

**LOGICAL FALLACY FOUND IN THE POLITIC COLUMN
OF BBC NEWS ONLINE MAGAZINE: SYNTACTICAL AND
LEXICAL AMBIGUITIES**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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THESIS

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In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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MALANG
2023**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Logical Fallacy Found in The Politic Column of BBC News Online Magazine: Syntactical and Lexical Ambiguities**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 10 May 2023

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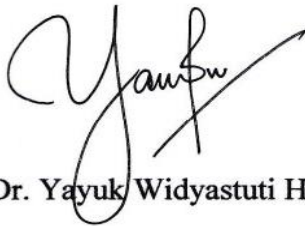
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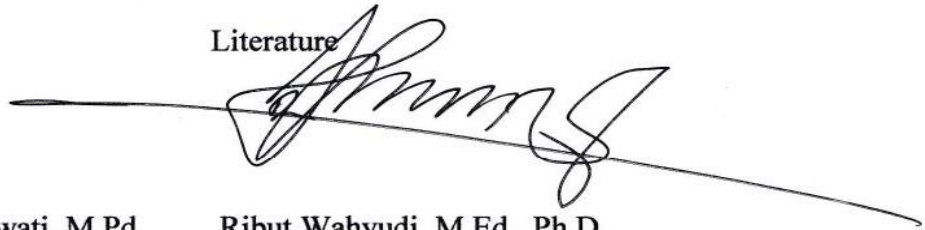
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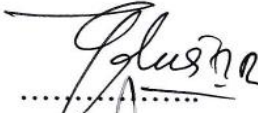


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MOTTO

وَمَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِ يُسْرًا

“And whoever is mindful of Allah, He will make their matters easy for them.”
(At- Thalaq : 4)

It's always seems impossible until it's done

-Nelson Mandela-

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved father Abdul Kusdi and by beloved mother Darti Sunariyah who always gives their support and pray for me in every conditions. Also, this thesis is dedicated to my sister Sindi Eria Multi Aliviari and my brother Mukammad Yunus who always give me support and advice during my study. Also, my niece Arsyila Ayudia Azzahra who always cheer me up every day.

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The researcher truly realize that this thesis is still far away from being perfect, therefore the suggestions are needed to enhance the thesis.

Hopefully this research can be a beneficial contribution for who interested in this topic.

Malang, 11 January 2023

Dwi Juniar Pangestuti

ABSTRACT

Pangestuti, Dwi Juniar (2023) Logical Fallacy Found in The Politic Column of BBC News Online Magazine: Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguities. Undergraduate Thesis. Department Of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Keywords: *logical fallacy, lexical ambiguity, syntactical ambiguity*

This research is conducted to investigate the types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity based on Ullman (1972) theory of ambiguity. In addition, this research aims to analyze the types of sentences or arguments which categorized have logical fallacy using Irving (1990) theory for formulating the data. The research used politic column of BBC News online magazine as the object of the study. In fact, BBC News online magazine becomes one of the largest online magazines which can be accessed among all of the societies around the world.

This research used the descriptive qualitative method because the researcher wants to conduct the research by collecting the data, giving the detail analysis and explanation related to the topic proposed. The researcher selects the ambiguous sentences that appear in the news text published from 19 March until 26 May 2021. Also, the data published on 31 December 2021. The researcher also found the data published on 20 April until 5 May 2023. Based on the analysis, 1 data classified as syntactical ambiguity and 7 data categorized as structural ambiguity. Moreover, by applying the theory of logical fallacy, the researcher found 8 data that categorized as logical fallacy.

The result shows that lexical ambiguity is frequently occur in the politic column of BBC News Online magazine than the structural ambiguity. according to the theory used, the researcher does not find the phonetical ambiguity in this study because these types occur because of the mixing of language sounds spoken. Furthermore, the researcher concludes that false cause fallacy is frequently occur in politic column of BBC News online magazine. The concept of the wrong reasoning process happened in argument occurs because a person has a tendency to receive information based on information that someone knows.

This research is only focus on investigate the types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity and the types of logical fallacy. The researcher suggest for the further resarcher to conduct the further rsearch from another online media as the object of the study in the form of spoken language related to the topic discussed.

مستخلص البحث

فاغيسطوتي، دوي جونيبار (2023) تم العثور على مغالطة منطقية في العمود السياسي لمجلة بي بي سي نيوز أونلاين: الغموض المعجمي والنحوي. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، الجامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج.

المشرفة: الدكتورة يايوك وديستوتيك حيراواتي

الكلمات المفتاحية : مغالطة منطقية, الغموض المعجمي, الغموض النحوي الكلمات الدالة

تمت إجراء هذا البحث لمعرفة أنواع الغموض المعجمي والنحوي بناءً على نظرية الغموض Ullman (1972). بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل أنواع الجمل أو الحجج التي تم تصنيفها على أنها مغالطة منطقية باستخدام نظرية Irving (1990) لصياغة العبارات. استخدم البحث العمود السياسي على الإنترنت لي بي سي نيوز كهدف للدراسة. في الواقع ، أصبحت مجلة BBC News Online Magazine واحدة من أكبر المجالات الإلكترونية وأكثرها سهولة من بين جميع المجتمعات في جميع أنحاء العالم.

استخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي لأن الباحثة تريد إجراء البحث بجمع البيانات وإعطاء التحليل التفصيلي والشرح المتعلق بالموضوع المقترح. بناءً على التحليل ، تم تصنيف 1 بيانات على أنها غموض نحوي و 7 بيانات مصنفة على أنها غموض هيكلية. علاوة على ذلك ، من خلال تطبيق نظرية المغالطة المنطقية ، وجدت الباحثة 8 بيانات صنفت على أن مغالطة منطقية.

تظهر النتيجة أن الغموض المعجمي يحدث بشكل متكرر في العمود السياسي لمجلة BBC News Online Magazine أكثر من الغموض البنوي. وبحسب النظرية المستخدمة لم تجد الباحثة الغموض الصوتي في هذه الدراسة لأن هذه الأنواع تحدث بسبب اختلاط أصوات اللغة المنطوقة. علاوة على ذلك ، تستنتج الباحثة أن السبب الكاذب المغالطة يحدث بشكل متكرر في العمود السياسي لمجلة بي بي سي نيوز على الإنترنت. تحدث مفهوم عملية التفكير الخاطئ في الجدل لأن الشخص لديه ميل لتلقي معلومات بناءً على معلومات يعرفها شخص.

تركز هذه الدراسة فقط على مناقشة أنواع الغموض المعجمي والنحوي وأنواع المغالطات المنطقية. يقترح الباحث على الباحثين المستقبليين إجراء المزيد من الأبحاث من وسائل الإعلام الأخرى على الإنترنت كأغراض للدراسة في شكل لغة منطوقة تتعلق بالمواضيع التي تمت مناقشتها.

ABSTRAK

Pangestuti, Dwi Juniar (2023) Logical Fallacy Found in The Politic Column of BBC News Online Magazine: Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguities. Undergraduate Thesis. Department Of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: *logical fallacy, ambiguitas leksikal, ambiguitas sintaksis*

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menyelidiki jenis ambiguitas leksikal dan sintaksis berdasarkan teori ambiguitas Ullman (1972). Selain itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis kalimat atau argumen yang dikategorikan memiliki kesalahan logika dengan menggunakan teori Irving (1990) untuk merumuskan data. Penelitian ini menggunakan kolom politik majalah online BBC News sebagai obyek penelitian. Majalah online BBC News menjadi salah satu majalah online terbesar yang dapat diakses oleh semua kalangan masyarakat di seluruh dunia.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena peneliti ingin melakukan penelitian dengan cara mengumpulkan data, memberikan analisis dan penjelasan yang mendetail terkait dengan topik yang diteliti. Peneliti memilih kalimat ambigu yang muncul dalam teks berita yang diterbitkan dari 19 Maret hingga 26 Mei 2021. Selain itu, data dipublikasikan pada 31 Desember 2021. Peneliti juga menemukan data yang dipublikasikan pada 20 April hingga 5 Mei 2023. Berdasarkan analisis, 1 data tergolong ambiguitas sintaksis dan 7 data tergolong ambiguitas struktural. Selain itu, dengan menerapkan teori logical fallacy, peneliti menemukan 8 data yang dikategorikan sebagai logical fallacy.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ambiguitas leksikal lebih sering terjadi pada kolom politik majalah BBC News Online daripada ambiguitas struktural. menurut teori yang digunakan. Peneliti tidak menemukan ambiguitas fonetik dalam penelitian ini karena jenis tersebut terjadi karena percampuran bunyi bahasa lisan. Selanjutnya, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa false cause fallacy sering terjadi di kolom politik majalah online BBC News. Konsep proses penalaran yang salah terjadi dalam argumen terjadi karena seseorang memiliki kecenderungan untuk menerima informasi berdasarkan informasi yang diketahuinya.

Penelitian ini hanya fokus membahas tipe ambiguitas secara leksikal dan sintaksis dan tipe dari logical fallacy. Peneliti menyarankan bagi peneliti selanjutnya untuk melakukan penelitian lebih lanjut dari media online lain sebagai objek kajian berupa bahasa lisan yang berhubungan dengan topik yang dibahas.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the background of the study, problems of the study, significancane of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms.

A. Background of the Study

In this era, an online magazine becomes the media to get information about hot issues. Also, magazine aims to attract the reader about the information provided in magazine. Moreover, each magazine contains many kinds of content or topic which talk about the crucial things in daily life. The topics which are provided in the magazine such as sport, economics, education, politics, etc. Historically, printed magazine becomes one of the media to get any information, but in this era, printed magazine does not popular as before. It is caused by the technological development that affects the existence of an online magazine. The content of the magazine should be in the form of fact to make the reader easily understand the content.

The structure of the sentence in the magazine should be noticed by the author to avoid wrong perception of the reader. In the magazine, this structure becomes the crucial aspect to avoid ambiguous and ungrammatical sentences. Moreover, the inaccurate structure of the sentence will make some interpretations from the reader. Ambiguity is the situation where a word or expression have more than one meaning (Ovu, 2011). Ambiguity occurs when there is a word in the sentence has more than one interpretation

or meaning. Kreidler (2002:56) stated that “Ambiguity exists because the linguistics pattern has a literal or a figurative meaning”. Therefore, ambiguity means has either literal or figurative function in the sentence. According to Hurford and Heasley (2004:128-129) the kinds of ambiguity divided into two, there are structural ambiguity and lexical ambiguity. Then, the researcher concludes that in a sentence categorized as ambiguous because there are some words that have multiple meaning. Moreover, causes of the ambiguity can be determined as the structural/ syntactical ambiguity (the sentence structure) and lexical ambiguity (a word depends on polysemy and homonymy) and phonological ambiguity (the reader’s awareness of sound).

Based on the linguistics studies especially in semantics, there are some aspects of meaning which can be divided into four aspects; those are understanding, feeling, tone and intention/purpose (Pateda, 2001). The understanding term means that the speaker and the interlocutor have the same language therefore they can understand each other. Whenever someone has a conversation, it always contains themes or ideas which become the topic of the conversation. While feeling is related to the speaker’s attitude toward the situations being discussed. Then the aspect of tone meaning is the speaker's attitude to the interlocutor. It involves the speaker to choose the words that are in accordance with the state of the interlocutor or the speaker himself/ herself. The aspect of tone is related between the speaker and the listener who will determine the attitude to be reflected by the lexemes that are used. The last aspect is intention/ purpose

that every conversation has its own purpose. This aspect involves some classification those are declarative, persuasive, imperative, narrative, political, and statement pedagogics (education).

Logical fallacy is the error of logical thinking that occurs because there is a mismatch between what is thought and the language used to formulate the main ideas. This misguided reasoning can occur if the existing premise arrangement does not produce a correct conclusion. It means that logical fallacy occurs when an argument is formed from premises that are not related to the existing argument (LaBoissiere, 2010: 1). Furthermore, the researcher used the theory from Irving (1990) for analyzing the types of logical fallacy. Logical fallacy occur because there is an error in the ideas which put forward or the facts delivered. Distinguish whether an argument has logical fallacy or not, it can be seen from the relationship between premise and conclusion formed. Although the premise is correct, if the conclusions that are formed do not produce actual conclusions, then the argument can be said to be fallacy (Irving, 1990: 92). In this research, logical fallacy is occurred from the readers of the sentences which are found in the news context. Therefore, semantic differences here make logical fallacies occurs. The misperception from the meaning of the sentences will impact the ambiguities whether it is syntactical or lexical ambiguities.

In this study, the researcher selects a news magazine as the object of the study because the ambiguity sentences which can be found in the news magazine have unclear meaning that brings into an issue for the speaker and the hearer or the reader. Additionally, ambiguity may happen in the

magazine because of lack of tone, pitch and stress (phonological ambiguity). The way to understand that the sentences categorized as ambiguous are using two steps which are reading the text and understanding the meaning from the text. Also, the reader must understand the content and the meaning of the text clearly. If there are some interpretations after reading the text, it automatically occurs ambiguity.

In this study, the researcher selects politics news in BBC News online magazine as the object of the study. In fact, BBC News online magazine becomes one of the largest online magazines which can be accessed among all of the societies around the world. There are many columns provided by them such as technology, business, science, stories, entertainment & arts, health, and so on. In this study, the researcher chooses the politics column from BBC News magazine for investigating the structural/ syntactical and lexical ambiguities and logical fallacies. The researcher chooses politics news because in the politics news have the unique characteristics of the language used that makes the politics news different from another news. The uniqueness of the language use in politics news is the use of metaphor. Metaphor is used as the basis of thinking process and for justifying reasons for certain opinion or ideas to the public (Haula, 2019). Furthermore, this research aims to analyze how ambiguous sentence can be analyzed using the theory from Ullman (1972) and find the types of the ambiguity which can be seen after analyzing the sentences. Also, this research is conducted for analyzing logical fallacy using the theory from Irving (1990). Both theory used are aims to interpreting the intended

meaning of the word or sentences(s) in the politics news of BBC News online magazine.

This research is conducted to analyze the sentence in the BBC magazine which is categorized to have logical fallacies and ambiguous meaning. There are some previous studies which have the same area with this study. First, Bucaria (2013) investigated the lexical and structural ambiguity which found in the humorous newspaper headlines. In her study, lexical ambiguity was analyzed using the theory Isotopy-Disjunction Model (IDM) propose by Greimas (1966). She found 135 verbal ambiguous headlines based on the websites. Syntactic ambiguity also conducted by Fayyadh (2011) which was focused on analyzing the intentional and unintentional syntactic ambiguities that are employed by journalists in constructing the news headlines. Another researches are conducted by Charina (2017) that analyzed lexical and syntactical ambiguity in humor, Tirangga (2014) analyzed lexical and grammatical ambiguities in the news headline of the Jakarta post and New York times, and Elmawati (2013) investigated structural ambiguity in the news headlines compiled by the department of language of Bucknell University. They investigated the news headlines that were categorized into ambiguity, then they analyzed the data by using tree diagram theory, X-bar theory and theory from Ullmann (1972: 196) to classify the types of ambiguities in the news headlines. Pawestri (2018) investigated the ambiguity in Indonesian jokes on the Instagram “Dagelan. She investigates the data using qualitative methodology. The data was

collected from 100 ambiguous jokes (meme) that were posted from “Dagelan” during 2016. Moreover, she analyzed the data based on Lew’s classification of ambiguity. Research about ambiguity was also investigated by Riscahyanti (2014). She found the ambiguities in “Backpack 4 English Textbook”. She analyzed the ambiguous word, phrase, and sentence in English textbook “Backpack 4” which was written by Maria Herrera and Diane Pinkley as the research object. Then, she used the theories from Kreidler, Robert, Roadman, and Hyme to investigate the types of ambiguities. She applied descriptive qualitative for analyzing her data and also used documentation technique for data collection. The result shows that in his research there were found three from four types of ambiguity as follows: lexical ambiguity, referential ambiguity, and surface structure ambiguity during her investigation. She hopes that many further researchers would analyze the same topic as her but use the different object and methodology.

Research about logical fallacies was also investigated by Handlan (2005) about the fallacy of free reading as an approach to appreciation. She analyzed the fallacy of free reading as an approach to appreciation in reading English. She analyzed the free reading which means unguided reading of her students then it becomes the approach of her appreciation for her students. For the conclusions, she concluded that the straw-man category was founded during her research because it occurred only from the speaker’s imagination. Another research was conducted by Cummins (2013) about the entry and exit fallacy in bilingual education. He finds

that there had been a failure to adequately conceptualize the construct of language proficiency and its cross-lingual dimensions. Cognitive / academic language proficiency (CALP) and basic interpersonal communicative skills (BICS) are investigated and used as the methodology for analyzing the data. Also, he finds that the implications for bilingual education in United States were described in relation to current assumption regarding entry and exit criteria.

In this study, there are some similarities and differences between those previous studies above in order to find the research gap. All of the previous studies that have been mentioned above investigated about syntactical and lexical ambiguities which are found in news headlines, textbook, and humorous caption in Instagram as the research subjects. Meanwhile, the researcher conducted this present research to investigate the types of ambiguities which are lexical ambiguity and structural ambiguity and types of logical fallacy which mostly occur in the politic column of BBC News online magazine. The news text from the magazine was chosen by the researcher as the object of the research. Additionally, the researcher chooses some ambiguous sentences in the news text of the politic column because it can create unclear meaning that brings into an issue for reader in comprehending the text. The data is taken from the BBC News Magazine which is categorized as an online magazine. The researcher chooses some ambiguous sentences in the news text because it can create unclear meaning that brings into an issue for the reader in comprehending the text. Also, from the news text can create ambiguities because the reader might not interpret

the sentences by the proper tone, pitch, and stress. Thus, it will influence sentences structural /syntactical and lexical ambiguities, also the logical fallacy because nowadays there is much unclear information spread easily among the societies which change the truth of the information from the news and create the wrong interpretations from the reader.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of this study that has already mentioned above, the writer formulates the two research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of ambiguities that frequently occur in the politics column of BBC News online magazine?
2. What are the types of logical fallacies found on politics column of BBC News online magazine?

C. Significances

In the process of analyzing the ambiguous sentences and logical fallacy which occur in the news text in politics column of BBC News online magazine the researcher expected this research can give contribution both from theoretical and practical. Theoretically, this research is expected to give an additional knowledge about the way to analyze the types of ambiguity also the types of the logical fallacy which mostly occur in the news magazine. Practically, this research is expected to be useful for the linguistic students to comprehend about the ambiguities which usually happened in the magazine and also know how to interpret the ambiguous sentences to avoid a

misunderstanding and misperception. Moreover, the misunderstanding and misperception of the ambiguous sentences is probably also used to avoid unclear information based on the magazine. Also, this research is expected to be useful as a reference for the further study. In addition, it can help someone to be a good linguist especially in grammar area and to be able to read and interpret some sentences in the magazine to avoid confusion on reading and interpreting the sentences. Finally, this research is expected to give the empirical data toward the result of the analysis applying the theory from Ullman (1972) in finding syntactical/ structural and lexical ambiguities and Irving (1990) in finding the logical fallacy.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research is focused on analyzing the syntactical and lexical meaning of the ambiguous sentences which occur in the news context. The researcher focuses on investigating the types of ambiguity and how ambiguities occur in that sentence on BBC News online magazine. The researcher selects the ambiguous sentences that appear in the news text published from 19 March until 26 May 2021. Also, the data published on 31 December 2021. The researcher also found the data published on 20 April until 5 May 2023. Furthermore, this research is also conducted for analyzing the types of logical fallacy found in the politic column of BBC News Online magazine published on 20 April until 5 May 2023.

E. Definition of the key terms

1. Logical fallacy

The false and incorrect way of thinking called logical fallacy. This incorrect thought process makes the argument else also incorrect because of incorrect reasoning process. There are two possible reasons why arguments become false. The first occurs when the premises that make up the argument are false, and then the following conclusion is also false, even if the basis of the argument formed is from valid premises. The second is an argument that is incorrect if the conclusion is correctly set, even though the argument's premise does not reflect the desired result (Irving, 1990: 91).

2. Ambiguity

Ullman (1972:156) stated that ambiguity is a linguistic condition that can occur in a variety of ways. Ambiguity is the multiplicity of senses versus uniqueness of senses (Katz, 20014). Ambiguity is involved in a subfield of semantics and syntax. The syntax field of ambiguity happens when a sentence has more than one phrase structure tree. On the other hand, the semantic field of the ambiguity happened when one word or more in a phrase has more than one meaning or interpretation (Fromkin, 1999).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, Ullman (1972) theory and Irving (1990) will be discussed from relevant sources to answer the research questions. Furthermore, the researcher uses the theories as a basis for the research analysis.

A. Semantics

One of the subfields of linguistics that studies meaning is semantics. The term semantics is a new expansion to the English language. It is a group of English words that come from different translations of the Greek verb "Semanio," which means "to mean or signify." In the end, the doctrine of meaning, specifically linguistic meaning, came to be known as semantics. However, the term "semantic" is still used to refer to a broader field known as "sign using behavior" (Fromkin, 1999).

Semantics, as defined by Fromkin (1999), is the philosophical and scientific investigation of the meanings of words, phrases, and sentences. Semantic analysis tries to focus on what words typically mean rather than what a particular speaker means (Yule, 2010: 112). This means that the meaning of words in phrases or sentences can lead to different interpretations depending on who reads or hears them. In line with Tarigan (1985:7) and Muhsin (2017:3), also summarizing several opinions from Wijaya and Rohmadi which states that semantics is the study of language that study about symbols or signs that express meaning including the relationship of the meaning to one another, also the relationship between

words and the concept of the word. Tarigan (1993:13) mentions three levels of the existence of a meaning in communication that is agreed upon by the user, therefore they are mutually understood. The first level states that meaning become the reasoned abstraction that makes the correct prepositions based on logic. Second level shows that meaning will be the content of a language. Third level, meaning develops into the content of a communication that contains certain information.

According to the Cambridge dictionary, ambiguity refers to a situation in which something may cause confusion because it carries multiple meanings. “The phenomenon of semantic ambiguity, that is, multiplicity of senses versus uniqueness of sense. Ambiguity included in the study of semantics because ambiguity focuses on interpreting the meaning of an utterance. A speech can be interpreted in various ways that cause misunderstanding. Sarwi Suwandi (2011: 144) in his book introductory semantic book on the study of meaning explains that ambiguity refers to the nature constructions that can umake more than one interpretation. The multiple meaning of ambiguity comes from phrases or sentences that occur because of the different interpretations of grammatical structures. According to Kempson in Hasan Alwi (2002:99) stated that ambiguity is the multiple meaning of a language sign that contain multilateral opposition.

B. Ambiguity

Ambiguity is included in semantic studies because it focusses on interpreting the meaning of an utterance. An utterance can be interpreted in various ways that affect misunderstanding. Significance in ambiguity comes from phrases or sentences that occur as a result of interpreting different grammatical structures.

If a word or sentence can be interpreted in more than one way, it is categorized as ambiguous. When the readers or listeners do not pay attention to the context of the sentence, ambiguity can result from homophones which are different words with the different pronunciation and homonyms which are the different words with the same spelling but different meaning. Ambiguity occurs in the various kinds of written or spoken language. When listening to someone's speech or reading a text, sometimes it is difficult to understand what is said or read. It can be caused by the various interpretations that influence ambiguity in the utterance. Chaer (1990:107) distinguishes ambiguity and polysemy whether polysemy occurs in words and ambiguity occurs in phrases or sentences. However, Lyons (1997:54) divides ambiguity into lexical ambiguity and grammatical ambiguity. Kent Bach (2005) stated that "a word, phrase or sentence is ambiguous if it has more than one meaning", while Brew (2005) stated that "ambiguity happens when a sentence or smaller fragments of text are susceptible of interpretation in more than one way". Hartman and Stork (1972:11) state that "a construction is to be ambiguous when more than one interpretation

can be assigned to it". According to Yeager and Whitman (1981:135), ambiguity involves sentences with more than one normal interpretation.

On the other hand, Ullman (1972:156) stated that ambiguity is a linguistic condition that can occur in a variety of ways. Meanwhile, Fromkin and Rodman (183:169) describe ambiguity as a word or sentence is ambiguous if it can be interpreted in more than one way. The two definitions above support each other because they both refer to the same aim to describe things that have more than one interpretation.

1. Types of ambiguity

Ullman (in Pateda, 2001:202; Djajasudarma, 1999:54) divides ambiguity into three main types, namely ambiguity at the phonetic, lexical, and syntactical levels. The following will explain the types of ambiguity, as follows:

1.1 Phonetic ambiguity

The ambiguity of the phonetic level appears because there is a mixing of the sounds of the pronounced language, sometimes because the words that make up sentences are said too quickly so that people doubt the meaning of the sentences uttered (Pateda, 2001: 202), such as the example phrase "ice cream" which sounds like an "I scream" clause. This ambiguity is related to our doubts about the sounds of the language we hear. Ullmann (1972: 196) states that "multiple meanings or ambiguity in spoken language can be caused by the phonetic structure of sentences. Because the acoustic units of speech that are

intertwined are the units of breath, and not in the form of word-for-word units; then it could be that two units of breaths formed from different words become homonymous, and a further consequence is that they can cause multiple meanings. In addition, according to Pateda (2001) "ambiguity at the phonetic level arises due to the mixing of the sounds of the spoken language. Sometimes because the words that make up a sentence are spoken quickly, people become doubtful about the meaning of the sentence being said. To avoid ambiguity like this, people have to ask the speaker again, and indeed this is the attitude that should be adopted. In conclusion, ambiguity at the phonetic level is ambiguity that arises as a result of the mixing of language sounds that are spoken quickly caused by the similarity of sounds of a word that has a different meaning, resulting in misunderstandings in capturing its meaning.

1.2 Lexical ambiguity

Hurford (1984:128) has a definition of lexical ambiguity, namely "an ambiguity resulting from the ambiguity of a word is a lexical ambiguity". A word can refer to a certain situation or condition, for example, the word "old" in the phrase "old friend" can have multiple meanings of having lived for a long time or known for a long time. This lexical ambiguity is an ambiguity that occurs at the level of a word used. According to Ullman

(2007: 200) the most important factor causing the multiplicity of meanings is the lexical factor, where a word can have various meanings. Lexical ambiguity is where each word may contain more than one meaning, and a word may refer to something different according to the environment in which it is used (Pateda, 2010:205). The situation where a word can refer to several different meanings is sometimes called "polyvalence" which can take the form of polysemy or homonymy (Ullmann, 1972:201). Therefore, it can be said that lexical ambiguity occurs because of the meaning relations of polysemy and homonymy. The following is an explanation of both:

- Polysemy

Chaer (2009: 101) defines that "polysemy is commonly interpreted as a unit of language (especially a word, it can also be a phrase) that has more than one meaning". Pateda (2010: 214) also says that "polysemy is a word that contains more than one or multiple meanings". Then Palmer (1976:65) states "not only do different words have different meanings; it is also the case that the same word may have a set of different meanings. this is polysemy; such a word is polysemic"

- Homonym

Ullman in Pateda (2010: 211) states that "Homonymy is an expression (word or phrase or sentence) which has the

same form as another expression, but with a difference in meaning between the two expressions". Verhaar (2016: 395) also says "Homonymity is a relationship between two words (or more), in such a way that the form is the same and the meaning is different. Then Lyons (1995: 55) argues "Homonyms are traditionally defined as different words with the same form" which means that homonyms are defined as different words with the same form. Lyons in Pateda (2010: 211) also says that "Homonyms are two different words which are written identically and sound identical", which according to him homonyms are two different words that are written identically and sound identical.

As a result, it can be said that lexical ambiguity is formed or can be seen from two aspects, namely from the existence of polysemous meaning relations and also homonymy. Therefore, it can be said that lexical ambiguity occurs because of the meaning relations of polysemy and homonymy.

1.3 Syntactical ambiguity

One of the elements analyzed in the field of semantics is ambiguity. Ambiguity is a phenomenon of multiple meanings in language which in everyday life we can often encounter in written form as well as in film dialogues, song lyrics, humor such

as anecdotes and so on. Ullmann (2007:196) defines "multiple meaning or ambiguity is a condition that can arise in various ways". Ullmann (1972:196-200) explains that grammatical factors which may originate from the double meaning of the grammatical form, or the structure of the sentence are also the cause of the double meaning. Ullmann explains that there are two sources of ambiguity at the syntactical level, namely:

- First, many grammatical forms (grammatical forms), both free and bound, have a double meaning. A number of prefixes and suffixes have more than one meaning, and this can sometimes lead to misunderstandings.
- Second, another grammatical source of multiple meanings, namely branched phrases. Here the supporting words of the phrase individually do not have a double meaning, but the combination of words can be interpreted in two or more meanings.

Ambiguity at the grammatical level occurs because there is more than one interpretation of meaning in a sentence. Hurford and Heasley (1998:128) state that structural or grammatical ambiguity is the ambiguity that arises because of the structure in a phrase or sentence.

This type of ambiguity usually appears in phrases and sentences.

- Ambiguity at the phrase level: each word that forms a phrase is clear but the combination can be interpreted in more than one

meaning. For example, the phrase old men and women, the word “old” in the phrase can refer to only men or both (men and women).

- Ambiguity at the sentence level: readers or listeners often face the problem of confusing meaning in a sentence even though the meaning of each word in the sentence is very clear. An example of ambiguity at the sentence level is the sentence "Nicole saw the people with binoculars", in the first interpretation of the sentence mean the people had binoculars when Nicole noticed them (the phrase with binoculars replaces the noun people), while another interpretation can mean Nicole saw the people by using the binoculars. Pateda (2001:203) divides grammatical ambiguity into 3 possibilities, those are:

- a. The ambiguity caused by grammatical word formation
- b. The ambiguity on similar phrases
- c. The ambiguity that appears in the context

C. Logic, Reasoning and Fallacy

1. Definition of Logic

Logic can be interpreted by reasoning. Reasoning is a thought process with various forms of application. The process of reasoning is important to form an argument and know whether an argument is true or false, valid or invalid (Gamut, 1991: 1-2). Logic is important to be

used for daily life to support all activities and decision making. Logic is used to observe, conclude a theory, test the truth of something, find out the failure of a statement, analyze and so forth (Genesereth, 2013: 1). There are several forms of logic which are then broken down again in the process of reasoning based on cognitive studies. Further explanation will be explained in the next section.

2. Reasoning Process

a. Deductive Reasoning

Deductive reasoning is the process of reasoning by making and evaluating an argument by following the rules of logic (McBride, & Cutting, 2016: 299). There are two forms of deductive reasoning, syllogistic reasoning and conditional reasoning.

1) Syllogistic Reasoning

The system of reasoning and logic was first introduced by Aristotle called syllogism. Syllogism is a process of reasoning where a conclusion follows the premise that shapes it. If the structure of the premise is correct, then the conclusion as a result of the premise is also true. In essence, conclusions can be obtained when the syllogistic reasoning process is recognized as true or valid (Solso, Maclin, & Maclin, 2008: McBride, & Cutting, 2016).

2) Conditional Reasoning

Conditional reasoning is reasoning that uses the words if and then in the initial premise arrangement. In a sense, this reasoning connects these words as the drafting proposition of the statement so that the consequences are found as a result of the arrangement of the premise. In practice, conditional reasoning helps one to think of consequences when making decisions (McBride, & Cutting, 2016: 301). The examples of conditional reasoning are:

- a) If it's sunny outside, then I will go to the bookstore.
- b) The weather is sunny outside.
- c) I will go to the bookstore.

b. Inductive Reasoning

Simply stated, inductive reasoning is a form of reasoning from general to specific. It can be said that this inductive reasoning tests the possibility of a conclusion being correct rather than the absolute truth of the results of the statement stated. Inductive reasoning allows one to see more specific information from something general or general so that new information is then obtained from these results (McBride, & Cutting, 2016: 309). As stated by McBride, & Cutting (2016), there are two types of inductive reasoning namely analogy reasoning and inductive categorization.

1). Analogy Reasoning

Analogy reasoning is the process of reasoning that uses certain things to describe or interpret something else. This reasoning can also be interpreted as a presupposition of something that is considered to be able to describe the real intention to be stated.

2). Inductive Category

Reasoning with the form of inductive categories is a process to organize some information and categorize it so that it becomes complete information. For example, while walking in the middle of the field, we see several children running after the ball, two of them standing in front of the goal, from the categorized information then we conclude that the children are playing football

D. Factors Affecting the Reasoning Process

According to McBride & Cutting (2016: 299-306), there are several factors that influence a person's reasoning process, including:

- a. Knowledge of something being discussed.

This knowledge also includes the experience that someone has gone through.

- b. Memory limitations.

The more mental models are found, the more mental models are needed to evaluate the argument in the future. While the human brain is limited so it is difficult to consider all concept models into one unit.

c. Consistency with confidence.

The purpose of consistency is, a person tends to accept something that is believed and does not accept statements or facts that conflict with that person's beliefs.

E. Logical fallacy

The false and incorrect way of thinking called logical fallacy. This incorrect thought process makes the argument else also incorrect because of incorrect reasoning process. There are two possible reasons why arguments become false. The first occurs when the premises that make up the argument are false, and then the following conclusion is also false, even if the basis of the argument formed is from valid premises. The second is an argument that is incorrect if the conclusion is correctly set, even though the argument's premise does not reflect the desired result (Irving, 1990: 91). There are various types of logical fallacies that are frequently employed in daily life, as follows:

a. Ad Hominem

Ad hominem is a type of logical fallacy that has as one of its characteristics attacking the interlocutor's character who is qualified due to experience or information gathered. Ad hominem is also used to attack someone directly, either in an effort to refute their argument or in self-defense (Solso, Maclin, & Maclin, 2018; Irving, 1990). There are two types of the logical fallacy ad hominem, among others, according to Irving (1990):

1. The ad hominem argument is abusive

This kind of argument is used to insult the other person, is mean, and makes someone's character look bad. This argument also aims to deny intelligence, reason, or doubt one's capabilities. Despite this, the character attacks are essentially unrelated to the facts or the merits of the arguments presented. Ad hominem is used in a variety of abusive ways in everyday life. This model's argument is sometimes used by someone to harass and undermine a specific goal. It is sometimes used to attack people who are thought to be bad. Albeit in the end everything is something similar, specifically going after others despite the fact that the contentions utilized are not applicable to current realities.

1. The ad hominem circumstantial argument

The expression of an argument that uses something that the speaker believes and the circumstances of the opponent to refute or support the speaker's argument is known as ad hominem circumstantial. Naturally, this kind of argument has no bearing on the topic at hand because, in essence,

the speaker is pressuring the other person to accept what he or she is saying

b. False Cause

Arguments arranged according to an event's causal relationship are known as false causes. A fallacy occurs when something appears to be the primary cause but in fact is not the cause of the conclusions or arguments reached. Simply put, this fallacy arises when an argument is based on the assumption that something else will occur following an event. Although there may not always be a strong correlation between cause and effect (Irving, 1990: 101)

c. Black or white

This is an opinion that places the opponent in either black or white. This argument is an opinion that positions the opponent in two positions namely black or white. If you don't select white, it will automatically become black and vice versa. It is usual for this argument to produce an opposing dilemma since it only offers two different options (McClurg, 1988: 804).

d. The Straw Man

This argument is prepared by making a weak argument arrangement and connecting with the opponent to make it look strong, with the purpose of bringing the opponent down. Arguments like this are often used by people who want to make

their arguments look right by putting them at a disadvantage in the argument (Solso, Maclin, & Maclin,2008: Paul, 2012).

e. Appeal to Authority

This type of fallacy is accepting as evidence of a statement the statement of a person who is regarded as an authority but is not really an authority. This can occur when ordinary people act as experts in areas in which they have no particular expertise. Despite, the error is in using the characters' statements as conclusions without seeking rationale or support for their claims (Irving,1990: 95).

f. Complex Question

A complex question is an inference error that requires a series of complex questions to prove a believed conclusion. The questions asked are usually rhetorical and have specific values used to reach the questioner's conclusion (Irving, 1990: 98).

g. Red herring

A red herring is a misleading statement, question, or argument designed to divert a conversation from its original topic. A red herring is a logical error in which important information comes along with irrelevant information with the aim of attracting attention away from the relevant facts. (Irving, 1990:116)

h. Ad populum

The premises of such arguments are frequently false, but even if they were commonly true, they might only offer weak evidence for the conclusions. This is because the mere fact that something is widely practiced or believed does not prove it to be true or that it should be done. (Irving, 1990:112)

i. Slippery slope

The slippery slope fallacy typically takes the form that one can come to an undesirable conclusion from a particular beginning position by a series of incremental inferences, and because of these undesirable implications, the initial starting point should be rejected. (Irving, 1990:137)

j. Hasty generalization

The hasty generalization is the fallacy which influences to generalize the situation. This kind of fallacy frequently appears when someone makes a hasty decision without having enough data. (Irving, 1990:136)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the research methodology consists of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research is conducted using descriptive qualitative research because the researcher wants to conduct the research by collecting the data, giving the detail analysis and explanation related to the topic proposed. According to Miles and Huberman in the Cresswell (1994), stated that qualitative research is investigating the process of the social phenomena where it needs for contrasting, classifying, comparing, cataloguing the research object. The approaches which applied in this research are syntax and semantic because the researcher analyzed the syntactic structure of the ambiguous sentences by using the theory while the semantic approach is used for finding the interpretations from the ambiguous sentences that were analyzed. In this research, the researcher used constructivism as the philosophical worldview because the researcher wants to construct the meaning based on the analyzing process.

Moreover, this research focuses on analyzing the specific context in syntax area which can shape the interpretation of the news magazine reader (researcher) based on the researcher's own background an experience. The researcher collected and analyzed the data from the

ambiguous sentences and logical fallacy from politic column in the BBC News magazine as the object of the study. Then, during the process of data analysis, the researcher used the theory from Ullman (1972) to classify the types of ambiguity while the theory from Irving (1990) used to analyze the types of logical fallacy.

2. Research Instrument

The research instrument uses human as the key instrument and the researcher herself as the main instrument to conduct this research. The researcher becomes the main instrument who actively contribute to conduct this research. The researcher directly participated in all of the processes of collecting the data, analyzing the data and providing the result of the analysis. In the process of data collection, the researcher tries to find sentences from politic column of BBC News online magazine which are categorized as ambiguous sentences and logical fallay. Furthermore, the researcher tries to analyze briefly and clearly in order to make the analysis easily to understand for the reader. Also, it can be used as the reference for the further studies.

3. Data and Data Source

The researcher investigates the data from politics column from the BBC News Magazine in the form of sentences which consider being ambiguous sentences. In this part, the researcher selects the ambiguous sentences that appear in the news text published from 19 March until 26

May 2021. Also, the data published on 31 December 2021. The researcher also found the data published on 20 April until 5 May 2023. In addition, the data of logical fallacy is found from the politic column of BBC News online magazine published on 20 April until 5 May 2023. Then, the researcher selects 15 data from 15 politics news in BBC News online magazine. The researcher collected the data from every topic published in politics column of the BBC News online magazine which have multiple interpretations to categorize the types of ambiguity that appears in the word /phrase(s)/ sentence and the types of the logical fallacy which appear after drawing the conclusion from the intended meaning of the sentences.

4. Data Collection

In the process of collecting the data, the researcher applies some stages to be done to conduct this research. Firstly, the researcher accesses the online magazine (BBC News Magazine) and goes to the politics column to find some ambiguous sentences and logical fallacy. Secondly, the researcher read the news text carefully then choose 15 politics news and decided 7 politics news for analyzing ambiguous sentences and 8 politics news for analyzing logical fallacies found in news text on politics column of BBC News Magazine. Finally, the researcher wrote down some sentences which consider as ambiguous sentences that have logical fallacy in a paper to make easier to classify the data.

5. Data Analysis

In the process of data analysis, the researcher did the same ways in analyzing the data of ambiguity and logical fallacy. First, the researcher analyzed the data by focusing on analyzing the types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity and logical fallacy which found in the news context from 15 politics news. Second, the researcher analyzed the ambiguity and logical fallacy and applied the theory for analyzing the data that were taken from politics column BBC News Magazine. In this part the researcher uses theory from Ullman (1972) for analyzing the types of ambiguity while theory from Irving (1990) used to analyze the types of logical fallacy. Third, after the researcher has already finished on analyzing the data based on the theories, the researcher begin to interpret the intended meaning of the ambiguous word / phrase / sentence (s) and logical fallacy based on the context discussed. Fourth, the researcher begin to evaluate the data analyzed based on the theories used. The data categorization is used to make easier for analyzing and categorized the data based on the types of ambiguities and the logical fallacy. Finally, the researcher elaborates the finding and makes conclusion related to the result of the data analysis.

Table 1.1 Data classification based on the types of ambiguity.

No.	Data	Types of ambiguity		
		Structural	Lexical	Phonetical
1.	Consist of the data that will be analyzed.	Determine the types of the ambiguity from the result of the analyzed data.	Determine the types of the ambiguity from the result of the analyzed data.	Determine the types of the ambiguity from the result of the analyzed data.

In the part of the data analysis, the data which categorized as ambiguity are classified into:

1. Lexical ambiguity
2. Syntactical ambiguity
3. Phonetical ambiguity

Table 1.2 Data classification based on the types of logical fallacy.

No.	Data	Types logical fallacy
1.	Consist of the data that will be analyzed.	Determine the types of the logical fallacy from the result of the analyzed data

Additionally, in categorizing the types of logical fallacy, it can be categorized as follows:

1. Ad hominem
2. False cause
3. Complex question
4. Black or white
5. Straw man
6. Appeal to authority
7. Slippery slope
8. Ad populum
9. Red herring
10. Hasty generalization

6. Triangulation

Triangulation is multimode approach that used by the researcher when collecting and analyzing the data to check the validity of the data. Based on Norman K. Denkin in Raharjo (2010), describes the concept of triangulation as methodological triangulation, investigator triangulation, triangulation of data sources and, theoretical triangulation. Therefore, the triangulation used in this research in order to check the validation of the data and the result of the study. This research is using methodological triangulation to get the validity of the data that were collected and analyzed to get the correct result of this study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the analysis of the data. This chapter is the most significant part of the whole study because through the analysis of the data. In this chapter, the researcher found types of ambiguity and logical fallacy in the BBC News online magazine. The researcher found 15 data from 15 politics news which classified into 7 data of ambiguity and 8 data of logical fallacy. Furthermore, the researcher classified the types of ambiguity based on theory Ullman (1972) and categorized the types of logical fallacy based on theory Irving (1990).

A. Findings

1. Types of ambiguous sentence found in the politic column of BBC News online magazine:

In this part, the researcher presents the data analysis of ambiguity using the theory from Ullman (1972) to investigate and classify the data.

Datum 1:

Dozens of people were evacuated on flights **that left Sudan on Wednesday.**

Analysis:

The phrase *left Sudan on Wednesday* made the sentence above ambiguous. That phrase has two interpretations which could be shown in the points below:

- a. [Dozens of people were evacuated on flights that left Sudan] [on Wednesday.]
- b. [Dozens of people were evacuated] [on flights that left Sudan on Wednesday.]

As shown in point (a) and (b) above, the sentences have different interpretations. Moreover, the sentence is categorized as structural/syntactical ambiguity that the grammatical form of the sentence above can be separated into more than one way. In this case, the prepositional phrase *on Wednesday* affects the different interpretations. First, on aircraft that left Sudan on Wednesday, dozens of people were evacuated. Second, on Wednesday, flight leaving Sudan evacuated dozens of people. As a result, the appropriate interpretation based on the context of the news above is point (a).

Datum 2

The government has opened vaccinations for everyone above the age of 18 but hasn't procured enough to speed up the **drive**.

Analysis:

The ambiguous phrase in this sentence is “drive”. The word drive is ambiguous because it can be interpreted into two interpretations. In oxford dictionary, the word drive means:

- a. to operate a vehicle so that it goes in a particular direction

b. to influence something or cause it to make progress

Therefore, the word *drive* (v) above categorized as a lexical ambiguity. According to Ullman (1972), lexical ambiguity occurs in a single word or phrases. The ambiguous word is classified as homonym because it has multi-interpretations. Based on the first point of interpretation above, it can be interpreted that the government speed up the vehicle to a place where they opened a vaccination for everyone over 18 years old. The second interpretations means that the government want to make the progress for providing vaccinations rapidly. As a result, the intended meaning of the author is more relevant is the point (b). As a result, the meaning of the word *drive* above is to speed up the progress of the vaccinations.

Datum 3

Alexander Lukashenko told parliament common sense had been abandoned and many **red lines** crossed as Western countries imposed sanctions on Belarus.

Analysis:

The ambiguous phrase in this sentence is *red lines* (NP). Based on the sentence above, the phrase *red lines* classified as lexical ambiguity. Lexical ambiguity mostly occurs in the form of word or

phrase that refers to certain situation, Ullman (1972). The ambiguous noun phrase *Red lines* is indicated as lexical ambiguity in homonym. Based on the ambiguity, it makes the reader become misinterpreted the context of the news. The literal meaning of *red lines* is line with red color. However, when the readers read the news, they meaning of that phrase is not relevant with the topic. The appropriate meaning of *red lines* in the sentence above based on oxford dictionary is an issue or a demand that one person or group refuses to change their opinion about during a disagreement or negotiations. As a result, the phrase *red lines* are the issue or demand within western countries to Belarus.

Datum 4

His Russian girlfriend, Sofia Sapega, was also detained. They both now face criminal **charges**.

Analysis:

The ambiguous word in that sentence is charges. The word *charge* (N) can be classified as lexical ambiguity in the form of homonym which have more than one interpretation. Based on the Oxford dictionary, the word *charge* has some meanings as follows:

- a. the amount of money that somebody asks for goods and services

b. an official claim made by the police that somebody has committed a crime

It can be seen on point (a) and (b) that have different meaning also makes the reader cannot get the intended meaning from the context. The reader cannot determine which one is the correct interpretation between two points above. In order to get the message from the news, there is a supporting paragraph to support the ambiguous above.

“Videos of the pair have been released, appearing to show them confessing to crimes. However, it is likely they are both speaking under duress.”

As a result, the literal meaning of the word *charges* (N) is relevant with point (b) that means Sofia Sapega and her boyfriend are suspected by the police that they are doing criminal action.

Datum 5

A White House Statement said both leaders had "discussed the responsibility of both nations to ensure competition does not veer into conflict".

Analysis:

In the sentence above found that the phrase *a white house* (NP) is identified as an ambiguous. The ambiguous phrase is categorized as lexical ambiguity. The ambiguous word is classified as homonym because it has multi-interpretations. The phrase *white house* affects the reader have multi-interpretations. The meaning of the phrase *white house* can be interpreted as follows:

- a. In Oxford dictionary *white house* is the official home of the President of the US in Washington, DC.
- b. The literal meaning of *house* is a building for people to live in, usually for one family and *white* is categorized as color. Therefore, the phrase *white house* is a building for people to live that has a white color.

In order to get the right message from the sentence above, the readers should read the whole news to get the meaning of the ambiguous words. In this context, the (a) is appropriate meaning for the ambiguous words because the topic discussed in the news is about Joe Biden and the leader of China. It can be proven by the following paragraph:

“This is only the second call between them since President Biden took office.US- China relations have been tense, with clashes over issues like trade, espionage and the pandemic.

"The two leaders had a broad, strategic discussion in which they discussed areas where our interests converge, and areas where our interests, values, and perspectives diverge," the White House Statement added."

Datum 6

China is looking for a reset after relations **hit rock bottom** under the Trump administration, our correspondent adds.

Analysis:

The phrase *hit rock bottom* in the sentence above classified as ambiguous words. It is categorized as a lexical ambiguity in the form of figurative phrasal verb. According to Oxford dictionary, the literal meaning of ambiguous phrase can be explained as follows:

- a. Hit (V): to come against something/somebody with fore, especially causing damage or injury.
- b. Rock (N): Rock (N): the hard solid material that forms part of the surface of earth and some other planets
- c. Bottom (Adj): the lowest part of something

In sum, if the word *hit* and *rock bottom* are combined has literal meaning is come into the lowest part against the hard solid material. That meanings can be interpreted as China is hitting the lowest part of the rock after preparing the relations under the Trump administration. However, after the phrase *hit rock* is followed by the adjective *bottom* the sentence means *to reach the lowest point possible*

(Merriam Webster Dictionary) which categorized as a figurative meaning. As a result, the meaning of the ambiguous phrase affect the reader in determining the exact message of the sentence.

Datum 7

Murray Foote, who quit in March amid a row over membership figures, speculated the probe could be **wild goose chase**.

Analysis:

From the sentence above, the phrase *wild goose chase* is classified as ambiguity. The phrase above is categorized as lexical ambiguity in the form of figurative language. According to Oxford dictionary, that phrase can be interpreted into the literal meaning, as follows:

- d. Wild (Adj): living or growing in natural conditions, not kept in a house or on a farm
- e. Goose (N): a bird like a large duck with a long nek
- f. Chase (V): to run, drive, etc. after somebody/something in order to catch them or it

From the explanation above, the phrase *wild goose chase* has the literal meaning of catch the bird like a big duck with a long neck which live in natural condition. On the other hand, the phrase *wild goose chase* has the figurative meaning is “a search

for something that is impossible for you to find or that does not exist, that makes you waste a lot of time”.

In sum up, the phrase above is more appropriate with the second interpretation because based on the context tells that Muray Foote who resigned in March in the midst of a dispute over the number of members, said the investigation is useless. Therefore, having more than one interpretation makes the reader confused in understanding the exact meaning of the context (Ullman,1971). As a result, they have to read the whole article to avoid misperception.

2. Types of logical fallacy found in the politic column of BBC News online magazine:

In this part, the researcher presents the data analysis of logical fallacy using the theory of Irving (1990) to investigate and classify the data.

Datum 1

"With the resources to roll out free school meals in secondary schools, would it be better targeted to support, for example, breakfast clubs or pre-clubs to make sure that children who are from the poorest families are actually getting three meals a day instead of one at lunchtime."

Analysis:

On that statement, the school wants to provide free meals for all of the students. Additionally, the meals are targeted for the students from the poorest family. The school wants to make sure that those students receive three meals during a day rather than just one at lunch. In this context, the arguments are categorized as ad hominem because the argument is only aimed for the students who come from poor families who get 3 free meals a day rather than the other students.

Datum 2

"When we are talking about something as basic as food, we know that a universal approach is effective," he said.

"We know that a targeted approach to free school meals means that some people miss out.

Analysis:

The statement above is stated by Bruce Adam as the children and young people's commissioner in Scotland. He was considering to give free meals for the primary school students is the best approach for him. However, he also stated that the approach is not effective because some individuals were left out. Therefore, based on the context, false cause is classified as the logical fallacy. In this condition, there are two premises which are not related to the current situation discussed.

Datum 3

"Firstly, Peter's loyalty to his wife is unquestionable. First minister Sturgeon and her husband lived under crushingly intense scrutiny.

Analysis:

In this news, an incorrect logic was found from the arguments uttered by Mr. Foote. The statement in this news article is considered as red herring because in the context there is two arguments that are not related each other. The first argument stated that there is no doubt about Peter's loyalty to his wife. Furthermore, the second argument shows the different topic with the first argument. The second arguments uttered said that the first minister of Sturgeon and her husband were constantly under intense scrutiny. This argument does not this argument does not serve the same purpose but this argument is uttered because Mr. Foote aims to divert the conversation towards the other person.

Datum 4

The final result is forecast to be declared at around 20:00 BST, although this could be later depending on factors such as recounts.

Analysis:

False cause is found in the argument above that state the local elections 2023 that held in England will announce the result of the election at around 20:00 BST although it will be predicted to do the second calculation of the ballots. In this case, the announcement of the

result of the election was too soon so that some countries have not yet finish the counting. As a result, false cause is the appropriate type for the argument above because there is a link between the argument and conclusion is not related.

Datum 5

And then I see the disinfectant where it knocks it out in a minute. One minute. And is there a way we can do something like that, by injection inside or almost a cleaning?

Analysis:

In this context, Donald Trump said that disinfectants were able to kill the corona virus. Initially this sentence was not wrong at the beginning until Trump said that disinfectants were used by injection which incidentally was an incorrect method because disinfectant is a liquid that is used outside the skin, if injected it will have a bad effect on human health. As a result, this condition is categorized as false cause because Donald Trump gave the incorrect information about disinfectant which led to the reader's understanding. According to Trump, disinfectant is injected to humans to kill the corona virus. As a result, the argument given by Trump is wrong and does not have correlation.

Datum 6

"I'm not a doctor. But I'm, like, a person that has a good you-know-what."

Analysis:

From this sentence above, *I'm (I am)* refers to Donald Trump. He stated that he is not a doctor but he feels that he knows everything whether is it good or not according the health issue that is currently happening. Trump should not have issued a sentence that is considered to only make the atmosphere worse because he did not really understand the function of vaccination and how it works on the human body. Therefore, the condition above found that appeal to authority fallacy. Additionally, this fallacy mostly occurs when arguments or utterances from someone which have higher position made the interlocutor believe that the arguments is right.

Datum 7

“Mr Trump famously said he and Mr Kim "fell in love" after exchanging letters. But they failed to seal a deal to denuclearise the Korean peninsula”

Analysis:

In this news, an incorrect logic was found by saying that Trump loves North Korea considering the history between the two countries which had war stories between them in the past. The statement in this news article is considered *false cause* because in the context there is two arguments that are not related each other. The first argument stated that after exchanging the letters, Mr. Trump famously stated that he and Mr. Kim “fell in love”. It also means that both of them are agree with the

agreement they made. However, in the second argument shows after exchanging the letters, they cannot deal with their agreement to denuclearize the Korea Peninsula.

Datum 8

But as ballots were counted, Mr Perdue was so far behind that he was defeated before half the votes were in.

Analysis:

The point of this sentence where it is said that Mr. Perdue has been declared defeated or far behind from Donald Trump, even though the number of votes cast is only half counted. Therefore, this allows for invalid voting results. This condition classified as ad populum because this type made the majority of people agree with the argument or choose a particular action and the argument and action must be correct. In this case, the society believe that Donald Trump become the winner of the election even the ballots have not all been counted.

3. Discussion

This section aims to answer the findings from the data analyzed. Additionally, this section discusses more deeply related to the data analysis in this research. The researcher analyzed the types ambiguous sentences and logical fallacy from BBC News online Magazine. The first research question is discussed about types of ambiguity which mostly occur in the BBC News online magazine.

From this problem of the study, the researcher investigates the types of ambiguity which have been found in the politic column of BBC News online magazine. Also, the researcher applied the theory from Ullman (1972) for formulating the data. The second research question is formulated to investigate the logical fallacy which mostly occur in the BBC News Online magazine. To answer this problem, the researcher uses the theory from Irving (1990) of logical fallacy. In this research, all of the data were classified and analyzed based on the theories of ambiguities and logical fallacy that has been discussed in the previous chapter.

3.1 Types of ambiguity

According to Ullman (in Pateda, 2001:202; Djajasudarma, 1999:54) divides ambiguity into three main types, namely ambiguity at the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical levels. After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that there were two types of ambiguity there were lexical and syntactical ambiguity found in the BBC news online magazine that have been analyzed in this research. A sentence can be ambiguous because of many reasons, some of which are multiple meaning, lack of information, and, incompleteness. The researcher found 7 ambiguous words which categorized into lexical and syntactical ambiguity. The researcher using the theory from Ullman (1972) to classified and analyzed the data found in the BBC News online magazine. In this research, there

are five data which categorized as syntactical / structural ambiguity while the six data are classified as lexical ambiguity.

In analyzing the structural or syntactical ambiguity, the researcher uses the theory from Ullman (1972). Based on the theory, structural or syntactical ambiguity is ambiguity at the grammatical level occurs because there is more than one structures interpretation in a sentence. According to the previous chapter of the data analysis, there are 1 data classified as structural/ syntactical ambiguity which have more than one structures interpretation of the sentence. This syntactical ambiguity is found in the datum 1.

In analyzing lexical ambiguity, the researcher uses the same theory from Ullman (1972) as used for analyzing structural or syntactical ambiguity. According to the theory, lexical ambiguity happens when a single word or phrase(s) refers to certain condition or situation which impact into the multiple meaning and interpretations. Ambiguous word or phrases in the news context can affect the reader in comprehending the message delivered by the author. Datum 2,3,4,5,6 and 7 found a word and phrase which considered as lexical ambiguity that can be interpreted into multiple meaning. As the example from datum 2 "*the government has opened vaccinations for everyone above the age of 18 but hasn't procured enough to speed up the drive*" found that ambiguous is found in the word *drive*. It can be interpreted into: (1) to operate a vehicle so that it goes in a particular direction or (2) to influence something or cause

it to make progress. While in the datum 6 and 7, the data shows that the ambiguity happened because of figurative phrase that classified as lexical ambiguity. Additionally, ambiguity in the form of figurative language is mostly found in a literary works such as poem, song, drama script, etc... However, the researcher found the figurative language in the news media which make it interesting to analyze. As from the example on datum 6, "*China is looking for a reset after relations hit rock bottom under the Trump administration, our correspondent adds.*". the phrase hit rock bottom categorized as ambiguous because it can be interpreted into multiple meaning. If the ambiguous phrase interpreted into the literal meaning, *hit* according to Oxford dictionary is to come against something/somebody with force, especially causing damage or injury. Meanwhile, *rock* means the hard solid material that forms part of the surface of earth and some other planets. In addition, after the phrase *hit rock* is followed by the adjective *bottom* that form the phrases in figurative language.

As a result, based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that lexical ambiguity is frequently occur in the politic column of BBC News Online magazine than the structural ambiguity. It can be proven by the provided data analysis in the findings of this study. The lexical ambiguity in BBC News online magazine appear in datum 2,3,4,5,6 and 7. According to the theory from Ullman (1972), stated that ambiguity is categorized into three

types, which are, lexical ambiguity, structural or syntactical ambiguity and phonetical ambiguity. In this study, the researcher does not find the phonetical ambiguity because these types occur because of the mixing of language sounds spoken. Moreover, this is also possible to appear because there is a mixing of the sounds of the pronounced language or sometimes because the words or phrases are said too quickly and make the interlocutor confused in interpreting the spoken language.

The result of this research supports the previous study conducted by Tirangga (2014) entitled “Lexical and Grammatical Ambiguities of The News Headline of The Jakarta Post and New York Times”. Based on their research, they found 11 data categorized as lexical ambiguity, while 7 data classified as grammatical ambiguity. The research uses news as the research object and the theory from Ullman (1972). In addition, based on the data analysis in this research, the researcher also found the lexical and syntactical ambiguity because the object of the study has similarity in analyzing the written language. Moreover, this research focuses on analyzing the lexical and syntactical ambiguity based on Ullman (1972) theory and analyzing the types of logical fallacy using Irving (1990) theory. In contrast, this study is different from the previous study conducted by Pawestri (2018) contrasted with this research because in her previous study found the lexical and syntactical ambiguity in Indonesian jokes on the Instagram “Dagelan” as the object of the study. The theory used

in her research also different, therefore, the classification of the types of ambiguity also different. Moreover, the data classification of ambiguity used the theory from Lew (1996) is categorized as lexical ambiguity based jokes, lexicalization of larger unit based jokes decomposition of idioms based jokes, syntactic ambiguity based jokes, phonological ambiguity based jokes, orthographic ambiguity based jokes, deictic reference based jokes, specific versus non-specific interpretations based jokes, pragmatic ambiguity based jokes, type of modality based jokes, textual cohesion based jokes, and multiple ambiguity based jokes. To sum up, the researcher needs to understand the context of the sentence to determine the closest meaning of the ambiguity. Additionally, lexical and syntactical ambiguity have different significant aspect. In lexical ambiguity concern with the word or phrases based on the context discussed, while syntactical ambiguity concern with the position of the class of word.

3.2 Types of logical fallacy

Logical fallacy is a process of reasoning that is wrong. This wrong and incorrect reasoning process makes the arguments put forward by someone also wrong. There are two ways causes an argument gone wrong. The first occurs if the premise that makes up an argument is wrong, and then the conclusions that follow are also wrong even though the basis of the reasoning formed comes from a

valid premise. The second is an argument that is wrong if a person sets the conclusion correctly even though in reality the premise that builds the argument does not reflect the conclusion sought (Irving, 1990: 91). Based on the theory from Irving (1990), the types of logical fallacies are classified into ad hominem, hasty generalization, straw man, false cause, slippery slope, black or white, complex question, appeal to authority, red herring and ad populum. The researcher found 8 data from BBC News Online magazine which have logical fallacy. Additionally, the researcher analyzed it according to the theory provided due to give brief explanation of the data.

In this research, there is 1 data classified as ad hominem that can be found in datum 1. From the sentence "*With the resources to roll out free school meals in secondary schools, would it be better targeted to support, for example, breakfast clubs or pre-clubs to make sure that children who are from the poorest families are actually getting three meals a day instead of one at lunchtime*" find that this sentence categorized as ad hominem. The argument is attacking the character of the interlocutor who is authorized based on experience or knowledge gained (Irving, 1990). In this context the meals are targeted for the students from the poorest family that will get 3 times meals. Moreover, the phrase *poorest family* in this context means has the lower position. The argument is stated to the students who come from poorest family that will get more intention

in giving free meals. In addition, 4 data found is categorized as false cause that have been analyzed in the datum 2,4,5, and 7. False cause fallacy happened when the argument arranged based on the causal relationship of an event. Fallacy is because something actually does not cause the conclusions or arguments that occurs, but seems to be the main cause (Irving, 1990). From the data which classifies a false cause fallacy, all of the argument does not have relationship between the first argument and the conclusion made by the speaker. In datum 6 classified as appeal to authority fallacy. *"I'm not a doctor. But I'm, like, a person that has a good you-know-what"*, from the argument above Donald Trump stated that he is not a doctor but he feels that he knows everything whether is it good or not according the health issue that is currently happening. Also, he did not really understand the function of vaccination and how it works on the human body. The other types of fallacy, which are ad populum is found in the datum 8 and red herring are found in the datum 9.

As a result, based on the findings of this research, the theory used in analyzing logical fallacy (Irving, 1990) found five types of logical fallacy. Based on the explanation, the researcher concludes that false cause fallacy is frequently occur in politic column of BBC News online magazine. It can be proven by the data found in the findings of this study. The false cause fallacy in BBC news Online magazine occur in datum 2,4,5 and 7. According to the theory from Irving (1990), false cause fallacy is the argument where a false or

incorrect cause is given for the conclusion of an argument. The result of this study, the researcher does not find 3 types of logical fallacy which has been discussed in the previous chapter, those are: straw man, black or white, hasty generalization, complex question and slippery slope. The concept of the wrong reasoning process happened in argument occurs because a person has a tendency to receive information based on information that he / she knows. Moreover, when there is argument is inappropriate, a person will reject the argument uttered.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion based of the study. The conclusion in this study is presented based on the formulated research questions and the result of the analyzed data in the previous chapter. Furthermore, the suggestions in this study aimed for the further researchers who have interest to conduct the same topic of logical fallacy, lexical and syntactical ambiguities.

A. CONCLUSION

Through all of the explanation of above, it can be concluded that there are some sentences which are categorized as ambiguous. There are two types of the ambiguity which are mostly found in the news. Those are lexical ambiguity and syntactical ambiguity. Moreover, some statements found are also categorized as logical fallacy.

During the analysis, the researcher found 7 data of ambiguity in politic column of BBC News Online magazine. In this research, 1 data are classified as structural ambiguity and 6 data classified as lexical ambiguity. The lexical ambiguity mostly occur in the BBC News Online Magazine rather than the structural ambiguity.

In addition, the researcher found 8 data of logical fallacy in politic column of BBC News online magazine. In this research, the types of logical fallacy that frequently occur is false cause rather than the other types. Logical fallacy occurs when the process of reasoning the argument is wrong. This study supports the previous study conducted by Tirangga

(2014) entitled “Lexical and Grammatical Ambiguities of The News Headline of The Jakarta Post and New York Times” use the same theory and in analyzing the data meanwhile in contrast with the previous study conducted by Pawestri (2018) because used the different theory to classify the types of ambiguity.

B. SUGGESTION

Based on the finding of this study of analyzing the news from BBC News online magazine, there found two types of ambiguity and several types of logical fallacy. Lexical and structural ambiguity are found in this research while phonetic ambiguity is not found because the object of this study is written language not spoken language. Lexical ambiguity become the type which frequently occur in the object investigated rather than the syntactical. False cause fallacy is types of logical fallacy that frequently occur and has already investigated by the researcher in the previous chapter. From the analysis when the news is analyzed, it will be really helpful for the readers to read and understand the context of news. In fact, most of the people are never read the news carefully therefore, it makes them misunderstanding when they are reading the news. Sometimes, people do not know if a sentence has a clear or ambiguous meaning. Whether it will consider as an ambiguity or not, it depends on the linguistic knowledge of every people. When people have adequate English language skill, they have to understand well about the ambiguity in the sentence, and try to avoid it as much as possible.

After analyzing the data on the previous chapter, this study still has some weakness. This research is only focus on investigate the lexical and syntactical ambiguity and the types of logical fallacy. The researcher hopes that this research can be used to deepen the knowledge of researchers regarding the use of ambiguity and logical fallacy. Also, for the English literature students, this research expected to be a reference in conducting further research. Hence, the further researchers expected to be able to complete the weakness from this study, investigate from another online media therefore they can study the objects which is spoken such as Youtube, podcast, video etc., and the literature related to the topic discussed.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

a. Classification of the data of lexical and syntactical ambiguity

No.	Data	Types of ambiguity		
		Structural	Lexical	Phonetical
1.	Witnesses from Ririn-Subhan campaign team refused to sign the official election results.	✓	-	-
2.	“We are struggling for the investment grade first, “he said when asked a possible investment target revision when Indonesia gets an investment grade by leading credit rating agencies”.	✓	-	-
3.	“Jokowi made the remark as he started a five-day visit to several provinces in eastern Indonesia, namely Maluku, North	✓	-	-

	Maluku, Papua and West Papua, which have long been considered the country's backwater regions.”			
4.	“She thought that Jokowi was a popular member of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) as shown by his successful two terms as mayor of Surakarta and later winning the governorship of Jakarta.”	✓	-	-
5.	Dozens of people were evacuated on flights that left Sudan on Wednesday.	✓	-	-
6.	The government has opened vaccinations for everyone above the age of 18 but hasn't procured		✓	

	enough to speed up the drive.			
7.	Alexander Lukashenko told parliament common sense had been abandoned and many red lines crossed as Western countries imposed sanctions on Belarus.	-	✓	-
8.	His Russian girlfriend, Sofia Sapega, was also detained. They both now face criminal charges.	-	✓	-
9.	A White House Statement said both leaders had "discussed the responsibility of both nations to ensure competition does not veer into conflict".			
10.	China is looking for a reset after relations hit	-	✓	-

	rock bottom under the Trump administration, our correspondent adds.			
11.	Murray Foote, who quit in March amid a row over membership figures, speculated the probe could be wild goose chase.	-	✓	-

b. Classification of the data of logical fallacy

No.	Data	Types logical fallacy
1.	"With the resources to roll out free school meals in secondary schools, would it be better targeted to support, for example, breakfast clubs or pre-clubs to make sure that children who are from the poorest families are actually getting three meals a day instead of one at lunchtime."	Ad hominem
1.	"When we are talking about something as basic as food, we	False cause

	<p>know that a universal approach is effective," he said.</p> <p>"We know that a targeted approach to free school meals means that some people miss out.</p>	
2.	<p>"Firstly, Peter's loyalty to his wife is unquestionable. First minister Sturgeon and her husband lived under crushingly intense scrutiny.</p>	Red herring
3.	<p>The final result is forecast to be declared at around 20:00 BST, although this could be later depending on factors such as recounts.</p>	False cause
4.	<p>And then I see the disinfectant where it knocks it out in a minute. One minute. And is there a way we can do something like that, by injection inside or almost a cleaning?</p>	False cause

5.	"I'm not a doctor. But I'm, like, a person that has a good you-know-what."	Appeal to authority
6.	"Mr Trump famously said he and Mr Kim "fell in love" after exchanging letters. But they failed to seal a deal to denuclearise the Korean peninsula"	False cause
7.	But as ballots were counted, Mr Perdue was so far behind that he was defeated before half the votes were in.	Ad populum