LEXICAL AND SYNTACTIC AMBIGUITY
IN THE BUSINESS NEWS OF BBC NEWS

THESIS

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THESIS

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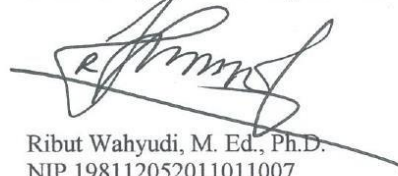
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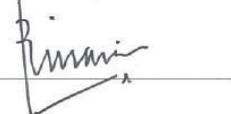
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MOTTO

اَلْحَقُّ مِنْ رَّبِّكَ فَلَا تَكُوْنَنَّ مِنَ الْمُمْتَرِيْنَ ١٤٧

"The truth is from your God, so never be one of those who are
doubt."- (Al Baqarah: 147)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents,

Ach. Maimun, and Munirah,

as well as my brothers, Imam Sayuti and Moh. Syamsuddin.

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher expects all forms of criticisms and suggestions from the readers that can complete this thesis. Hopefully, the completion of this thesis can be helpful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.
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ABSTRACT

Newspaper is one of communication tools that can be reached by anyone. BBC News is one of the news portals that deal with the news media from television to the internet. Readers' interest in BBC News articles is growing. Therefore, the use of ambiguous words is increasingly dense, causing many differences in the interpretation of each word or phrase used in the text article.

This research investigates lexical and syntactic ambiguity in the business news of BBC News. The objective of this research was to find out the types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity in the business articles of BBC News and to find out how BBC News applies types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity in the business news of BBC News.

The researcher used Kreidler (2017)'s theory to answer the research questions. She only focuses on two types of ambiguity that are lexical and syntactic ambiguity. A qualitative descriptive approach was used in this research. The data were taken from the business articles of BBC News from January to March 2021. The numbers of the data were 11 articles business which were taken from three articles per month.The data were analyzed by categorizing words, phrases and sentences into types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity, analyzing the data, and drawing conclusion based on the research findings.

The results of this research show that there were 37 data in 11 business articles that had ambiguous meanings. The researcher found that 27 words were lexically ambiguous, while 9 phrases and 1 sentence were syntactically ambiguous. They consist of three types of lexical ambiguity, namely homonymy, polysemy, and figurative sense. The number of the data found is 10 data of homonymy, 8 data of polysemy, and 9 data of figurative sense. Whereas the other 10 data were syntactically ambiguous. The researcher found type of syntactic ambiguity that is surface structure. The surface structure occurs in two words joined by the conjunction 'and,' as in datums 1 through datum 7, and a head with inner and outer modifiers, as in datum 8 until datum 10. Therefore, lexical ambiguity was found more than syntactic ambiguity in the business articles of BBC News.

ABSTRAK

Surat kabar merupakan salah satu sarana komunikasi yang dapat dijangkau oleh siapa saja. BBC News merupakan salah satu portal berita yang menangani konvergensi media dari media televisi ke media internet. Minat pembaca terhadap artikel BBC News semakin meningkat. Oleh karena itu, penggunaan kata-kata ambigu yang semakin padat menyebabkan banyak perbedaan penafsiran pada setiap kata atau frasa yang digunakan dalam teks artikel. Penelitian ini meneliti tentang ambiguitas leksikal dan sintaksis dalam berita bisnis di BBC News. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis ambiguitas leksikal dan sintaksis dalam artikel bisnis BBC News dan untuk mengetahui bagaimana BBC News menerapkan jenis ambiguitas leksikal dan sintaksis dalam berita bisnis BBC News.

Peneliti menggunakan teori Kreidler (2017) untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian. Ia hanya memfokuskan pada dua jenis ambiguitas yaitu ambiguitas leksikal dan sintaksis. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif, Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mencari berita bisnis BBC News di aplikasi surat kabar online dan membaca artikel bisnis dari bulan Januari hingga Maret 2021. Data dianalisis dengan mengkategorikan kata, frasa, dan kalimat ke dalam jenis ambiguitas leksikal dan sintaksis, menganalisis data, dan menarik kesimpulan berdasarkan temuan penelitian.

Setelah dilakukan analisis, hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 37 data dalam 11 artikel bisnis yang memiliki makna ambigu. Peneliti menemukan bahwa 27 kata ambigu secara leksikal, sedangkan 9 frasa dan 1 kalimat ambigu secara sintaksis. Peneliti menemukan tiga jenis ambiguitas leksikal, yaitu homonimi, polisemi, dan arti kiasan. Jumlah data tersebut adalah 10 data homonimi, 8 data polisemi, dan 9 data arti kiasan. Sedangkan 10 data lainnya ambigu secara sintaksis. Peneliti menemukan jenis ambiguitas sintaksis yaitu struktur permukaan. Struktur permukaan terjadi pada dua kata yang dikoordinasikan oleh konjungsi 'dan' pada data nomor 1 sampai dengan data 7, dan kepala dengan pengubah dalam dan pengubah luar pada data 8 sampai dengan data 10. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ambiguitas leksikal lebih banyak ditemukan. di artikel bisnis di BBC News daripada ambiguitas sintaksis.

الملخص

الغموض المعجمي والنحوي في أخبار الأعمال في بي بي سي نيوز. أطروحة البكالوريوس (2021). **جنة نور** قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك مالانج. المستشار: رينا ساري م.

الكلمة الرئيسية: بي بي سي نيوز ، الغموض النحوي ، الغموض المعجمي.

الصحيفة هي وسيلة اتصال يمكن لأي شخص الوصول إليها. بي بي سي نيوز هي واحدة من بوابات الأخبار التي تتعامل مع تقارب وسائل الإعلام من وسائل الإعلام التلفزيونية إلى وسائل الإعلام عبر الإنترنت. يتزايد اهتمام القراء بمقالات بي بي سي الإخبارية. لذلك ، يتزايد استخدام الكلمات الغامضة بشكل متزايد ، مما يتسبب في العديد من الاختلافات في تفسير كل كلمة أو عبارة مستخدمة في المقالة النصية. تبحث هذه الدراسة في الغموض المعجمي والنحوي في أخبار الأعمال في بي بي سي نيوز. كان الهدف من هذا البحث هو معرفة أنواع الغموض المعجمي والنحوي في مقالات الأعمال في بي بي سي كيف تطبق بي بي سي نيوز أنواعًا من الغموض المعجمي والنحوي في أخبار الأعمال في بي بي نيوز ومعرفة عمل تم الحصول على البيانات من المقالات التجارية لبي بي سي نيوز من يناير إلى مارس. سي نيوز 2021. وكانت أرقام البيانات عبارة عن 11 مقال عمل والتي تم أخذها ثلاث مقالات في الشهر.

استخدم الباحث نظرية كريدلر 2017 للإجابة على سؤال البحث. يركز الباحث فقط على نوعين من الغموض وهما الغموض المعجمي والنحوي. استخدم البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي الذي وضع معيار إجراء الدراسة باستخدام البيانات الموجودة. تم جمع البيانات من خلال البحث عن الأخبار التجارية لبي بي سي نيوز في تطبيق الصحف عبر الإنترنت وقراءة المقالة التجارية من يناير إلى مارس 2021 .. تم تحليل البيانات من خلال تصنيف الكلمات والعبارة والجمل إلى أنواع من الغموض المعجمي والنحوي ، وتحليل البيانات ، وتوصل إلى استنتاج بناءً على نتائج البحث.

بعد التحليل ، أظهرت نتيجة هذا البحث أن هناك 37 بيانات في 11 مقال عمل لها معاني غامضة. اكتشف الباحث أن 27 جملة غامضة معجميا. وجد الباحث ثلاثة أنواع من الغموض المعجمي ، وهي التماثل ، وتعدد المعاني ، والحس المجازي. عدد البيانات هو 10 بيانات متجانسة ، و 8 بيانات تعدد المعاني ، و 9 بيانات بالمعنى المجازي. في حين أن الجمل العشر الأخرى كانت غامضة من الناحية التركيبية. وجدت الباحثة نوعًا من في البيانات "و" الغموض النحوي وهو بنية السطح. تحدث بنية السطح في كلمتين يتم تنسيقهما عن طريق الاقتران رقم 1-7 ورأس مع معدل داخلي ومعدل خارجي في البيانات 8-10. لذلك ، يشير إلى أن الغموض المعجمي كان هو السائد.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, previous study, and research method that consists of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, everyone has easy access to get information via the internet news. A news writer may use the news to attract readers in order to make a profit. As a result, a lot of news might fool the readers. Newspaper has an essential role in human life and it can be a communication tool that anyone can reach from various circles.

People need to have good skill in reading English newspapers so that readers understand what the writer means. Aulia (2019) found that the obstacle for newspaper readers with English content is the lack of understanding the vocabulary, so it takes much time to understand it. Therefore, the readers will feel bored. The difficulty in text lies in the function and lexical density and syntactic ambiguity. Therefore, reading skills become an obstacle in understanding different responses to ambiguous words and sentences. In general, a newspaper is a type of media used to convey news or information and convey people's views (Danesi, 2002, p. 83). A newspaper is a piece of printed media that also serves for people to interact and share ideas.

People first get information or news from traditional media such as newspapers and magazines. People now have a higher possibility of getting information more easily through the internet. Furthermore, people are increasingly forgotten about old media, particularly written media such as newspapers and magazines. The news will stay competitive as a source of information; printed media employs innovative tactics: media convergence. Combining of traditional news with digital media, which could take the form of online video or textual news, is known as convergence. According to Izzati (2015), convergence refers to the integration of numerous forms of media, which subsequently manifests itself in the form of digital media.

News broadcast on television is also a useful convergence to help society or persons who are unable to watch news directly on television by allowing them to receive information via the internet. One of the portal news, for example, is BBC News, which also manages media convergence from television to the internet. People do not need to buy the newspaper every morning to find information about current digital era events. They can read the newspaper on the internet. In Indonesia, people can also read English newspapers, such as Jakarta Post, CNN News, New York Times, US News, et cetera.

Kreidler (2017) distinguishes between two types of ambiguity: lexical and syntactical ambiguity. Lexical ambiguity occurs when a single term has many meanings. Because the context is ambiguous, the readers are unsure about the true meaning of the word. The last is syntactic ambiguity occurs when a phrase or a sentence has structures that may be read in a various ways, resulting in ambiguity.

These types of ambiguity can also occur in written language, causing readers to perceive things differently.

Ambiguous words and sentences can be called lexical and syntactic ambiguity. According to Fromkin (2003, p. 180), lexical ambiguity occurs when a word has more than one meaning. The example is "I will meet you by the bank." In that sentence, the word 'bank' is ambiguous. The word 'bank' can mean financial institutions and riverbanks.

Meanwhile, Ovu (2016) states that syntactic ambiguity is often found when no particular word is ambiguous in a word, phrase, or sentences. According to Mac Donald et al. (1994, p. 677), syntactic ambiguity occurs when a sentence has more than one meaning. The example is "Put the block in the box on the table." This sentence has more than one meaning. It can be "Put the block (in the box on the table)" or "Put (the block in the box) on the table."

This research aims to analyze lexical and syntactic ambiguity in the business news of BBC News. BBC News is an online newspaper that uses English and provides information around the world. It can also be read on the website and mobile phone applications. BBC News is also responsible for broadcasting, news and current affairs Besides, BBC News has an international standard and accuracy. The researcher chose the BBC News online newspaper as an object of the study because BBC News is one of the top news stories that are trusted and has a lot of interest to readers (BBC, 2017). However, BBC News also allows the multitude of words of ambiguous sentences. It often uses vocabularies which is very difficult to understand for non native English speakers. Therefore, the

researcher is interested in using BBC News as a data source. She studies about lexical and structural ambiguities in business news because business is related to the community's economy and it is important to research, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The researcher reviews some previous studies related to the present research. Arizona (2016) studied the the words that cause lexical ambiguity in the cosmetic advertisements and focused on the readers' interpretation toward lexical ambiguity. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method and used theory of pragmatics that includes theory of presupposition and implicature. The researcher found that most of the phrases are not ambiguous and half of the sentences are ambiguous. Meanwhile, the interpretation toward lexical ambiguity found that 50% of the readers get the ambiguity.

A semantic analysis of syntactic ambiguity in sentences produced by the eighth-semester students of English Education Department of IAIN Salatiga in the Academic Year of 2015/2016 is studied by Rokhim (2016). He used descriptive qualitative method and the theory of Oluga (2010, p. 39-41). The researcher found that 87% of the students produce ambiguous sentences. It is because they do not understand verbs that can be used monotransitive and transitive. Meanwhile, the dominant cause of syntactic is ambiguous because there is the misuse of adjuncts. This is because they do not realize that the use of adjuncts can be ambiguous. Therefore, the use of adjuncts in sentences must be careful and use the information to strengthen the adjunct so that it is not ambiguous.

Structural ambiguity is also studied by Pramadwityas (2017) who analyzes structural ambiguity on the Jakarta Post headlines. This research focuses on the types of structural ambiguity and how the ambiguous headlines explained by using Stanford's typed dependency. This study used descriptive qualitative method and Lucien Tesniere's theory. She found that the Stanford type dependency can be used to analyze structural ambiguity in headlines so that an ambiguous title can have two or more representations in the same structure. In addition, the causes of the structure of the ambiguity in the headlines are different, such as noun phrase (NP), prepositional phrase (PP) attachment, and adverbial phrase (AP) attachment.

Another study about syntactic ambiguity is studied by Rohmaniah (2017) who studies about syntactic ambiguity on student's writing in State Senior High School 9 Malang. She focused on syntactic ambiguity and the role of parsing strategy for those syntactic ambiguities. It used a descriptive qualitative method and the Gorrell's theory. She found the types of syntactic ambiguity, which are regional ambiguity, onset of ambiguity and the resolution of the ambiguity in every sentence of syntactic ambiguity proposed by Gorrell's theory. Therefore, parsing is useful for differentiating the meaning of sentence ambiguity. In conclusion, the meaning of the sentence can be understood in its context.

The other previous study is by Fitri (2019) who studied lexical and syntactic ambiguity, and the dominant types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity in the headline of CNN. This study used a descriptive qualitative method and Saeed and Kreidler's theory. The researcher found four ambiguities: homonym, polysemy,

synonym, and antonym. Meanwhile, the dominant ambiguity found in this study is lexical ambiguity.

This research has similarity and difference with the previous studies. The topic of the present research has a similar topic with the previous studies that is about Semantics which focuses on ambiguity. Meanwhile, the difference is on the object and theories of the previous studies. The researcher analyzes types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity on BBC News. The theory Kreidler 2017 includes any ambiguity. The researcher only focuses on analyzing two types of ambiguity (lexical and syntactic ambiguity) on business news of BBC News.

B. Research Questions

Based on the backgound of the study, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of lexical and syntactic ambiguities found in the business news of BBC News?

2. How does BBC News apply types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity in the business news of BBC News?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the lexical and syntactic ambiguities in the business news of BBC News.

2. To describe how BBC News applies types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity in the business news of BBC News.

D. Significances of the Study

This research has both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this research is expected to provide the development of linguistics study, especially in Semantic study. The result of this research is expected to provide research about ambiguous words and sentences and also expected to add and expand knowledge about the type of lexical and syntactic ambiguity, especially in business news on BBC News. Therefore, this research can provide an overview of linguistics in general.

This research has several practical contributions about lexical and syntactic ambiguity to the readers, especially the lecturers and students of Department of English Literature, and the journalists. To the Department of English Literature lecturers, by reading this research, it is expected this research can become a reference for learning Semantics. To the Department of English Literature students, it is expected that they can enrich their knowledge about Semantics, especially in analyzing lexical and syntactic ambiguity. To the journalists, this research is expected to give them information about lexical and syntactic ambiguity, which should be avoided.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is a study on Semantics that focuses on lexical and syntactic ambiguity. Then, the limitation of this research is only analyzing types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity on BBC News. The researcher only focuses on business news of BBC News. The research only took 10 business news that the researcher considers containing lexical and syntactic ambiguity. There were three articles that were taken every week from January to March 2021.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher defines several terms used in the research.

1. Lexical ambiguity is an ambiguity that has two possible meanings in one word. This research studies about types of lexical ambiguity which are polysemy, homonymy , and figurative sense in BBC News.

2. Syntactic ambiguity is an ambiguity that occurs when a sentence or phrase has two or more meanings interpretation. This research studies about types of syntactic ambiguity which are Surface structure and Deep structure ambiguity in BBC News.

3. BBC News is an online newspaper that broadcasts news and events happening. This newspaper was founded on October 18, 1922 and was first published by John Reith and George Villiers. This broadcaster is headquartered at Broadcasting House in Westminster, London. The researcher chose BBC News as the data source to identify types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity.

G. Research Method

This research consists of several detailed descriptions of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative research design to analyze lexical and syantactical ambiguity in business news of BBC News. It is qualitative research since the data are in the form of words and sentences categorized as

lexical and syntactic ambiguity. As Patton and Cochran (2002) explain that qualitative research is characterized by an understanding of several aspects of social life and the methods that produce words as data for analysis. This is related to how to identify and analyze the text as learning data. They also said that in qualitative research, the way to interpret research data is to describe, classify, and evaluate the text. Therefore, this research uses descriptive research because the data in the forms of ambiguous words and sentences in BBC News are analyzed and described.

2. Research Instrument

According to Merriam (2009, p.xxx15), the data in qualitative research requires interpretation from the researcher herself. The main instrument of this research is the researcher herself. She collected, interpreted, analyzed and drew conclusions about types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity in business news of BBC News.

3. Data Source

The data source of the present research is business news of BBC News. There are 11 business news from January to March 2021 that were analyzed to find the data. Every month the researcher took three articles from BBC News. The titles are: Frankfurt Motor Show: Love, hate and electric cars (Leggett, 2019), Making honey without bees and milk without cows (Woollacott, 2021), Computer says go: Taking orders from an AI boss (Bloom, 2021), 'I'll buy five items and only keep one of them (Lawrie, 2021), After the first cancellation it didn't go back to normal (Mihala, 2021), Is high-speed rail travel on a track to

nowhere? (McDonald, 2021), Have Australians fallen out of love with Sydney and Melbourne? (McAuliffe, 2021), Learning to code 'will seriously change your life (Winrow, 2021), 'Interest in e-sports will only grow and grow' (Jr, 2021), and Data experts are becoming football's best signings (Harper, 2021). The data of this research are in the form of words, phrase and sentences containing lexical and syntactic ambiguity.

4. Data Collection

The data collection was done by the researcher using the following steps. Firstly, looking for the business news of BBC News in the online newspaper application. Secondly, reading the business news from January to March 2021. There are 11 business news were studied. The titles are Frankfurt Motor Show: Love, hate and electric cars, Making honey without bees and milk without cows, Computer says go: Taking orders from an AI boss, 'I'll buy five items and only keep one of them, After the first cancellation it didn't go back to normal, Learning to code 'will seriously change your life, 'Interest in e-sports will only grow and grow', 'I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow', 'The pilots forced to change career completely', 'Why your face could be set to replace your bank card', 'It is so easy to choose what voluntery work to do'. Data experts are becoming football's best signings. Finally, identifying words and sentences which have lexical and syntactic ambiguity based on the theory of Kreidler (2017).

5. Data Analysis

After collecting all the data, the researcher analyzed the data. Firstly, the researcher categorized words, phrase and sentences into types of lexical and

syntactic ambiguity based on the theory of Kreidler (2017). Secondly, the researcher analyzed the types of ambiguity (lexical and syntactic ambiguity) and how they are applied in business news of BBC News by using the theory of Kreidler (2017). Finally, the researcher drew conclusion based on the research findings.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides some theories that relate to this research which consist of Semantics, ambiguity, lexical ambiguity and syntactic ambiguity.

A. Semantics

According to Kreidler (2017, p. 3), Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages arrange and convey meaning. He also defines semantics as the systematic study of meaning that includes ambiguity and its academic reach crosses at least three disciplines: Philosophy, psychology, and linguistics. The word 'semantic' was derived from Greek, specifically "Sema," which means "sign" or "symbol," or "Semaino," which means "mark" or "symbol," or "Semaine," which has a substantive meaning. Finally, the semantic is mentioned as one of the names that can influence meaning, especially linguistic meaning. Semantics, according to Saeed (2009: p. 3), is the analysis of words in sentences. It can be deduced from some of the above definitions that semantics is the analysis of language, which is the primary focus of semantic science.

Semantics deals with the meaning of linguistic expressions. Semantics must be able to describe any language expression and define a definition depending on whether it is a property of meaning or a relation. The meaning is very complex and involves so many factors in it that the characteristics of the side of the linguistic sign must really be considered.

It can be concluded that semantics is a field of linguistics concerned with the study of meaning. The study of meaning is related to linguistic expressions so that semantics can be interpreted as the interpretation of words, phrases, and sentence structures. In this case Semantic is also defined as a branch of linguistics that plays a role in determining the understanding of readers and how readers understand the intentions of others and their interpretations.

B. Ambiguity

When reading texts containing the word ambiguity, it can be figured out what it means in that context. Without the context, all of the word's meanings will show, but people are not be able to determine which one is appropriate for that word. Multiple meanings can occur due to lexical structure or meaning connection, as in the case of the terms "bitch" and "saw." To put it another way, those phrases have a certain ring to them. Because the meaning of what is read is not always the same as what the author wants, unique writing languages frequently generate confusion. This is what leads to ambiguous interpretations.

The definition of ambiguity itself has been defined by several experts. Kreidler (2017, p.5 6) states that ambiguity is a part of language and most people are not aware of the many possible interpretations of common phrases. The majority of readers are aware of the explicit meaning but not the implicit meaning. It can be concluded that ambiguity arises because the longer forms of language contain literal and figurative meanings. Semantics is used for the theory of ambiguity in linguistic ambiguity. The use of certain words in certain ways that can cause different meanings or more than one interpretation is called ambiguity.

According to (Sannet, 2016), ambiguity is considered a sign that contains many interpretations. When the reader finds a sentence or word that contains ambiguity, the reader can actually already know what the sentence means. However, to determine the meaning of a suitable word is very difficult. As in the following example "Jane's sister will come to visit". When Jane has more than one sister, this sentence can be ambiguous.

The term 'ambiguity' always has a relationship with the meaning of a word, phrase or sentence. The meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence can have several ways of interpretation by the viewer because there is more than one meaning. According to Kempson (1997, p. 123), there is a problem in determining whether a sentence is ambiguous or not. This is due to the calculation of ambiguity. As in the end of "He has good legs". The sentence could be ambiguous or not. The word "good" can be interpreted in different ways:

1) She has healthy legs. (She has no injuries, no broken bones in her legs)

2) She has beautiful legs. (Has nice and clean legs)

In conclusion, ambiguity occurs when the reader can understand the explicit and implicit meaning of an ambiguous word or phrase in a sentence. This ambiguity can also occur because many meanings can be interpreted so that the reader has more than one interpretation. Kreidler (2017) divided ambiguity into two types which are lexical ambiguty and syntactic ambiguity.

Lexical ambiguity depends on Homonymy (senses that are not related) and polysemy has a role (sense related). The researcher made the following claims to demonstrate the link between ambiguous sentences and ambiguous words: some

phrases with ambiguous words are ambiguous, while others are not. And some phrases with no ambiguous words are ambiguous while others are not. The researcher only focused on analyzing lexical and syntactical ambiguity in the articles business of BBC News in this study.

C. Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity can also be called semantic ambiguity. According to Kreidler (2017, p. 55), lexical ambiguity occurs when words or phrases have many meanings in a sentence or speech. Lexical ambiguity can occur in two ways which are homonymy, and polysemy. According to Lyons (2006, p. 56), lexical ambiguity is lexical that occurs outside the ambiguity. It depends on the lexical differences in the two lexemes. According to Hurford and Heasley (2007, p. 135), the ambiguity resulting from words is lexical ambiguity. Not only that in the lexical ambiguity it is also assumed that there are homonyms in the pronunciation and also polysemous. As an example in the sentence, "We laugh at the colorful ball" (Kempson, 1989, p. 224). This sentence contains the lexical ambiguity of the word 'ball' which can be interpreted in several ways. First, the word 'ball' can be interpreted as an object used in a game or large formal party with dance. The conclusion from this example is the word 'ball' is ambiguous because it has more than one meaning.

The other example is *This is the good meatball*. The word 'good' can mean 'delicious or tasty'. The cause of ambiguity is the word 'good', so the ambiguity is called lexical ambiguity. Kreidler (2017, p. 52) states that there are two types of

lexical ambiguity that can be found in a word or phrase. It called as polysemy and homonymy.

1) Polysemy

According to Lyons (2006, p. 58), the polysemy is referred to a single lexeme with many meanings. In other words, the lexeme polysemy has a related meaning. For example, the word 'head' has a related meaning. When it comes to a person's head, company head, charger head and so on. (Kreidler, 2017, p. 52)

In another definition, (Cruse, 2006, p. 133) states that the word 'Yang' has more than one meaning and is considered the same word as polysemy. It takes a variety of senses for a native speaker to be able to relate in some ways.

In another sense, the word 'that' has more than one meaning and is considered the same word as polysemy. It takes a variety of senses that must be felt by native speakers in order to be connected in several ways (Cruse, 2006. p. 133). In conclusion, polysemy is a single lexeme in one language. In order to know that, it can be consider the color adjective in English. Polysemy with the type of meaning is related to the nature of color. For example, the green adjective can mean raw. This is motivated by the fact that the green color which is very much found in the fruit indicates that the fruit is still unripe. Therefore, a variant of the raw meaning appears because of the metaphor that parallels personality and development in fruit ripening. This variation in meaning is just a coincidence in the English green as it probably does not happen in any other language. However, parallels for this type of variation are absent in the case of other colored words.

Many have found that fruit is orange when ripe, orange does not mean ripe because sometimes there are fruits that are red when ripe.

2) Homonymy

Saeed (2009, p. 63) states that homonymy is defined as an ambiguous word that is not related to the phonological meaning in the same phonology but the meaning in the word may be different and be used in other contexts. According to Hurford and Heasley (2007, p. 130), homonymies are ambiguous words that are both very distinct and independent of one another. In addition, homonyms also have the same spelling and pronunciation but have different meanings (Dharmayanti, Tika, and Sudana, 2017).

According to Kreidler (2017, p. 52), homonymy is pronunciation and spelling which are identical but have no relationship in meaning relationship. It can be found in other pairs which are identical pronunciations but different spellings. The homogeneous case may very well have happened as a coincidence or a mere thought. Therefore, English also has a pair of homographs. This pair of homographs have two words that have different pronunciations and are the same in spelling.

Homonymy and polysemy are related to several senses in pronunciation. Polysemy occurs when the meanings of words are interrelated, whereas homonyms differ, for example, 'telephone' as a noun means (1) some materials, usually plastic, metal and wire, (2) an abbreviation of a means of communication. The two meanings of the word 'telephone' are related, so it is called a polysemy.

3. Literal Sense and Figurative Sense

Ambiguity also emerges because of a longer linguistic type that might have both literal and figurative meanings (Kreidler, 2017, p. 56). A phrase with many lexemes has a literal meaning, while a phrase with a single lexeme has a figurative meaning, such as idiomatic or fixed language, metaphor, and metonymy.

According to Hurford (2007, p. 329), idioms are multi-word phrases with idiosyncratic definitions of the overall meaning and are mostly difficult to ascertain, describing the speaker's meaning that cannot be interpreted from combining the literal sense use of individual terms. Therefore, idiom definitions are not completely structured. Interestingly, most idioms have the potential, albeit doubtful, of interpreting long literal compositions related to their idiomatic meaning. The intended interpretation of a word is usually determined by the context in which it is used as in the sentence "People let their hair down".

a) Literal sense: people with long hair let their hair fall over their shoulders from an up (constrained) posture.

b) Figurative sense: people's inhibitions were relaxed, and they acted less cautiously.

The people were probably getting ready to wash their heads in the literal sense. While in the idiomatic sense: At a party, people were in a relaxed mood and acted in a free and usual manner.

a. Syntactic Ambiguity

Syntactic ambiguity is an ambiguity that allows two meanings in one sentence. This is also known as grammatical and structural ambiguity. According

to Kreidler (2017, p. 169), ambiguity can be found in words, phrase, and sentences. Syntactic ambiguity is different from lexical ambiguity. Syntactic ambiguity may be in the surface structure of sentence: word can cluster together in a variety of ways. Syntactic ambiguity may also be found in the deep structure: one set of words might have many meanings, according to the rules of sentence building that allow for ellipsis, or the elimination of what is not understood.

According to Ovu (2016), syntactic ambiguity is related to the structure in sentences so that ambiguity occurs when no particular word is ambiguous. Charina (2017) states that syntactic ambiguity has no connection with the ambiguity of lexical items but comes from sentences at the syntactic level. In conclusion, syntactic ambiguity occurs when a sentence or phrase has one or more structures. For example, in the word of *black men and women* can be 1. (black men) and women, 2. black (men and women). The first bracket indicates that black only modifies men while in the second sentence black indicates modifying both. According to Kreidler (2017, p. 172), deep-structure and surface structure are two types of syntactic ambiguity as follows:

a) Surface Structure Ambiguity

Surface structure ambiguity is known on the surface string which can be marked with brackets in two different ways and one for each meaning (Prideaux and Baker, 1976, p. 2). For example "The stout doctor's wife stayed at home." Structurally this sentence is ambiguous in the word 'stout' that can modify the doctor or wife. This shows that syntactic ambiguity occurs in sentences whose word strings can be grouped in different ways. Those are "the wife of stout

doctor's" and " stout wife of the doctor." According to Kridler (2017, p. 169), surface structure ambiguity occurs when words can come together in different constructions. Surface structure ambiguity is divided into six parts: (1) constructions containing the coordinators and or, (2) a coordinate head with one modifier, (3) a complement and modifier or two complements, (4) a head with an inner modifier and an outer modifier, (5) certain function words, including not , have possible differences in scope, and (6) a head with a coordinate modifier.

b. Deep Structure Ambiguity

Deep structure ambiguity is a series of words that have more than one interpretations. This happens because of the construction of sentences involving the ellipsis and the deletion of what has been understood. For example, in the sentence, "The major ordered the police to stop drinking." The sentence means "The major ordered the police to cease drinking" or "The major ordered the police to prevent drinking". The first sentence implies that the cops had been drinking and should refrain from doing so. The noun phrase (NP) the police is the subject of both the stop and the drink in this reading's deep structural analysis. The second paraphrase is that others had been drinking and that the police's job was to keep them from doing so. The NP 'the police' is the subject of 'stop' in this second reading's deep structure analysis, while the subject of the drink is an unidentified NP such as someone or others. Kreidler (2017, p. 169) states that types of deep structure ambiguity are divided into two types:

Gerund + object or participle modifying a noun

Adjective + infinitive, tied to the subject or to complement

In conclusion, deep-structure ambiguity and surface-structure ambiguity are two types of structural ambiguity or syntactical ambiguity. Conflicting interpretations of grammatical relations in a sentence, such as subject and direct object, produce deep structural ambiguity. On the other hand, surface structural ambiguity is usually linked to the scope or groups of multiple terms.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis and discussion are presented in this chapter. The first part discusses data results and data analysis using Kreidler's ambiguity theory. While the discussion of the finding is presented in the last part.

A. Finding

The researcher found 37 data in the forms of ambiguous word, phrase, and sentence from 11 business news articles on BBC News based on Kreidler's theory to answer the research questions in Chapter I. The reseacher found three types of lexical ambiguity, namely homonymy, polysemy, and figurative sense. The number of the data is 10 data of homonymy, 8 data of polysemy, and 9 data of figurative sense.

1. Lexical Ambiguity

Based on Kreidler (2017, p. 55) lexical ambiguity is one of the types of ambiguity that can be found in words or phrases that have more than one meaning. The researcher found 27 data that show lexical ambiguity types consisting of homonymy, polysemy, and figurative sense.

a. Homonymy

According to Kreidler (2017, p. 58) homonymy is two or more forms that have some phonological in the sound but they have a different meaning and the meaning is difficult to determine. The following data are homonymy found in business articles of BBC News.

Datum 1

I have learned how to <u>survive</u> with a bow and arrow.

The word *survive* was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow* published in BBC News (25 March 2021). The word *survive* is identified as lexical ambiguity. Based on the Cambridge Dictionary, it is classified as homonymy because the word *survive* has the some phonological in the sound but different in the meaning. The word *survive* has some meanings in the Cambridge Dictionary:

1) Survive to continue to live after someone, especially in family.

2) Survive to continue to live after coming close to dying.

The explanation above shows the word *survive* has more than one interpretation. The word *survive* in the form (a) refers to someone, while in the form (b) refers to something that the human body needs. The paragraph below is the supporting paragraph to find the correct meaning of the word *survive*.

> *While I would in no way call myself a "prepper" or doomsday cultist, the sight of violent clashes on the streets last summer, and empty shelves at grocery stores, was enough to inspire me to buy a gun for safety, and learn how to use it to procure food in the wild.*
>
> *(BBC News, 25 March 2021)*

The writer explained in the paragraph above that the word *survive* in datum 1 refers to someone's safety and for someone to survive on food. Therefore, this sentence is included in the type of lexical ambiguity, which is homonym because it can be interpreted as *survive to live with family* and also *survive after near the death*. The meaning is different but the same in phonological.

Datum 2

He switched from <u>hiring</u> out his apartment on a weekly basis to now absent.

The word *hiring* was taken from the business article on BBC News entitled *After the first cancellation it didn't go back to normal* published on 4 March 2021. The word *hiring* has some meanings. It is classified as lexical ambiguity of homonymy because the phonological of the word *hiring* is the same but different in the meaning, it means "the act of starting to employ someone". The readers can interpret the word into two different ways as "hiring out his apartment" and "act to employ someone in his apartment." The phonological of this word is the same but different meaning. Therefore, the word *hiring* is identified as lexical ambiguity in homonymy. The supporting paragraph to make the meaning clearly is stated below:

> However, he says he is relieved to have some money coming in. "I'm pleased! At least some income and someone is in the apartment." In renting out his apartment, Mr. Schmidt is a member of a diverse global economic grouping known as the "sharing economy". You share something with other people, either making money or paying in the process.
>
> (BBC News, 4 March 2021)

The word *hiring* can make the reader confused. Based on the context, the word *hiring* it means "hiring apartment building." Therefore the meaning of the word *hiring* referes to apartment building not the maid in the apartment building. If the readers want to get the main message, the reader must read the whole article. It is to avoid misunderstanding.

Datum 3

Mr Marks will help <u>reinvigorate</u> a pastime that had been in sharp decline.

The word *reinvigorate* was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow* published in BBC News on 25 March 2021. The word *reinvigorate* has ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity of homonymy because the meaning of the word *reinvigorate* has different meaning but have same phonological in sound. Based on the Cambridge Dictionary *reinvigorate* means "to make someone feel healthier or energic again", "to make something stronger or more exciting or successful and et cetera. The supporting paragraph is stated below to find the meaning of the word *reinvigorate*.

> In 2016 there were 11.5 million hunters in the US, according to the most recent figures from the US Fish and Wildlife Service. This was down from 13.7 million in 2011, and the more than 17 million back in the 1980s. Reasons for the fall range from the increased popularity of vegetarian or vegan diets, to public shaming of hunters, and fewer young people taking up the hobby.

(BBC News, 25 March 2021)

The word *reinvigorate* can be interpreted "reinvigorate to feel more energic and also reinvigorate to more exciting or successful." Based on the context the word *reinvigorate* refers to something that makes people more exciting. Therefore the meaning of this word is Mr. Marks will help the hobby of young people more exicting.

Datum 4

But by <u>tailoring</u> the micro-organism carefully and choosing the right feed stocks, it's possible to create a different end product - anything from honey, to egg whites, to milk.

The word *tailoring* was taken from a BBC News business article entitled *Making honey without bees and milk without cows* published on 23 March 2021. The underlined word *tailoring* is classified as homonymy because the meaning of

the word *tailoring* is different but it has same phonological in the sound. It can be interpreted into two interpretations. Based on the Cambridge Dictionary, the word *tailoring* means "to prepare something following particular instruction" and "to adjust something to suit a particular need or situation." To find the exact meaning clearly, below is the supporting paragraph:

> However, for many, they simply don't come up to scratch in terms of flavour, texture or ease of use. But now, a number of start-up companies, like MeliBio, are looking to use fermentation to produce vegan products that are identical biologically to the real thing.
>
> (BBC News, 23 March 2021)

This word *tailoring* can be interpreted "prepare something following instruction" and "adjust something to suit to need and situation". Based on the context, the word *tailoring* means "tailoring the micro-organism carefully and choosing the right feed stocks." Therefore the meaning of this sentence is "tailoring the micro-organism to suit to need and situation."

Datum 5

They wrongly picture a robot standing over them.

The urderlined word *picture* was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *Computer says go: Taking orders from an AI boss* published on 15 February 2021. The word *picture* in Cambridge Dictionary has some meanings 'drawing or painting', 'idea on situation', and 'imagine something.' It has ambiguous meaning and is classified as lexical ambiguity in homonymy because the word *picture* has same phonological in sound but different meaning. The word *picture* in datum 5 can be interpreted as 'drawing a robot' or 'imagine a robot.' The supporting paragraph below is to find the meaning of the word *picture*:

A human mig actually favour the person who is a single parent with two children depending on his or her monthly income," she says. "Or think this other person is well-connected and will land on their feet. "Software, even if it is asked these questions, cannot hope to understand the answers in that way.

(BBC News, 15 February 2021)

The word *picture* makes the reader confused. Based on the context, the word *picture* in the pragraph refers to 'idea on situation because the human imagination that asked these questions to Software', 'cannot hope to understand the answers in that way'. Therefore the meaning of the word picture is the people imagine the idea of the situation in the robot.

Datum 6

Across in Belgium, three university <u>friends</u> launched a furniture rental business called Giotto at the start of last year, just before the pandemic hit.

The word *friends* was taken from a BBC News business article entitled *After the first cancellation it didn't go back to normal* published on 4 March 2021. The word *friend* has ambiguous meaning and it is classified as lexical ambiguity in homonymy because it has same phonological in sound but the meaning is different. In the Cambridge Dictionary, the word *friend* means 'someone who knows well', but in this sentence, the word *friends* refers to 'launched a furniture'. Therefore, the word has some meanings. The readers can interpret in different ways as three students in universities are launching a furniture rental business or the same three universities are launching a furniture rental business. The word *friend* has different meaning but related in other contexts. Therefore the meaning of the word *friends* is three students in the university launched a furniture rental business.

Datum 7

In October he got a job at a Covid-19 testing site <u>run</u> by security company G4.

The word *run* was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *The pilots forced to change career completely* published on 26 March 2021. The word *run* has ambiguous meaning. In the Cambridge Dictionary, it can be interpreted into two different ways, 'move using legs' and 'managing or operating something'.

The word *run* is classified as lexical ambiguity in homonymy because the phonological is the same but different meaning. The reader can interprete the word in two different ways such as 'run with legs' or 'managing or operating site'. Looking at from the context of the sentence, the word *run* refers to operating the sites. Therefore the meaning of the word *run* is he got a job to manage the covid-19 testing site.

Datum 8

Henan Province, says the roll out has been <u>fuelled</u> by the corona virus pandemic.

The word *fuelled* was taken from the business article on BBC News entitled *Why your face could be set to replace your bank card* published on 24 January 2021. The underlined word *fuelled* is classified as lexical ambiguity in homonymy because the meaning is different but the phonological is the same in sound. In the Oxford Dictionary, the word *fuelled* means 'something to use heat and power' or 'fuelled to idea or feeling active. The paragraph below is the supporting paragraph to make the meaning of the word *fuelled* more clearly:

The experience of Covid was huge in China in terms of bringing people into facial recognition systems," he says. He adds that the software and camera systems are so advanced that they are impossible to trick, such as by stealing someone's photograph. The technology can also differentiate between identical twins.

(BBC News, 24 January 2021)

The paragraph above gives different interpretations of the word *fuelled,* which are 'the rolls out have a power by the coronavirus pandemic' or ' the roll out of coronavirus pandemic by Henan province's ideas. It means the word *fuelled* refers to corona virus and the interpretations is Henan Province, says *the roll out has been occured by the coronavirus pandemic.* Therefore the word fuelled has different meaning but relate to other contexts.

Datum 9

The titles are Frankfurt Motor Show: <u>Love</u>, hate, and electric cars

The word *love* was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *The titles are Frankfurt Motor Show: <u>Love</u>, hate, and electric cars* published on 24 January 2021. The word *love* has as ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity as a homonym because the meaning is different but the phonological is the same in sound. The word love has similarities in homophone and homograph but it has different meaning. There are some meanings of the word *love* in the Cambridge Dictionary that can make the readers have more than one interpretation in understanding the word:

a) Love to like someone: to like another adult or have a strong feeling or person in a family

b) Love to like something: to like something very much

From the explanation mentioned above, the noun *love* can be interpreted as (a) Love to people at the motor show or (b) Love into motor and other exhibition equipment. As the result, To get the correct message, readers must read the entire text article or the main topic.

From the whole article, it was explained that the word "Love" actually means "like to something". This is proven in the sentence "*it's impossible not to be impressed by the array of awesome engineering on display*". Therefore, the meaning of this ambiguous word is "*The titles are Frankfurt Motor Show: Love (impressive motor show) hate, and electric cars*".

Datum 10

Not because it looks particularly flashy or exotic - it doesn't - but because this is the first purpose-built electric car the German giant has produced, the first fruit of a €30bn (£27bn) investment programme, designed to turn the company into a market leader in electric cars.

The word *fruit* was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *The titles are Frankfurt Motor Show: Love, hate, and electric cars* published on 24 January 2021. The word *fruit* has ambiguous meaning and some phonological in sound but they have different meaning.

The word *fruit* is classified as lexical ambiguity in homonymy because it can make multiple interpretation. In the Cambridge dictionary the word *fruit* has some meaning as follows:

    a) Fruit of plant part that can be eaten

    b) Fruit of person that is a gay man

    c) Fruit of result that works or actions or succeessfull

From the explantion above, the word *fruit* can be interpreted "fruit that plant that can be eaten", or "fruit of person that they are a gay man", "fruit of result for work and successful investment programme". Based on the context of the word fruit, the suitable meaning of this context is point c

b. Polysemy

Polysemy is a multiple meaning in a property that has a single lexeme possesses (Lyon, 2005, p.58). It is a lexical sense that refers to the same core meaning of a term but it is used in a different context. In other words, the word's core meaning is the same in all phrases. The following data are the polysemy found by the researcher:

Datum 11

After decades of decline, a <u>growing</u> number of Americans are now learning hunting skills, as writer Richard Baimbridge reports

The word *growing* was taken from BBC News business article entitled *I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow* published on 25 March 2021. The word *growing* is classified as polysemy because it has multiple meanings and used in different context. In the Cambridge Dictionary, the word *growing* is defined as 'growing in size or quantity or amount'. To find the right message more clearly the researcher cites the paragraph as follows:

> Not long ago, if someone told me they were learning to survive in the woods with a bow and arrow in case of social collapse in the US, I would've thought they were unhinged. But further statistics suggest an increasing number of people are taking those concerns seriously.

(BBC News, 25 March 2021)

The word *growing* has ambiguous meaning. Based on the context, the word *growing* refers to American's hunting skills. Therefore, the word *growing* can be interpreted as the amount of Americans who are now learning hunting skills is increasing. The meaning is different but related in other contexts.

Datum 12

This idea holds strong appeal for Steph Naylor.

The word *strong* was taken from BBC News business article entitled *I'll buy five items and only keep one of them* published on 22 March 2021. It has ambiguous meaning, the word strong is categorized as lexical ambiguity in polysemy. In the Oxford Dictionary the word *strong* means 'powerful' and 'difficult to argue'. From both of the meanings, the most suitable meaning of the word *strong* is 'powerful'. The following paragraph below can help to understand the meaning of the word *strong*.

> Rebound Returns also adds up the carbon footprint of its supply chain and passes that on to the retailer, so they can give customers the chance to make "sustainable choices" at the checkout, such as a slower delivery time, or the chance to make a charity donation.
>
> (BBC News, 22 March 2021)

Based on the context of the sentence, the idea holds strong appeal for Steph Naylor a data privacy manager from Woking, Surrey. A couple of years ago I used to do so much online shopping, to the point where I got two or three parcels every other day. The meaning indicates conceptual meaning. The word *strong* refers to 'difficult to argue', so the interpretation of the word *strong* is the idea of Rebound Returns is interesting for Stephan. Both meanings are different but they

relate each other. If the readers want to get the exact meaning of the word strong. Therefore, the readers must read the whole article more than once to avoid misunderstanding.

Datum 13

Then corona virus <u>hit</u> at the start of last year.

The word *hit* was taken from BBC News business articles entitled *After the first cancellation it didn't go back to normal* published on 4 March 2021. The underlined word *hit* has ambiguous meaning and it is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy because it has multiple meaning. The word *hit* as a verb is "to touch something" and as a noun is "negative effect on person or thing." Therefore, the word *hit* can be interpreted as "corona virus touches something at the start of the last year" and "corona virus gives a negative effect started of the last year". Below is the supporting paragraph to find the correct message from the word *hit*.

> The first Covid related cancellation was in the middle of February 2020, and it was actually the biggest reservation of the year that got canceled, for the Mobile World Congress [annual mobile phone trade show in Barcelona] a week later," Mr. Schmidt says. Then it didn't go back to normal at all."

(BBC News, 4 March 2021)

Based on the paragraph above, the word *hit* can be interpreted into two different ways but based on the context, the second meaning is 'corona virus gives a negative effect started of the last year' is suitable with the sentence. Therefore, the word *hit* belongs to polysemy because it has multiple meaning and used in different context.

Datum 14

There are problems of protection and liability," he says. "Who takes the risk for whom putting a person on a bicycle, or in a vehicle?

The word *putting* was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *After the first cancellation it didn't go back to normal* published on 4 March 2021. The word *putting* has ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy because it has multiple meaning. The readers can interpret it into two ways. It can mean 'put to move' and 'put to write'. Below is the supporting paragraph to get the main topic.

> Andy Hibbert, Karshare founder, says that while the business is still offering the free service, the commercial operation is now running parallel, and "seeing a lot of demand... as people are less comfortable taking public transport". He adds: "Karshare also operates a cleaning charter and provides all car owners with hygiene kits to ensure renters can drive with peace of mind."
>
> (BBC News, 4 March 2021)

The reader can interpret in two different ways as "move someone on a bicycle" or "write the name of person on bicycle". Based on the paragraph above, the word *putting* refers to "moving someone on a bicycle, or in a vehicle?" It means that the word *putting* has different meaning but it relates with the phonological based on the context.

Datum 15

I think my transferable skills have been recognised - attention to detail, managing big picture situations, and overseeing things from afar, as well as being comfortable with very strict rules and procedures while having to manage a team," he says.

The word *transferable* was taken from a business article entitled *The pilots forced to change career completely* published on BBC News, 26 March 2021. The underlined word *transferable* has ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical

ambiguity in polysemy because it has multiple meaning. The word *transferable* means 'move from one place or situation' and 'able to be used or legally owned by someone else'. Therefore, it can be interpreted into two different ways. The meaning can be interpreted as my skills move from one place to another place or the skills being transferable to be used by someone. Below is the supporting paragraph to find correct meaning.

> Meanwhile, one transferable skill from being in the cockpit is that the work is characterised by standard operating procedures - which means you have to know your job, learn it quickly, and work with a number of different colleagues all of the time.
>
> (BBC News, 26 March 2021)

Based on the context, the word *transferable* refers to someone. In the paragraph above the word *transferable* means that the pilot shared his experience while in the cockpit. Therefore, the word has ambiguous meaning and the sentence makes the reader confused to get the right message.

Datum 16

Despite stiff competition from a strong <u>field</u> of competitors, he and his Red Bull teammate Sebastian Job emerged victorious.

The word *field* was a business article entitled *Interest in e-sports will only grow and grow* taken from BBC News published on 15 March 2021. The word *field* has ambiguous meaning and it is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy which has multi meaning in different context. The word *field* explains about 'field of competitors'. In the Cambridge Dictionary, the word *field* means 'an area for plane to take off', 'an area to competitors', and 'area for study an activity'. The supporting paragraph below is to get the right message.

Only they weren't really at the race track in Sao Paulo back in November. No-one was. Carroll was back in the UK, plying his trade in the competitive world of e-sports. A professional e-sports race car driver, he pocketed $1,200 (£860) for the win. Even before Covid-19 arrived, the world of competitive e-sports had built up huge viewer numbers, with people watching events on their computers around the world.

(BBC News, 15 March 2021)

The paragraph above shows that the word *field* refers to competition in trade in the world of e-sports. Based on the context, the word *field* has a multiple meaning but used in different context. Therefore, the meaning of the word *field* is despite stiff competition from a strong area of competitors, he and his Red Bull teammate Sebastian Job emerged victorious.

Datum 17

Covid pushed me to do that sooner, and it gave me the time to go out and start hunting.

The word *pushed* was taken from a business article entitled *I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow* published on BBC News, 25 March 2021. The underlined word has an ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy because it has multiple meaning…….. In the Cambridge Dictionary the word *pushed* can be interpreted in three different ways: 'use pressure', 'move with force', and 'persuade with force'. It can be interpreted in three different ways. The first interpretation is Covid pressure me to do that sooner, and it gave me the time to go out and start hunting. The second interpretation is Covid with force moving me to do that sooner, and it gave me the time to go out and start hunting and the last interpretation is Covid persuades me to do that sooner, and it gave me the time to go out and start hunting.

The meaning of the word *pushed* is different but it related in meaning to another context. Below is the supporting paragraph to find the right interpretations more clearly.

> As far as the food supply system breaking down, I definitely think it's possible in a bigger crisis. So I think it's good to know how to hunt, and get your own food and preserve it properly." Meanwhile, far across the country in the remote desert canyons of Utah, Boulder Outdoor Survival School master instructor Jeremy Thomas reports that enrolment is up five-fold since 2019.

(BBC News, 25 March 2021)

Having vocabulary unpopular make the reader can interpret in different ways. Based on the paragraph above the word pushed means that 'covid with force moving me to do that sooner, and it gave me the time to go out and start hunting.'

Datum 18

But if you <u>get out</u> into the wild, and practice those skills, they come back to you.

The phrase *gets out* was taken from a business article entitled *I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow* published on BBC News online, 25 March 2021. The phrase is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy because it has multiple meaning. In the Cambridge Dictionary, the phrase *get out* means:

a) get out to leave

b) get out to visit the place

c) get out to become known

The interpretation of the phrase get out is different because the meaning of the phrase *get out* is different but still relate in another context. The first interpretation can be "you leave into the wild, and practice those skills, they come

back to you" or "you visit into the wild, and practice those skills, they come back to you" or "you became known into the wild, and practice those skills, they come back to you." Below is the supporting paragraph to make the message more clearly.

> Mr. Thomas believes the surge in interest since Covid-19 is two-fold. "Part of it is people wanting to get outdoors after being stuck inside," he says. And part of it is a reaction to the instability happening in the world today. We all have ancient skills as humans that have atrophied over time because we don't use them anymore.

<div align="right">(BBC News, 25 March 2021)</div>

From the explanation of the paragraph above, the phrase *get out* refers to 'become known' because the paragraph above clarifies that the exact meaning is Mr. Thomas gets out into the wild to restore and develop Mr. Thomas's skills again.

c. Literal and Figurative Sense

According to Kreidler (2017, p. 56), ambiguity arises when a lengthier language construct contains both a literal and figurative connotation. The literal sense is a phrase made up of some lexemes, while the figurative sense is made up of just one. The example of figurative sense as follows, the data found of figurative sense is 9:

Datum 19

Despite his wife's dismay, he taught himself to hunt with guns and crossbows, learned how to field <u>dress</u> deer, and even purchased hunting land.

The word *dress* was taken from a business article entitled *I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow* published on BBC News, 25 March 2021. The word *dress* is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense. It has

ambiguous meaning because it can make the readers can be interpreted in literal sense as "learned how to field dress deer". Below is the supporting paragraph to support the interpretation.

> Despite his wife's dismay, he taught himself to hunt with guns and crossbows, learned how to field dress deer, and even purchased hunting land. While he says the possibility of the food supply chain breaking down was part of the consideration, he's more interested in ethical meat harvesting and wildlife conservation.
>
> (BBC News, 25 March 2021)

In the paragraph above, the researcher found the supporting sentence is *"he's more interested in ethical meat harvesting"*. The word *dress* means "ethical venison harvest". The word *dress* can be interpreted in two different ways as follows:

a) Literal sense: field dress deer

b) Figurative sense: ethical venison harvest

From the explanation above, the word *dress* has different interpretation. Therefore in order to identify the main topic, the readers must read the entire article.

Datum 20

Computer <u>says</u> go: Taking orders from an AI boss.

The word *says* was taken from a business article entitled *Computer <u>says</u> go: Taking orders from an AI boss* published on BBC News, 15 February 2021. The word *says* is classified as a figurative sense because the meaning of the word *says* used a more abstract and imaginative meaning. It can be interpreted into two different ways, literal meaning and figurative meaning. Therefore, the word *says* has ambiguous meaning. The reader can make the interpretation as literal sense

"Computer says go". The meaning of the word *says* sound unusual. The following is supporting paragraph to get the right message.

> If your first thought upon reading that sentence was "well it would be an improvement on my current human one," you wouldn't be alone. After all, an artificial intelligence (AI) software system might be better able to organise the staff rota without messing up your holidays.
>
> (BBC News, 15 February 2021)

The paragraph above explains that "computer says go" means that system might be better than human. Therefore, the word *says* has figurative meaning.

a) Literal sense: Computer says go*: Taking orders from an AI boss*

b) Figurative sense: The computer takes over boss AI to manage the staff

From the explanation above the word *says* leads to different interpretations. If the readers want to get the exact meaning, they must read the whole article not only the headline.

Datum 21

While other people do <u>dry </u>January, Susie Ramroop normally practises "dry spending" at the start of the year, and makes sure she doesn't make any unnecessary purchases.

The word *dry* was taken from a business article entitled *I'll buy five items and only keep one of them* published on BBC News, 22 March 2021. The word *dry* is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative meaning because the meaning of the word *dry* is more abstract and imaginative. It means 'remove water'. The word *dry* has an ambiguous meaning. It can be interpreted as literal meaning "other people do dry January". The meaning is not relevant with the context.

Therefore, to find the main topic, the readers must read the whole article. The following is supporting sentence to get the right interpretation:

> Susie Ramroop normally practises "dry spending" at the start of the year, and makes sure she doesn't make any unnecessary purchases.

<div align="right">(BBC News, 22 March 2021)</div>

The sentence above relates to the word *dry* January. It means that there is no income in January, so you have to save expenses.

The explanation above shows that the word *dry* has two meanings in literal sense and figurative sense:

    a) Literal sense: dry January

    b) Figurative sense: No earnings in January

The difficult vocabulary makes the reader cannot understand the right meaning of the sentence. Therefore, the readers must read the whole article to avoid misunderstanding.

Datum 22

At the girls' school there was IT whereas the boys' school had an actual computing course, even though they were under the same <u>umbrella</u>, so I moved over to the boys' school to do it," Hannah says.

The word *umbrella* was taken from a business article entitled *Learning to code 'will seriously change your life* published on BBC News, 26 March 2021. The word *umbrella* is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense because the meaning is more abstract and imaginative. It has ambiguous meaning. It can be interpreted into two ways:

    a) Device to protection from the rain

b) Something that includes or represents a group or range of similar things

From the explanation above, the word *umbrella* can be interpreted in different ways. In (a) the word *umbrella* means "they were in the same umbrella when it rained", while in (b) the word *umbrella* means "that they were in one group". Based on the context, the interpretation of the word *umbrella* is more suitable in point (b) "they were in the same group at the school". Therefore, the readers must read the whole article to get the exact message.

Datum 23

Ultimately, whatever path taken into the industry, demonstrating a <u>clear</u> interest and passion for coding and programming must shine through.

The word *clear* was taken from a business articles entitled *Learning to code 'will seriously change your life* published on BBC News, 26 March 2021. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense because the meaning of the word *clear* is abstract and imaginative.

The word *clear* in the sentence makes the readers confused and it has ambiguous meaning. It can be interpreted into literal meaning "clear interest" and can be interpreted in differents ways as follows:

a) Literal sense: clear interest

b) Figurative sense: is not interesting

If the readers used the interpreted clear interest as literal meaning the vocabulary sound unusual. Therefore, the readers must read the whole paragraph or read the main topic to get the right message.

Datum 24

Volunteering gave me a concrete way of contributing to <u>fight</u> Covid-19 and give back to society.

The word *fight* was taken from a business article entitled *It is so easy to choose what voluntary work to do* published on BBC News, 26 March 2021. The word *fight* is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense because the meaning has more abstract and imaginative. In the Cambridge Dictionary, the word *fight* means "an argument or an occasion when someone uses physical force to try to defeat someone", and the Oxford Dictionary also defines that the word *fight* means "ability to keep fighting of something". Both meanings have different meaning but they relate. Below is the supporting sentenceto find the correct message from the word fight.

> Like many other people, Danielle Smissaert has done voluntary work during the pandemic. When not in her day job for a Dutch bank, the 35-year-old has been part of a team that delivers groceries to people isolating at home in Amsterdam.

(BBC News, 26 March 2021)

From the explanation above the word *fight* has ambiguous meaning. Based on the context, the most suitable meaning is the second meaning "fighting for volunteer healthcare of Covid-19". The meaning is different from literal meaning but it relates in the other context.

Datum 25

Online platform Github is particularly popular among employers. It's like a <u>portfolio</u> for photography

The word *portfolio* was taken from a business article entitled *Learning to code 'will seriously change your life* published on BBC News, 26 March 2021. The word *portfolio* has ambiguous meaning and it is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense because the meaning has more abstract and imaginative meaning In the Cambridge Dictionary, the word *portfolio* means "large for drawing, document, et cetera" and "a range of investments held by a person or organization." It can be interpreted as literal "portfolio for photography". The word *portfolio* can be interpreted into two different ways, as follows:

a) Literal sense: large drawing for photography

b) Figurative sense: popular in all circles

Below is the supporting paragraph to make the meaning more clearly.

> Even if you're not heavily involved in the development of the product itself that you pitch at the end, there are just so many skills that you can take away," she says. Having a public profile to highlight your work can also help when applying for roles.
>
> (BBC News, 26 March 2021)

The explanation above has two meanings: (a) the large online platform for photography. The meaning sounds unusual and makes the reader confused. While in the form (b) online platform is well known in various circles of companies. Based on the context the word *portfolio* refers to the word 'popular'. The suitable meaning of this sentence is the second meaning. The meaning is different but it relates to other contexts.

Datum 26

Ling is far from happy about the roll out of the technology

The word *far* was taken from a business article entitled *Why your face could be set to replace your bank card* published on BBC News, 24 January 2021. The word *far* has ambiguous meaning. In the Cambridge Dictionary, it means 'a great distance in space and amount'. To get the correct message the researcher includes a supporting paragraph.

> "Tech is like a tide," she says. "There's no way you can swim against it. But I also want to make a stand of some kind, for as long as I'm able to do so." If technology in general is indeed a tide, then the rollout of facial recognition payment technology in China is something of a tsunami.
>
> (BBC News, 24 January 2021)

From the paragraph above, the reader can interpreted into two different ways. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense. The reader can interpret into two different ways as follows:

a)   Literal sense: Ling is far fom happy..

b)   Figurative sense: Ling is not happy

From the explaanation, the form (a) has a meaning that Ling is far from happy. It can make the reader confused because the meaning of the word *far* does not relate to the context. The form (b) has a meaning that Ling is not happy. Therefore, the interpretation of the meaning more relates to the second meaning. To avoid missunderstanding the reader must read the article more detail or read the whole article more than time.

Datum 27

Apparently will do everything for you except <u>brush</u> your teeth.

The word *brush* was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *The titles are Frankfurt Motor Show: <u>Love</u>, hate, and electric cars* published on 24 January 2021. The word *brush* is identified as ambiguous meaning because the meaning has abstract and imaginative meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in the figurative sense of simile. The word *brush* has one meaning itself. It is classified as idiomatic on simile. If the readers only have basic skills in idioms, they will have a different interpretation. The readers can interpret the literal sense as *Manufacturers will do everything for exhibition visitors except brush their teeth*. The interpretation sounds strange and has no connection with the previous word or sentence.

The word *brush* has meaning in literal and figurative:

a) The manufacturers will do everything except brush their teeth (Literal sense)

b) The manufacturers prepare everything for the exhibition until spending a fortune just to impress the visitors (Figurative sense)

The choice of words that are idioms often confuses the reader and it is difficult to determine the true interpretation of this word. To get the right message, the readers must read the entire text article or it can be read more than once. It aims to avoid misunderstanding of readers.

2. Syntactic Ambiguity

Syntactic ambiguity is an ambiguity that occurs when a sentence or phrase has two or more meanings of interpretation. The researcher found 10 ambiguity types. The researcher found 7 data classified as syntactic ambiguity in a coordinate head with one modifier and 3 data in a head with an inner modifier and outer modifier.

a. Surface Structure Ambiguity

Surface structural ambiguity refers to the words that can be grouped together in a variety of ways. The following are the several forms of surface structure:

1) A coordinate head with one modifier

A coordinate head is made up of two words that are linked together by the conjunction 'and'. Because there are certain additions changed before or after it, the sentence or phrase will be confusing. The researcher found ambiguous phrases in a sort of coordinate with one modifier.

Datum 1

After panic buying caused severe ammunition shortages across the country, I then went a step further, <u>learning to track and hunt game bow</u> and arrow, and process meat in the field.

The urderlined phrase was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow* published on BBC News, 25 March, 2021. The phrase is ambiguous and classified as syntactic ambiguity because it has more than one meaning. The cause of syntactic

ambiguity is two words coordinated by conjunction 'and'. The sentence can be interpreted in two different ways:

a) (learning to) track and hunt game bow

b) (learning to track) and hunt game bow.

In point (a), the phrase "track and hunt game" is as the coordinate head with on modifier 'learning'. The construction of 'learning to track and hunt game bow' means both track and hunt game bow are learning. Therefore, the interpretation of this sentence is "learning track and learning hunt game bow". The structure in point (b), the word *learning* only modifies the word *track*. Therefore, the sentence can be interpreted as "learning to track and hunt game bow". The phrase makes the readers have more than one interpretation. Therefore, the readers must read the whole article or search the main topic to avoid misunderstanding.

Datum 2

London-based start-up <u>developing milk and cheese</u> through yeast fermentation

The urderlined phrase was taken from business article on BBC News entitled *Making honey without bees and milk without cows* published on BBC News, 22 March 2021. The phrase "developing milk and cheese" is classified as syntactic ambiguity in two words coordinated by conjunction 'and' and can be interpreted in two different ways:

a) (developing) milk and cheese

b) (developing milk) and cheese

In the form (a), the phrase "milk and cheese" is a coordinate head and it modifiers the word *developing*. The phrase "developing milk and cheese" means

"both milk and chesee are developing." Therefore, the interpretations of this phrase are "developing milk" and "developing chesee". While in the form (b), the word *developing* only modifies "milk" and the interpretation is "only developing milk and cheese."

Datum 3

There are <u>problems of protection and liability.</u>

The phrase was taken from a business article entitled *After the first cancellation it didn't go back to normal published* on BBC News 4 March 2021. The underlined phrase is classified as syntactic ambiguity in two words coordinated with the conjuction "and". The sentence has ambiguous meaning because it can be interpreted into two different ways.

a) {problems} of protection and liability

b) {problems of protection} and liability

In the point (a), the phrase *protection and liability* is a head coordinated with modifier the word *problems.* The contruction of ths sentence means that both protection and liability are problems. Therefore, the interpretation of this sentence are "problems of protection and liability problems". While in the form (b), the word *problem* only modifies the word *protection* and the interpretation of this phrase is "liability and problems of protection".

Datum 4

It is a bit of a minefield given the <u>blurring AI and human boss</u> decision making.

The phrase was taken from a business article entitled *Computer says go: Taking Orders from an AI Boss* published on BBC News, 15 February 2021. The underlined phrase is classified as syntactic ambiguity in two words coordinated with conjunction 'and', and it can be interpreted into some ways as follows:

a) {blurring} AI and human boss

b) {blurring AI} and human

The phrase *blurring AI and human boss* has some interpretations. The form (a) {blurring} AI and human boss means that AI and human boss is coordinated head on modifying the word *blurring*. Therefore both blurring AI and blurring boss are human. While in the form (b), the word *blurring* only modifying AI. Therefore, the interpretation of the brackets (b) is "human boss" and "blurring AI." The phrase makes the readers confused what the exact meaning is and causes different interpretation.

Datum 5

Founded in 2016 by three student friends, its website and app matches people skills and interests with volunteering tasks and causes, and allows them to volunteer for short periods of time rather than have to make long-term commitments.

The phrase was taken from a business article entitled *It is so easy to choose what voluntary work to do* published on BBC News, 28 March 2021. The underlined phrase has ambiguous meaning and it is classified as syntactic ambiguity in two words coordinated head with conjunction 'and'. It can be interpreted into some ways as follows:

a) {people} {skills and interest}

b) {people skills} and interest

The phrase "skills and interest" is as the coordinated head with modifier the word 'people'. The interpretation of form (a) is "people skill and interest" means that both skills and interest refers to 'people.' While in point (b) the word 'people' only modifies skills. Therefore, the interpretations of this phrase is "interest and people's skills."

Datum 6

"It makes you appreciate the commonalities, the things that you can relate to with people from different <u>backgrounds and political views</u>," he says.

The underlined phrase was taken from a business article entitled *I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow* published on BBC News, 25 March 2021. The phrase has an ambiguous meaning because it has more than one meaning. It is classified as syntactic ambiguity in surface structure because it has two words that arecoordinated with one modifier. The syntactic ambiguity occurs in two words coordinated with conjunction 'and'. This sentence contains backgrounds and political views. It has more than one constructions and can be interpreted in two different ways:

      a)   {backgrounds and political} {views}

      b)   {backgrounds} and {political views}

Based on the explanation above in the form (a), the word *backgrounds* and *political* as the coordinate head with one modifier are 'views'. It means that both backgrounds and political are views. Therefore, the interpretation of the sentence above are "you appreciate to people in different backgrounds and political views". Meanwhile, in the form (b) the word views only modifies "political not for

background," it means "appreciate people in different political views and background".

Having more than one interpretation makes the readers confused. Based the context of sentence above, it is clear that the writer's message in the structure (b) that is "It makes you appreciate the commonalities, the things that you can relate to with people from different political views and backgrounds."

Datum 7

He organises <u>grocery and prescription deliveries</u>, dog walking, and social chats for those in need via the website, which is run by local charity Spark Somerset.

The phrase was taken from a business article entitled *It is so easy to choose what voluntary work to do* published on BBC News, 28 March 2021. The phrase has an ambiguous meaning and it is classified as syntactic ambiguity because it has more than one interpretation. The ambiguity occurs in two coordinated with conjunction 'and'. The readers can interpret the phrase 'grocery' and 'prescription deliveries' in two different ways:

> a) {grocery and prescription} {deliveries}
>
> b) {grocery deliveries } and {prescription }

In form (a) the phrase "grocery and prescription" is a coordinated head with one modifier *deliveries.* The interpretation is "both grocery and prescription are deliveries", so "He organises grocery and prescription deliveries, dog walking, and social chats for those in need via the website, which is run by local charity Spark Somerset." While in form (b) the word *deliveries* only modifies grocery. Therefore, the word can be interpreted as "He organises grocery deliveries and

prescription, dog walking, and social chats for those in need via the website, which is run by local charity Spark Somerset".

Based on the context, the sentence has more than one interpretation, but the suitable meaning in the structure (b) is "He organizes grocery deliveries and prescription, dog walking, and social chats for those in need via the website, which is run by local charity Spark Somerset". The right message can be found if the readers read the article more detail or more than one time to avoid misunderstanding.

1)   A head with an inner modifier and outer modifier

The researcher also found an ambiguous surface structure in the form of a head with an inner and outer modifier.

Datum 8

I think my transferable skills have been recognised - attention to detail<u>, managing big picture situations,</u> and overseeing things from afar, as well as being comfortable with very strict rules and procedures while having to manage a team," he says.

The urderlined phrase was taken from a business article on BBC News entitled *The pilots forced to change career completely* published on BBC News, 26 March 2021. The underline noun phrase has ambiguous meaning. It is classified as syntactic ambiguity because it has more than one interpretation. The noun phrase consists of a head with an inner modifier and also outer modifier. It has more than one construction and can be interpreted in two different ways:

a) {big} {picture situations}

b) {big picture} {situations}

The first brackets (a) can be interpreted that there is situations of picture which is big. The head is 'big' and modified by inner modifier "picture situations". The meaning becomes "the picture of situation is big." The outer modifier 'big' explains that situations of picture are big. While point (b) means the situations of big picture. The head 'situations' is modified by a modifier 'big picture'. It means the interpretations becomes "big picture of situations". Then, the noun phrase 'big picture'modifies the word "situations" and the meaning of picture is big with situations.

Datum 9

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (Peta), the <u>*world's largest animal*</u> *rights organization, says that hunting is an "unnecessary, violent form of 'entertainment' [that] rips animal families apart".*

The sentence was taken from a business article entitled *I have learned how to survive with a bow and arrow* published on BBC News, 25 March 2021. The underlined phrase is classified as syntactic ambiguity because it has more than one interpretation. It has ambiguous meaning because it has more than one sentence contruction, as follows:

    a) World's largest(animal)

    b) World's (largest animal)

The form (a) means the world's largest has animal. The head 'animal' is modified by inner modifier "largest" and the outer modifier "world". It means the animal in the world's largest. The form (b) means the largest animal of the world because *the world's* is as a head and *the largest* as inner modifier and *animal* as an outer modifier.

Datum 10

I could help her receive her <u>children's school vouchers</u> by mail," she says.

The underlined phrase was taken from a business article entitled *It is so easy to choose what voluntary work to do* published on BBC News, 28 March 2021. The underlined phrase has ambiguous meaning. It is classified as syntactic ambiguity because it has more than one interpretation. The ambiguity occurs in a head with an inner modifier and outer modifier. Having more than one sentence construction makes the readers can interpret the phrase in two different ways.

      a) {children's school} {vouchers}

      b) {children's} {school vouchers}

The form (a) explains that the children's school has vouchers. The phrase has ambiguous meaning because the head "vouchers" is modified by inner modifier "school" and the outer "children's." Therefore, the interpretation is vouchers from children's school. Meanwhile, the form (b) has meaning that school voucher obtained by children. It means that the word children's as a head and the inner modifier is 'school' and the outer modifier is 'voucher'. Therefore, the sentence has more than one interpretation and can make the readers confused to get the right message.

B. Discussion

The researcher found 37 data in 11 news of business articles on BBC News which have ambiguous meaning. Based on the data analysis, the researcher found lexical ambiguity is 27 data and syntactic ambiguity is 10 data. Therefore, lexical ambiguity is mostly found rather than syntactic ambiguity.

1. Lexical ambiguity

The finding shows that the text in the business news articles on the BBC mostly has an ambiguous meaning. Words selected in the business articles make the different interpretations of the readers. The selected business news on the BBC has a lot of multi-meaning vocabulary. Therefore, the reader's misunderstanding is influenced by the meaning of the vocabulary that was previously known by the reader. Data 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 are classified as plysemy because there are words which have the same basic meaning, but they occur in different context. The reseracher also found the words which are classified as homonymy. They are data 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Those data are classified as homonymy because the words have different meaning but the same phonological in another context. Meanwhile, data 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 are classified as literal and figurative sense. The researcher found literal sense in data 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 because their meaning is not relevant with the context. The figurative sense was found in data 19, 20, and 21 because the words in the articles refers to something that is different with literal definition.

2. Syntactic Ambiguity

The researcher found type of syntactic ambiguity that is surface structure. The surface structure occurs in two words that are coordinated by conjunction 'and', such as in data 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and a head with inner modifier and outer modifier, such as in data 8, 9 and 10.

Syntactic ambiguity has ambiguous meanings that occur in sentences. In determining the exact meaning, the readers must look at the context of the

sentence first to avoid syntactic ambiguity. It is important in analyzing syntactic ambiguity data. Besides, the syntactic ambiguity also occurs when punctuation is missing. For example in datum 1, it can be divided into two different interpretations "track and hunt game bow are learning", or "learning to track and hunt game bow". This sentence has an ambiguous meaning because there are missing punctuation, such as "learning to track, and hunt game bow" or "both track and hunt game bow are learning." Therefore, the sentence makes the readers difficult to get the exact meaning and the writer must be clear in written punctuation in the business articles.

The readers must look at the context to analyze data of syntactic ambiguity. When analyzing each datum of syntactical ambiguity in the context, it is crucial to consider the context of the phrase. The readers would be unable to discern the appropriate meaning of the word without considering the context. On the other hand, the readers will get an unclear term as a result of missing punctuation.

The researcher also found that there are factors that affect the difficulty in understanding words or phrases. Syntactic ambiguity occurs when punctuation is lost. Therefore, the reader finds it difficult to determine the exact meaning. While the dominant of lexical ambiguity occurs because the use of words or phrases in the article has multiple meanings and the selection of vocabulary is not appropriate, therefore, the sounds are unusual. In the example "other people do dry January" the use of the word *dry* in the sentence creates a double meaning and imagination that makes the reader have different interpretations.

The result of this research has similarity and difference with the previous studies. This research finding had similar finding with Rokhim (2016) who analyzed structural ambiguity in sentences produced by the Eighth-Semester students of English Education Department of IAIN Salatiga in the Academic Year of 2015/2016. He also found that the factor of ambiguity is due to the loss of punctuation. Meanwhile, the finding of this research had a different result with Fitri (2019) who analyzed types of lexical and syntactic ambiguity in the headline of CNN using two theories by Saeed and Kreidler. She found four types of lexical ambiguity, namely polysemy, homonymy, antonymy, and synonym. Besides, she also found two types of syntactic ambiguity as surface and deep structure. While in this research, the researcher only uses the theory of Kreidler (2017) and she found three types of lexical ambiguity in business articles on BBC News, namely polysemy, homonymy, and figurative sense. She also found one type of syntactic ambiguity as surface structure in a head with inner modifier and outer modifier and also two words that are coordinated by conjunction "and".

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Following the presentation of the findings and discussion in the previous chapter about the ambiguous meaning in business articles of BBC news online, this chapter is about the conclusion that becomes the response to the research questions. It is followed by a suggestion to give some recommendations to further research in the same areas.

A. Conclusion

Ambiguity arises when a word, phrase, or sentence has two or more alternative meanings, and the reader is unable to discern which one is the most accurate. The uncertainty is usually encountered in spoken or written communication. The unclear news will leave readers perplexed as to what the message means. If a text contains several meanings, it may lead to confusion for readers.

Kreidler's theory states that ambiguity may be categorized into two forms which are lexical ambiguity, and syntactical ambiguity. When one word has many meanings, it is called lexical ambiguity, while syntactical ambiguity arises when a phrase or sentence has many structures.

This research shows that there were 37 data in 11 business articles on BBC News that had ambiguous meanings. The researcher found that 27 words were lexically ambiguous, while 9 phrases and 1 sentence were syntactically

ambiguous. They consist of three types of lexical ambiguity, namely homonymy, polysemy, and figurative sense. The number of the data found is 10 data of homonymy, 8 data of polysemy, and 9 data of figurative sense. Whereas the other 10 data were syntactically ambiguous.

The researcher found syntactic ambiguity that is surface structure. The surface structure occurs in two words that are coordinated by conjunction 'and', such as in datum 1 until datum 7, and a head with inner modifier and outer modifier, such as in datum 8 until datum 10. The total of syntactic ambiguity was 10 identified as two words that are coordinated by conjunction 'and' was 7 sentences, and a head with inner modifier and outer modifier was 3 sentences. Therefore, lexical ambiguity was found more than syntactic ambiguity in the business articles of BBC News.

The researcher discovered two types of ambiguities based on the findings and discussion: lexical ambiguity, and syntactical ambiguity. The research found that lexical ambiguity caused by figurative sense and homonymy is dominated. As a result, it may be inferred that there is a great deal of uncertainty in business news. Therefore, the readers need to understand the entire news context to gain an accurate interpretation to prevent misunderstandings. The lexical ambiguity can be disambiguated by paraphrasing the sentence or selecting a specific word, and the syntactical ambiguity can disambiguate by "adding punctuation."

B. Suggestion

Ambiguity analysis is a semantics study that is interested to discuss. It provides the readers with a deep understanding to know how ambiguity is found

in business articles. Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher would like to provide recommendations for linguistics students, journalists, and other researchers.

The researcher suggests to linguistics students to learn more about linguistics, particularly ambiguity because some articles still use a lot of ambiguous vocabulary. Therefore. It makes the reader confused and there is a misunderstanding of meaning.

The researcher gives some recommendations to other researchers. They can concentrate on a single sort of ambiguity or employ the other ambiguity theories. Furthermore, they can also analyze other fields that may include ambiguity, such as news with a certain theme, formal speeches or news headlines with many themes, such as economic difficulties or sports news, and so on.

The researcher suggests that journalists write the articles that are easy to understand by the readers and should not use lexical and syntactic ambiguity. This is to avoid misunderstanding.

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CURICULUM VITAE

Nur Jannah was born in Madura on Juny 28, 1999. She graduated from MA Al- Majidiyah in 2017. During her study at senior high school, she actively participated in OSIS as the secretary. She started her higher education in 2017 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2021. During her study at the university, she joined a volunteer organization called KSR-PMI.

APPENDIX 1

TABLE OF DATA CLASSIFICATION OF
LEXICAL AMBIGUITY

No	Data	Lexical Ambiguity		
		Polysemy	Homonymy	Literal and figurative
1	I have learned how to <u>survive</u> with a bow and arrow.		✓	
2	He switched from <u>hiring</u> out his apartment on a weekly basis to now absent.		✓	
3	Mr Marks will help <u>reinvigorate</u> a pastime that had been in sharp decline.		✓	
4	But by <u>tailoring</u> the micro-organism carefully and choosing the right feed stocks, it's possible to create a different end product - anything from honey, to egg whites, to milk.		✓	
5	They wrongly <u>picture</u> a robot standing over them.		✓	
6	Across in Belgium, three university <u>friends</u> launched a furniture rental business called Giotto at the start of last year, just before the pandemic hit.		✓	

7	In October he got a job at a Covid-19 testing site <u>run</u> by security company G4.		✓	
8	Henan Province, says the roll out has been <u>fuelled</u> by the coronavirus pandemic.		✓	
9	"The titles are Frankfurt Motor Show: <u>Love</u>, hate, and electric cars"		✓	
10	Not because it looks particularly flashy or exotic - it doesn't - but because this is the first purpose-built electric car the German giant has produced, the first fruit of a €30bn (£27bn) investment programme, designed to turn the company into a market leader in electric cars.		✓	
11	After decades of decline, a <u>growing</u> number of Americans are now learning hunting skills, as writer Richard Baimbridge reports	✓		
12	This idea hold<u>s strong</u> appeal for Steph Naylor.	✓		
13	Then corona virus <u>hit</u> at the start of last year.	✓		
14	There are problems of protection and liability," he says. "Who takes the risk for whom <u>putting</u> a person on a	✓		

	bicycle, or in a vehicle?			
15	I think my <u>transferable</u> skills have been recognised - attention to detail, managing big picture situations, and overseeing things from afar, as well as being comfortable with very strict rules and procedures while having to manage a team," he says.	✓		
16	Despite stiff competition from a strong <u>field</u> of competitors, he and his Red Bull teammate Sebastian Job emerged victorious.	✓		
17	Covid <u>pushed</u> me to do that sooner, and it gave me the time to go out and start hunting.	✓		
18	But if you <u>get out</u> into the wild, and practice those skills, they come back to you."	✓		
19	Despite his wife's dismay, he taught himself to hunt with guns and crossbows, learned how to field <u>dress</u> deer, and even purchased hunting land.			✓
20	Computer <u>says</u> go: Taking orders from an AI boss			✓
21	While other people do <u>dry</u> January, Susie Ramroop normally practises "dry			✓

	spending" at the start of the year, and makes sure she doesn't make any unnecessary purchases.			
22	At the girls' school there was IT whereas the boys' school had an actual computing course, even though they were under the same <u>umbrella</u>, so I moved over to the boys' school to do it," Hannah says.			✓
23	Ultimately, whatever path taken into the industry, demonstrating a <u>clear</u> interest and passion for coding and programming must shine through.			✓
24	Volunteering gave me a concrete way of contributing to <u>fight</u> Covid-19 and give back to society.			✓
25	Online platform Github is particularly popular among employers. It's like a <u>portfolio</u> for photography			✓
26	Ling is <u>far</u> from happy about the roll out of the technology			✓
27	"Apparently will do everything for you except <u>brush</u> your teeth"			✓

APPENDIX 2

TABLE OF DATA CLASSIFICATION OF
SYNTACTIC AMBIGUITY

No	Data	Syntactic Ambiguity	
		Surface Structure	
		two words that are coordinated by conjunction "and"	A head with inner modifier and outer modifier
1	After panic buying caused severe ammunition shortages across the country, I then went a step further, <u>learning to track and hunt game bow</u> and arrow, and process meat in the field.	✓	
2	London-based start-up <u>developing milk and cheese</u> through yeast fermentation	✓	
3	There are <u>problems of protection and liability.</u>	✓	
4	It is a bit of a minefield given the <u>blurring AI and human boss</u> decision making.	✓	
5	Founded in 2016 by three student friends, its website and app matches <u>people skills and interests</u> with volunteering tasks and causes, and allows them to volunteer for short periods of time rather than have to make long-term commitments.	✓	
6	"It makes you appreciate the	✓	

	commonalities, the things that you can relate to with people from different backgrounds and political views," he says.		
7	He organises grocery and prescription deliveries, dog walking, and social chats for those in need via the website, which is run by local charity Spark Somerset.	✓	
8	I think my transferable skills have been recognised - attention to detail, managing big picture situations, and overseeing things from afar, as well as being comfortable with very strict rules and procedures while having to manage a team," he says.		✓
9	People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (Peta), the world's largest animal rights organization, says that hunting is an "unnecessary, violent form of 'entertainment' [that] rips animal families apart".		✓
10	I could help her receive her children's school vouchers by mail," she says		✓