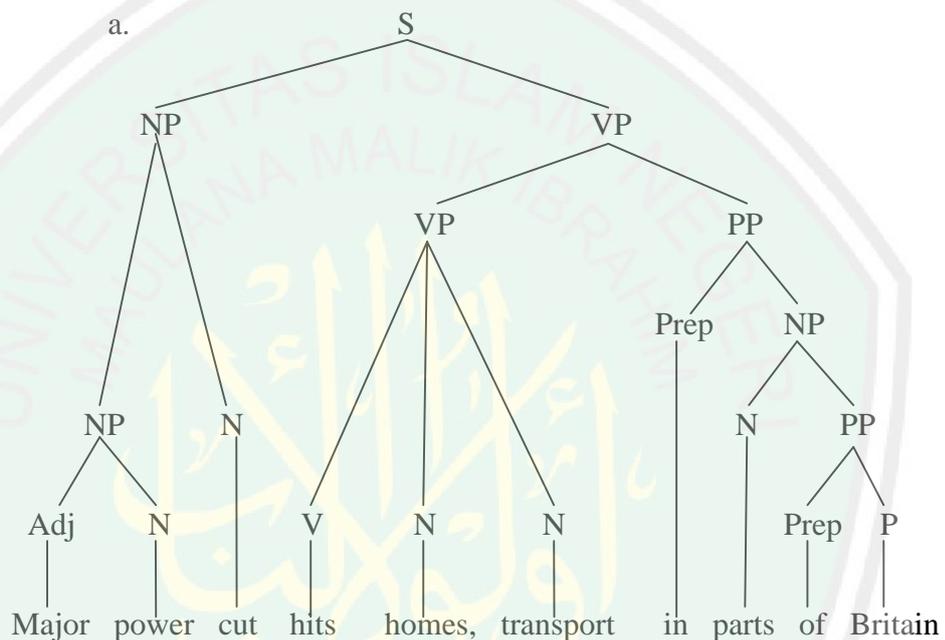
On the tree diagram above, the word "cut" is not directly connected with NP "major power". It shows that NP "major power" becomes a modifier of the word "cut". The word "cut" on that tree diagram means "blow" which has major power that can hit homes, transport in parts of Britain.
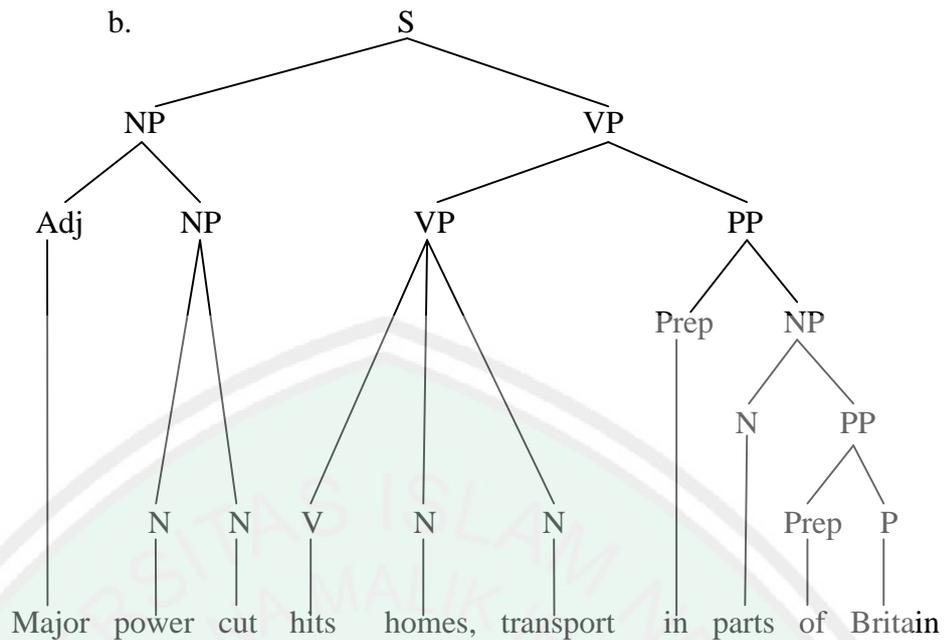
On the tree diagram above, the word "cut" is directly connected with the word "power" in the form of NP, and the word "major" as a modifier of NP "power cut". It shows that the meaning of "power cut" is the same as power outage which hits homes and transport in parts of Britain.

After reading the content of that headline, the researcher can conclude the true meaning of that headline. The true meaning is "the major power which has the same meaning with *power outage* hits homes and transport in parts Britain".

Datum 12

Apple loses more ground in smartphone market

The headline above is the headline published on August 11, 2019. It is an ambiguous headline because it can be interpreted in two different meanings. It is also categorized as lexical ambiguity because it has an ambiguous word "ground"

which has two different meanings. It gives two different interpretations as the sentences below:

a. Apple loses a lot of ground in smartphone place. It refers to losing more place which is ground or land that is located in the smartphone market.

b. Apple loses more the foothold place for selling the Apple products in the smartphone market.

The tree diagrams below are the tree diagrams formed from two different interpretations because of an ambiguous word:

a.

```
                        S
              ┌─────────┴─────────┐
             NP                   VP
              │          ┌────────┴────────┐
              │         VP                 PP
              │     ┌────┴────┐        ┌────┴────┐
              │     V        NP       Prep      NP
              │     │     ┌───┴───┐    │     ┌───┴───┐
              N     │    Adv      N    │     N       N
              │     │     │       │    │     │       │
            Apple loses more   ground  in smartphone market
```
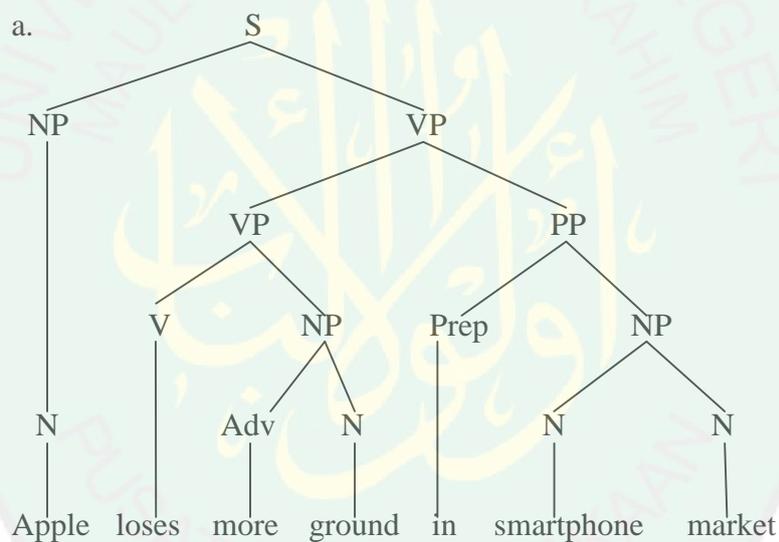
On the tree diagram above, the word "ground" is included in VP "loses more ground" and it is not directly connected with PP "in smartphone market". It shows that the ground in question is the land located in the smartphone market. The meaning of the word "ground" here is referring to "land".

b.
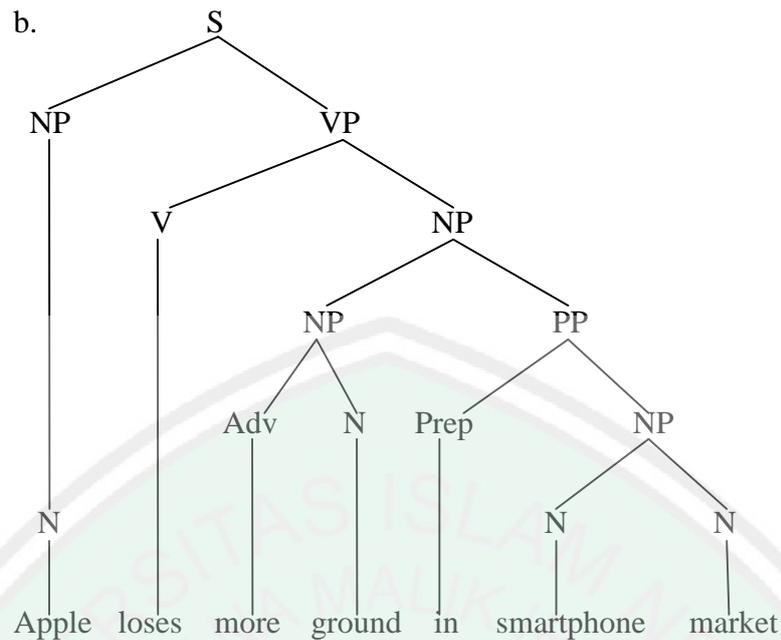
On the tree diagram above, the word "ground" is directly connected with PP "in smarthpone market" in the form of NP before it is included in VP. It gives the interpretation that the word "ground" is related to the marketing of Apple products. The meaning of the word "ground here is "foothold place".

After reading the content of that headline, the reasearcher can know that the true meaning of that headline is "Apple loses more the foothold place for selling the Apple products in smartphone market".

Datum 13

*Blind orangutan found with 24 pellets his body now in stable condition*

The headline above is the headline published on November 8, 2019. It is an ambiguous headline because it can be interpreted in more than one meaning. It happens because that headline contains a lexical ambiguity of the word "pellets" and the different categories of NP "his body". It gives two different interpretations as below:

a. Blind orangutan found with 24 pellets in his body, his body now in a stable condition.

b. Blind orangutan found by using 24 pellets, his body now in a stable condition.

Below are the tree diagrams formed from two different interpretations:
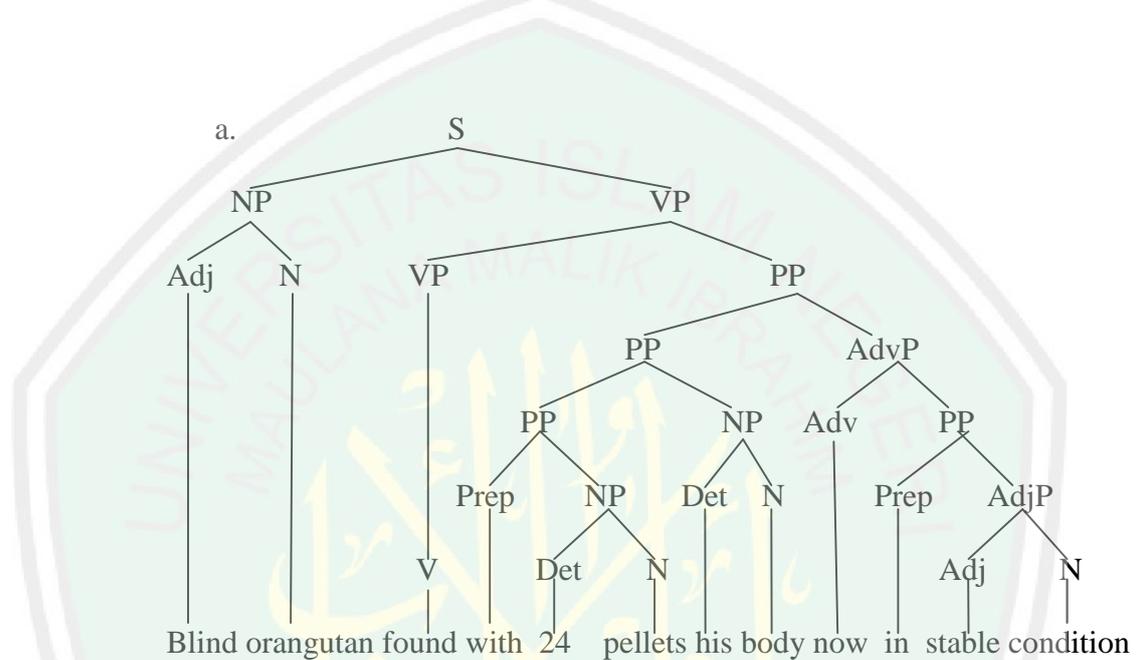
On the tree diagram above, NP "his body" is directly connected with PP "with 24 pellets" before it connects with AdvP "now in stable condition". Therefore, the word "pellets" on that tree diagram can be interpreted as "the bullets" in his body. It shows that the meaning of that headline is "Blind orangutan found with 24 pellets in his body, his body now in a stable condition".

b.

Blind orangutan found with 24 pellets his body now in stable condition
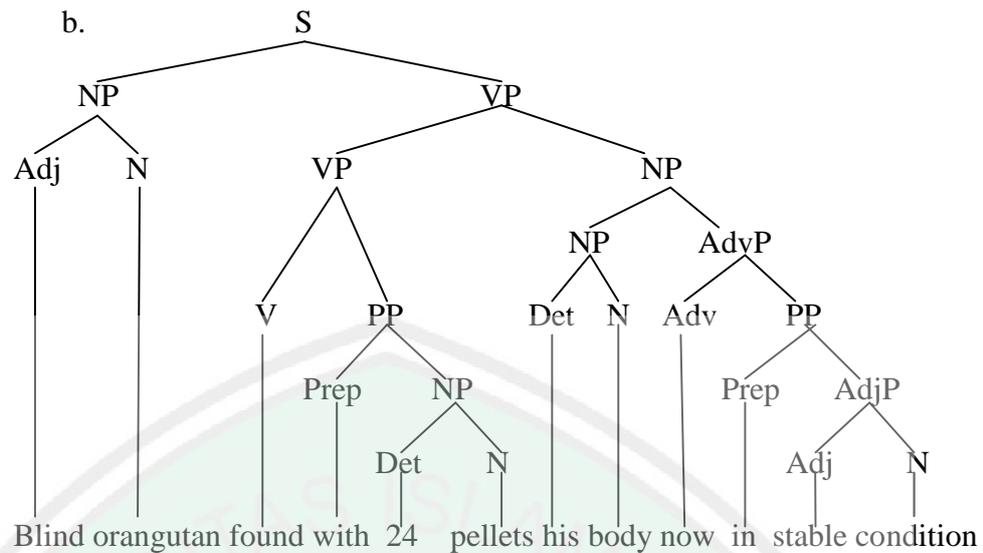
Based on the tree diagram above, NP "his body" is directly connected with AdvP "now in stable condition" before it connects with PP "with 24 pellets" which forms VP with the word "found". Therefore, the word "pellets" can be interpreted as "something that related to animal food" which helps the people to find blind orangutan. It shows that the meaning of that tree diagram is "Blind orangutan found by using 24 pellets, his body now in a stable condition".

After reading the content of that headline, the researcher can conclude that the true meaning of that headline is "Blind orangutan found with 24 pellets in his body, his body now in a stable condition".

Datum 14

Golkar race: *Airlangga gains upper hand over Bambang*

The headline above is the headline published on December 3, 2019. It is categorized as ambiguous headline because it can be interpreted in more than one meaning. It is because that headline contains the lexical ambiguity of the words "gains upper hand". It gives two different meanings as below:

a.   Airlangga is superior over Bambang.

b.   Airlangga gets a higher hand position than Bambang.

There are two different tree diagrams that are formed from two different interpretations of the meanings of that headline:

a.

```
                        NP
              ┌──────────┴──────────┐
              N                    AdjP
              │              ┌───────┴───────┐
              │             Adj              PP
              │        ┌─────┼─────┐     ┌────┴────┐
              │        │     │     │    Prep       N
           Airlangga gains upper hand  over     Bambang
```
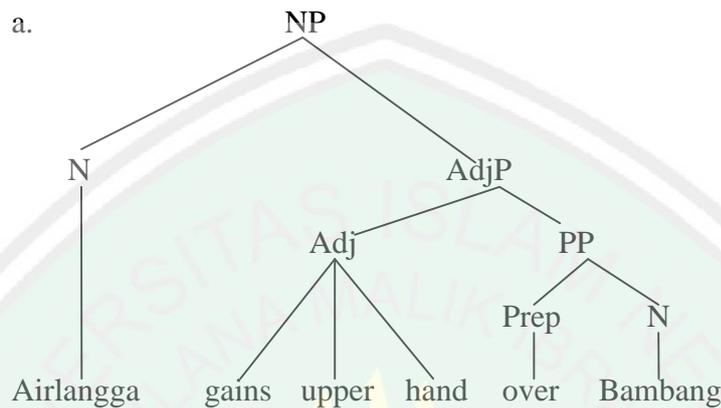
On the tree diagram above, the words "gains upper hand" are the idiom that denotes an adjective interpreted as "superior". It shows that the meaning of that headline above is "Golkar race: Airlangga is superior over Bambang.

b.

```
                        S
              ┌──────────┴──────────┐
             NP                    VP
              │              ┌───────┴───────┐
              │              V               NP
              │              │         ┌──────┴──────┐
              │              │        NP            PP
              │              │     ┌───┴───┐     ┌────┴────┐
              N              │    Adj     N    Prep        N
           Airlangga       gains upper  hand  over      Bambang
```
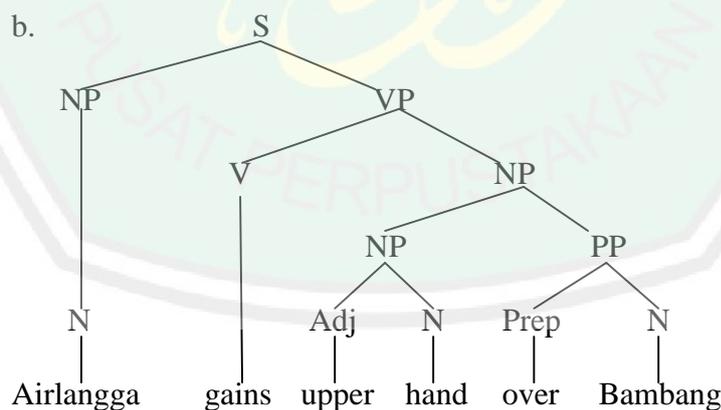
On the tree diagram above, the words "gains upper hand" are separated and have their own syntactic categories. The word "gains"is a verb, "upper" is an adjective, "hand" as a noun. The words "upper" and "hand" form a noun phrase

(NP) that modifies PP "over Bambang" and it forms NP. After that, it becomes a modifier of the verb "gains". It shows that the meaning of the headline above is "Golkar race: Airlangga gets a higher hand position than Bambang".

After reading the content of the headline above, the researcher can know that the true meaning of that headline is "Golkar race: Airlangga is superior over Bambang".

Datum 15

*Nadiem grilled at house over new policy*

The headline above is the headline published on December 12, 2019. It is ambiguity because it can be interpreted in more than one meaning. It is because this headline contains lexical ambiguity of the word "grilled" which has two different meanings. It gives the interpreted meanings below:

a. Nadiem is roasted at his house because of the new policy.

b. Nadiem got angry at his house because of the new policy.

The following tree diagrams are the tree diagrams formed from two different interpretations of the headline:

a.
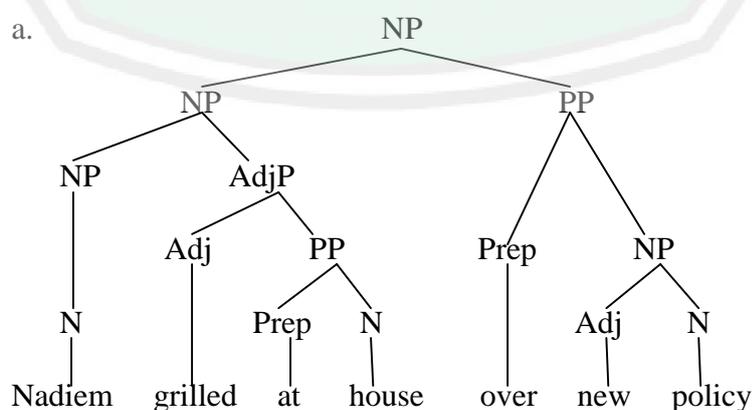
On the tree diagram above, the word "grilled" is categorized as an adjective and it means "roasted". It gives the interpreted meaning "Nadiem is roasted at his house because of the new policy".

b.

```
                         S
          ┌──────────────┴──────────────┐
         NP                             VP
          │              ┌──────────────┴──────────┐
          │             VP                         PP
          │       ┌──────┴──────┐           ┌───────┴──────┐
          │       V            PP          Prep            NP
          │       │       ┌─────┴────┐      │         ┌─────┴─────┐
          N       │      Prep        N      │        Adj          N
          │       │       │          │      │         │           │
       Nadiem  grilled    at       house   over      new        policy
```
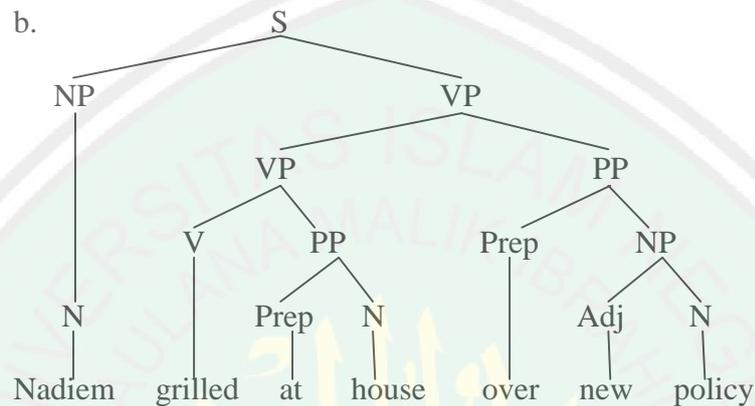
On the tree diagram above, the word "grilled" is categorized as a verb, and it means "got angry". It gives the interpreted meaning "Nadiem got angry at his house because of the new policy".

After reading the content of the headline, the researcher can know the true meaning of that headline. The true meaning of that headline is "Nadiem got angry at his house because of the new policy".

B. Discussion

The purpose of this subchapter is to discuss the findings after the data were analyzed. The researcher found 15 data from the headlines seen trough the index page of the whole headlines of the Jakarta Post published from July to December 2019. There are 10 data of structural ambiguity and 5 data of lexical ambiguity.

The findings in this research are based on the research questions in Chapter I. The researcher uses Clare's theory (1993) to analyze the structural and lexical ambiguity in the Jakarta Post headlines.

In analyzing the structural ambiguity in the Jakarta post headlines, the researcher uses Clare's theory (1993). The theory states that something is categorized as ambiguity when it can be understood in two or more possible ways or senses. If the ambiguity happens in a phrase or sentence, it is categorized as structural ambiguity, while if ambiguity happens in a word, it is categorized as lexical ambiguity.

In this research, structural ambiguities are found in the headlines which have ambiguous sentences and phrases. The ambiguous sentences for example in datum 3 "*I'm Star House empowers mental disabilities*" which means the Star House empowers people which have mental disabilities or it is the Star House of the people who have mental disabilities which empowers the other people. The other example is in datum 9 "*Trump says Trudeau "two-faced' after hot mic incident*" which means Trump says "Trudeau "two-faced'" after the existence of hot mic incident or he says "Trudeau 'two-faced after hot mic incident", PP "after hot mic incident is not a modifier but it is a part of his statement.

Structural ambiguity also happens because of the ambiguity meaning of phrases, for example in a phrase in datum 6 "*Singapore to trial <u>driverless buses booked with an app</u>*" which means Singapore is into trial of driverless buses are booked by related parties with an app or Singapore is into trial of driverless buses that can be booked by the customers with an app. The other example is in a phrase in datum 2 "*Anti-tourism activists vandalize <u>rental cars in Spain's Majorca</u>*" that

has the meanings that anti-tourism activists in Spain's Majorca vandalize rental cars or anti-tourism activists vandalize the cars that are from Spain's Majorca.

One of the interesting things in analyzing the structural ambiguity is when the researcher found the ambigous headline which has ambiguous classifications whether it becomes a sentence or a noun phrase. The example of that headline is in datum 1 "*Women in terror networks expand roles*". The verb phrase "expand roles" in this headline gives the different function of modifier on that sentence whether it modifies the word "women" or the phrase "terror networks". It gives two different meanings, such as "the women who are in the terror networks that are expanding the rules" or "the women who becomes the members of terror networks are expanding the rules". It becomes interesting because it shows that the existance of structural ambiguity in a headline can affect the different classification of that headline wether it becomes a noun phrase or a sentence. After analyzing that headline using tree diagram, the ambiguity and the different classification of that headline is truly clear.

In analyzing the lexical ambiguity, the researcher also used the theory of Clare (1993) as it was used in analyzing the structural ambiguity. The theory states that lexical ambiguity happens in the ambiguous words which can be understood in two or more possible ways or senses. This research focuses on the lexical ambiguity which can give the different meanings and the structures of the headlines that can be analyzed using tree diagram analysis.

The analysis of lexical ambiguity in this research becomes interesting because the existance of ambiguity words or lexical ambiguty in the headlines can affect the structure of the sentences of headlines and form different tree diagrams which

really shows the different structures and meanings of the headlines. As the example, the ambiguous word "cut" in the headline in datum 11 "*Major power cut hits homes, transport in parts of Britain*". If the noun phrase "major power" modifies that word, it can mean "blow" and it affects the meaning of the headline becomes "the major power of a cut hit homes and transport in the parts of Britain. Then, if a word "power" directly is connected with the word "cut", it becomes "power cut" and the meaning becomes "power outage", then a word "major" becomes a modifier of "power cut". It affects the meaning of headline to be "the major of power cut hits homes and transport in parts of Britain. This case shows that the existance of lexical ambiguity in a headline can form different structure and have really different meanings.

In analyzing lexical ambiguity, the researcher also finds the ambiguous word that can be interpreted in two different classifications, whether it becomes an adjective or a verb. This case can affect the meaning and structure of the headline. The example is an ambiguous word "grilled" in datum 15 "*Nadiem grilled at house over new policy*". The meaning of a word "grilled" in that headline can be interpreted as an adjective which means "roasted", so the meaning of the headline can be "Nadiem is roasted at house because of the new policy". Besides, the meaning a word "grilled" in that headline can also be interpreted as a verb which means "got angry", so the meaning of the headline can be "Nadiem got angry at his house over the new policy".

The other examples of lexical ambiguity are the words "gains", "upper", and "hand" of the headlin in datum 14 "*Golkar race: Airlangga gains upper hand over Bambang*". The words "gains upper hand" in that headline can be interpreted

as an idiom that denotes an adjective which means "superior", so the meaning of the headline can be "Golkar race: Airlangga is superior over Bambang". Besides, the words "gains upper hands" can be interpreted as separated words and have their own syntactic categories, a word "gains" as a verb, "upper" as an adjective, and "hand" as a noun. The words "upper" and "hand" form a noun phrase that modifies the prepositional phrase "over Bambang". Then, it forms noun phrase and modifies a verb "gains", so the meaning of the headline becomes "Golkar race: Airlangga gets a higher hand position than Bambang".

The research shows that the theory of Clare (1993) can be used to analyze the structural and lexical ambiguities in the Jakarta Post headlines and it can provide the clear examples about structural and lexical ambiguities and its analysis. Then, by using tree diagram analysis, it can show clearly the truly different structures of the headlines that are formed because of the existance of the ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences in the headlines of Jakarta Post online edition published from July to December 2019.   .

The findings of this research show that the existance of structural and lexical ambiguities in the headlines can affect the structures and the meanings of the headlines. The result of the findings in this research is truly different from the previous studies. The researcher found that structural ambiguities can be occured because of the different placement of modifiers, such as in verb phrase, noun phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase. While in previous study of Sevida (2015) that focuses her research on the structural ambiguity in the headlines of Yahoo news, the structural ambiguities also happen because of

different placement of modifiers but it mostly happen in prepositional phrase, adjective phrase, noun phrase, and relative clause.

In analyzing lexical ambiguity, this research got less lexical ambiguities than structural ambiguities, while most previous studies got more lexical ambiguities than structural ambiguities. For examples Yastanti and Setiawati (2018) and Triangga (2015). Yastanti and Setiawati (2018) who focus their research on the ambiguity in soundtrack songs lyrics of Moana movie. The song titles are *"We Know The Way"* and *'I'm Moana"*. They found 8 structural ambiguities and 18 lexical ambiguities in the first song lyrics, then 10 structural ambiguities and 35 lexical ambiguities in the second song lyrics. Then, Triangga (2015) focuses his research on lexical and grammatical ambiguities in the headlines of the Jakarta Post and New York Times. He found 7 grammatical ambiguities and 11 lexical ambiguities in the Jakarta Post headlines, then 2 grammatical ambiguuities and 10 lexical ambiguities in the headlines of New York Times. While in this research, the researcher found 10 structural ambiguities and 5 lexical ambiguities. The total of lexical ambiguities in this research is less than structural ambiguities. It is because this research specifically analyzes the lexical ambiguities that can change the structures and meanings of the headlines, while the previous studies analyze all of the lexical ambiguities that they found in their objects, whether it can change the meanings and structures of the sentences or not.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion from the findings of data analysis that have been disscussed in the previous chapter, and the researcher also gives suggestion.

A. Conclusion

This research analyzes structural and lexical ambiguities in the online edition of the Jakarta Post headlines headlines published from July to December 2019 by using the theory about ambiguity of Clare (1993). The theory states that sentences, phrases, or words are categorized as ambiguity when it can be interpreted in more than one way or sense. If ambiguity happens in a sentence or phrase, it is categorized as structural ambiguity. While if ambiguity happens in a word, it is categorized as lexical ambiguity.

In analyzing the structural ambiguity, the researcher found the data in the form of sentences of the Jakarta Post online edition headlines published from July to December 2019. The researcher focused on the sentences which have ambiguous meanings and found 10 phrases and sentences that are categorized as structural ambiguity.

In analyzing the lexical ambiguity, the researcher also collected the data in the form of sentences, but in this analysis the researcher focused on the sentences which only contains ambiguous words or lexical ambiguity that can change the structure and meaning of the sentences of the Jakarta Post online edition headlines published from July to December 2019. The researcher found 5 headlines which

contains ambiguity words or lexical ambiguities that changed the structure of the sentences.

From the result of the findings, this research shows that the existance of structural and lexical ambiguities in the headlines can affect the different ways to interepret the meanings and structures of the headlines. In this research, one of the causes of structural ambiguity is the different classifications of the headline, whether it becomes a noun or a sentence. Another cause of the structural ambiguity in this research the different classifications of the modifiers in the sentences of the headlines. Then, one of the causes of lexical ambiguities which can change the structures and meanings of the headlines in this research is the existence of ambiguous words that can be interpreted in two different classifications. It can be classified as a noun or adjective.

Then, by making the tree diagrams of data analysis, it can show clearly the different structures of the headlines that caused by the existence of structural and lexical ambiguities. Therefore, making the tree diagrams of data analysis in this research can prove that the existence of structural and lexical ambiguities of the headlines can affect the different interpretations of the meanings and structures of the headlines.

The result of this research also shows that the theory about ambiguity of Clare (1993) which states that something is categorized as ambiguity when it is understood in two or more possible ways or senses. If ambiguity happens in a sentence or phrase, it is categorized as structural ambiguity. If ambiguity happens in a word, it is categorized as lexical ambiguity,.can be used as the guiding theory in this research. It can be used to provide emphirical finding of the types of

ambiguity and the examples of structural and lexical ambiguities that happned in the jakarta post online edition newspapers headlines, and also how structural and lexical ambiguities can be occured in the headlines, especially in the headlines of the Jakarta Post online edition newspapers.

B. Suggestion

After finishing this research, the researcher hopes this research can be useful for the readers, especially English learners and the next researchers who want to conduct the research in the same field of syntaxis analysis. For the English learners, they can use this research to get more references and the real examples of structural and lexical ambiguities that happen in the written communication, especially in the headlines of English newspaper.

For the next researchers who are interested in conductucting the research in the same field, they may have the research in the other parts of Syntax. They can use other objects for examples in the form of written document, speech, book, magazine, or any others. If they want to have the objects in the headlines of newspaper, they may take the specific issues or topics. They should take the data repeatedly, so they can find many data that relate to the research that they want to conduct.

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APPENDICES

CLASSIFICATION DATA OF STRUCTURAL AND LEXICAL AMBIGUITY

No	Datum	Classification of ambiguous phrases or sentences	Structural Ambiguity	
			Meaning 1	**Meaning 2**
1.	*Women in terror networks expand roles*	It is an **ambiguous phrase** because Verb Phrase "expand roles" has two different categories, whether it modifies "women" or "terror network".	Women who are in the terror networks that are expanding the rules.	Women who became members of terror networks are expanding the rules.
2.	*Anti-tourism activists vandalize rental car in Spain's Majorca*	It is an **ambiguous phrase** because Noun Phrase "rental cars in Spain's Majorca" has two different interpretations.	Anti-tourism activists in Spain's Majorca vandalize rental cars.	Anti-tourism activists vandalize the rental cars from Spain's Majorca.
3.	*I'm Star House empowers people with mental disabilities*	It becomes an **ambiguous sentence** because that sentence can be interpreted in two different ways or meanings, and it forms two different structure.	The Star House that empowers people who have mental disabilities.	The Star House of the people who have mental disabilities empowers the other people.
4.	*Modern cave man offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses in Italy*	This headline becomes strucrural ambiguity because it contains **ambiguous phrase** "'Neanderthal' survival courses in Italy" that can be interpreted in two	Modern cave man who lives in Italy offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses to the other people.	Modern cave man offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses located in Italy.

		different ways or meanings.		
5.	*OCBC mulls bid for control of Bank Permata*	This headline is an **ambiguous sentence** and it is categorized as structural ambiguity. it is because that sentence can be interpreted in two different ways and meanings.	OCBC is considering an offer from Bank Permata to exercise control.	OCBC is considering an offer to take over Bank Permata.
6.	*Singapore to trial **driverless buses booked with an app***	This headline is categorized as structural ambiguity because of an **ambiguous phrase** "driverless buses booked with an app". It can be interpreted in more than one way or meaning.	Singapore to trial driverless buses that are booked by related parties with an app.	Singapore to trial driverless buses which can be booked by customers with an app.
7.	*Philippines confirms first swine fever cases*	This headline becomes a structural ambiguity because **the sentence is ambiguous**. It can be interpreted in two different ways or meanings.	Philippines was the first to confirm swine fever cases.	Philippines confirms the first cases of swine fever.
8.	*Jokowi expands coalition with new deputy ministers*	This headline is categorized as structural ambiguity because it contains **ambiguous phrase** "with new deputy minister". It can be interpreted in two different meanings.	Jokowi expands the coalition together with the new deputy minister.	Jokowi expands the coalition with the existence of the new deputy minister.

No.	Datum			
9.	*Trump says Trudeau 'two-faced' after hot mic incident*	This is an **ambiguous sentence** because it can be interpreted in two different meanings and structures. It is because of the ambiguity function of PP "after hot mic incident" of that sentence which makes the sentence becomes ambiguity.	Trump says "Trudeau 'two-faced' " after hot mic incident.	Trump says "Trudeau "two-faced after hot mic incident".
10.	*Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker within days*	This headline becomes structural ambiguity because it contains **ambiguous phrase** of Prepositional Phrase "within days", it has two different interpretations.	Within days, Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker.	Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker must be done within days.

No.	Datum	Lexical Ambiguity			
		Meanings of Ambigous Words		Meanings of the Headlines affected by lexical ambiguity	
		Meaning 1	Meaning 2	Meaning 1	Meaning 2
11.	*Major power **cut** hits homes, transport in parts of Britain*	Hit	Part of phrase "power cut" which means "power outage"	The major power of a cut which means like a blow hits homes and transport in the parts of Britain.	The major power cut which means like power outage hits homes and transport in parts Britain.
12.	*Apple loses more **ground** in smartphone market*	Ground	Foothold place	Apple loses a lot of ground in smartphone	Apple loses more the foothold place for

No.	Data				
				place. It refers to losing more place which is ground or land that is located in the smartphone market.	selling the Apple products in the smartphone market.
13.	*Blind orangutan found with 24 **pellets** his body now in stable condition*	Bullet	Something related to animal food	Blind orangutan found with 24 pellets in his body, his body now in a stable condition.	Blind orangutan found by using 24 pellets, his body now in a stable condition.
14.	Golkar race: *Airlangga gains upper **hand** over Bambang*	Part of phrase "upper hand" which means "superior"	Hand	Airlangga is superior over Bambang.	Airlangga gets a higher hand position than Bambang.
15.	*Nadiem **grilled** at house over new policy*	Roasted	Got angry	Nadiem is roasted at his house because of the new policy.	Nadiem got angry at his house because of the new policy.

TheJakartaPost

POLITICS

Jokowi orders Indonesia's top cop to reveal Novel's attacker within days

News Desk
The Jakarta Post
Jakarta

Jakarta / Tue, December 10, 2019 / 01:18 pm

TheJakartaPost

WORLD

Trump says Trudeau 'two-faced' after hot mic incident

Agence France-Presse | London, United Kingdom

Jakarta / Wed, December 4, 2019 / 09:03 pm

US President Donald Trump (L) talks with Canada's Prime Minister Justin Trudeau during the plenary session of the NATO summit at the Grove hotel in Watford, northeast of London on December 4, 2019. (Agence France-Presse/Nicholas Kamm)

TheJakartaPost

Q ≡

Jokowi expands coalition with new deputy ministers

Marchio Irfan Gorbiano, Gisela Swaragita and Riza Roidila Mufti

The Jakarta Post

PREMIUM Jakarta / Sat, October 26, 2019 / 08:15 am

President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo and the new deputy ministers in the Indonesia Onward Cabinet after the announcement on Friday.(JP/Seto Wardhana)

TheJakartaPost

SE ASIA

Philippines confirms first swine fever cases

News Desk | Agence France-Presse | Manila, Philippines

Jakarta / Mon, September 9, 2019 / 02:32 pm

At least 20 provinces covering most of China's northeastern, eastern and central areas have reported pigs infected with African swine fever, which isn't known to harm humans but typically causes hogs to die within days. Authorities have stepped up surveillance around border areas after the disease was found close to North Korea, Myanmar, Vietnam and Laos.

TheJakartaPost

SE ASIA

Singapore to trial driverless buses booked with an app

News Desk | Agence France-Presse | Singapore

Jakarta / Tue, August 20, 2019 / 07:07 pm

An on-demand autonomous shuttle bus plies the road during the official launch of a public trial run at Sentosa island resort in Singapore on August 20, 2019. Singapore will next week begin a public trial of driverless buses that can be booked with an app, part of ambitions to roll out autonomous vehicles across the city-state. (AFP/Roslan Rahman)

TheJakartaPost

LIFESTYLE

Modern cave man offers 'Neanderthal' survival courses in Italy

Agence France-Presse | Chianale, Italy

Jakarta / Mon, August 12, 2019 / 09:03 pm

Guido Camia dressed as a Neanderthal Cave man works on a flint ax in a wood in Chianale, in the Italian Alps, near the French border, on August 7, 2019. (AFP/Marco Bertorello)

TheJakartaPost

BUSINESS

OCBC mulls bid for control of Bank Permata

Fathiya Dahrul, Elffie Chew and Chanyaporn Chanjaroen | Bloomberg | Jakarta

Jakarta / Fri, August 16, 2019 / 11:59 am

A man walks past the logo of Bank Permata at the lender's branch office in Jakarta. (Tempo/Eko Siswono Toyudho)

TheJakartaPost   Q ≡

I'm Star House empowers people with mental disabilities

News Desk

The Jakarta Post

PREMIUM   South Tangerang / Thu, August 8, 2019 / 09:03 am

Participants of I'm Star House, a place for people with mental disabilities to gain experience working, wrap and package utensils for a corporate client in Bintaro, South Tangerang, Banten. (JP/Robert Yota)

TheJakartaPost

NEWS

Anti-tourism activists vandalize rental cars in Spain's Majorca

Agence France-Presse | Madrid, Spain

Jakarta / Wed, August 7, 2019 / 04:08 pm
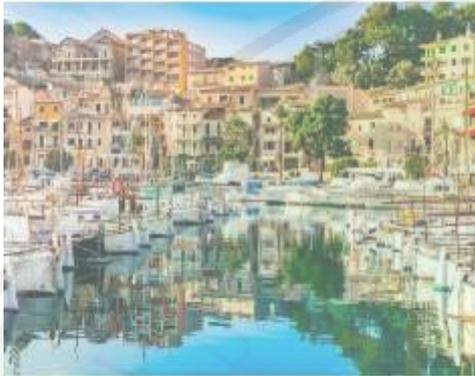
Port de Soller in Majorca Island, Spain. (Shutterstock/vulcano)

TheJakartaPost   Q ☰

Women in terror networks expand roles

Ivany Atina Arbi
The Jakarta Post

PREMIUM   Jakarta / Thu, July 25, 2019 / 06:03 pm

All that remains after a woman blew herself up, killing herself and her neighbors, in Sibolga, North Sumatra, on March 16. (Antara/Irsan Mulyadi)

On a Sunday morning in Surabaya, East Java, last year, two churches were shaken by a string of suicide bombings that led to dozens of deaths. The public was further shocked upon

TheJakartaPost

WORLD

Major power cut hits homes, transport in parts of Britain

Andrew MacAskill | Reuters | London

Jakarta / Sat, August 10, 2019 / 02:19 pm
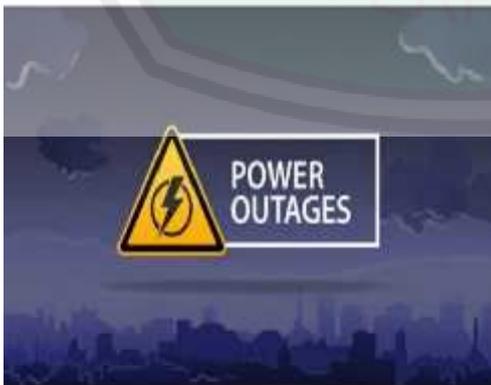
POWER OUTAGES

Power outage, logo on the background of the city without electricity(Shutterstock/Kozhemyakin Artyom)

TheJakartaPost

SCIENCE & TECH

Apple loses more ground in smartphone market

Glenn Chapman | Agence France-Presse | San Francisco, United States

Jakarta / Sun, August 11, 2019 / 10:01 am

Apple fell to fourth place in global smartphone sales, shipping 35.3 million iPhones in the second quarter compared to the 36.2 million units shipped by Oppo, according to a report from IHS Markit this week.(DPA / AFP/Peter Kneffel)

𝒯TheJakartaPost

Golkar race: Airlangga gains upper hand over Bambang

Ghina Ghaliya and Karina M. Tehusijarana
The Jakarta Post

PREMIUM Jakarta / Tue, December 3, 2019 / 07:05 am

Golkar party chairman Airlangga Hartarto (left) submits documents to Golkar election committee chairman Maman Abdurrahman (right) on Monday, Dec. 2. The incumbent chairman is seeking reelection during the party's national congress, which will be held in Jakarta from Dec 3 to 6. (Antara/Puspa Perwitasari)

With the two leading candidates for the Golkar Party's top posts primed to duke it out at the

𝒯TheJakartaPost

24 pellets his body now in stable condition

Apriadi Gunawan
The Jakarta Post

Medan / Thu, November 28, 2019 / 12:37 pm


Hope, a female orangutan found with 74 air rifle pellets in her body in Aceh province in March 2019. (SOCP Sumatran Orangutan Conservation Programme)/Caskil)

A blind male orangutan that was found with 24 air rifles pellets in his body was declared to be a stable condition on Thursday after a team of veterinarians removed three pellets from his

𝒯TheJakartaPost

Nadiem grilled at House over new policy

News Desk
The Jakarta Post

PREMIUM Jakarta / Thu, December 12, 2019 / 09:29 pm

Education and Culture Minister Nadiem Makarim speaks during a hearing at the House of Representatives in Jakarta on Thursday.(JP/Dhoni Setiawan)

Only a day after he introduced his new education policy, which received a mixed reaction from the public, Education and Culture Minister Nadiem Makarim was grilled