An Analysis of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity in the Jakarta Post Newspaper

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An Analysis of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity in the Jakarta Post Newspaper

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Abstract. This research intended to find out lexical and structural ambiguity in opinion of The Jakarta Post. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to find out the lexical ambiguous found in The Jakarta Post and to find out the structural ambiguous found in The Jakarta Post by using Fromkin et al. theory. The researchers used qualitative design;data were collected by using document in Word form. Procedure of systematic analysis of content text (words, phrase, sentences, document, etc.) was done. Analysis of the content by qualitative method enable researchers to understand the text by grouping words that have same meaning into categories. The researchers used ten text from opinion of the Jakarta Post about Covid-19.There were 42 data of ambiguity in ten opinions the Jakarta Post found. Most of the ambiguity samples are lexical (26 examples) and structural ambiguity refer to 16 samples. The practical usage of the current research is to help people be careful in reading and broaden their understanding of ambiguity. In short, to avoid misunderstanding between the writer and the readers.

Keywords: analysis, ambiguity, lexical, structural, semantics.

Introduction

Ambiguity is one part of semantic science. A word or a sentence is ambiguous if it can be understood or interpreted in more than one way (Puspitasari et al., 2019:1). Furthermore, Fromkin et al. (2011:142) stated that ambiguity is a phenomenon when words or phrases (including sentences) have more than one meaning. The researchers conclude that ambiguity is a language phenomenon that usually happens in human daily communication. Ambiguity not only found in daily conversation but also in media such as in newspaper, advertisement, magazine, and so on.Ambiguity often causes confusion in conversation or written caused by word. So we can say ambiguity arises can various variations of speech or writing. If we hear someone's conversation or read an article sometimes we find it difficult to understand what is spoken or what we read (Herdi and Andriana, 2017; Junaid, 2018).

To help the researcher's analysis the researchers use Fromkin et al. (2011) theory. According to this theory, ambiguity is divided into two kinds there are lexical and structural ambiguity. Fromkin's theory has clear and detail explanation. So, this theory is related more to this research.

Lexical ambiguity happens word or phrase allows more than one meaning in context and caused by Polysemy and Homonymy (Brinton and Brinton, 2010:147). In analyzing lexical ambiguity, the researchers find words or phrases and their meaning in the dictionary. For example: an *old* friend.

The word 'old' has two meanings. The sentences can be interpreted in two meanings. 'The first is a friend who is aged'. In addition, the second is 'a friend whom one has known for a long time' (two different meanings of old).

In analyzing the lexical ambiguity, the researchers also want to Classifies the word in part of speech. According to (Maria et al., 2018) part of speech is divided into nine types they are noun, lexical verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, determiners, conjunction, auxiliary verb, and prepositions.

Structural Ambiguity occurs when a phrase, clause or sentence can be given two or more different interpretation because of the arrangement of words. According to Yule (2010), structural ambiguity have two distinct deep structures. Structural ambiguity can be shown by labeled and bracketing (Yule, 2010:75). Use this way, the researchers are able to describe sentence or phrase more effective (Puspitasari et al., 2019).

The importance of studying lexical and structural ambiguity is that to reduce understanding of ambiguity, because ambiguity occur in oral or written language. In written is more difficult to understand than oral language because if the listeners do not understand what we said, they can ask directly what we mean (Silalahi, 2015). However, in written, if the readers do not understand what we had written in a book, novel, magazine, newspaper, signs and so on, they couldn't ask directly that will come the misunderstanding. We learn the meaning in semantic. Yule (2010:112) stated, semantic is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. And this misunderstanding we known as ambiguity

Nowadays, people need more actual complete information with several ways. One of the example is newspaper. Newspaper is one of the kinds the written language, that has big contribution for people's life, because people can receive information from it. Puspitasari et al. (2019:20) stated that Journalists sometimes use ambiguity in presenting the news. This often creates different interpretation from people who read it. Therefore, research ambiguity is essential.

Based on that, the researchers are interested to choose data from opinion The Jakarta Post. Opinion is an article, usually published in a newspaper or magazine that mainly reflect the author's opinion about a subject (Opinion, 2020). The Jakarta post is one of the daily English newspaper and national newspaper in Indonesia use text English language.

In this case, there is previous researchers to find out lexical and structural ambiguity found in articles in the Jakarta Post daily newspaper. Namely Puspitasari et al. (2019), research about lexical and structural, which occurs in articles and the causal factors in each ambiguity. The result of the analysis shows there were 20 ambiguous words, phrases or/and sentences found in nineteen articles in the Jakarta Post. There were 8 cases of lexical ambiguities and 12 cases of structural ambiguities. In addition, there were 8 lexical ambiguities caused by polysemy and 12 structural ambiguities caused by equivocal phrasing. For short, this research unlike with this research, researchers will research opinion on the Jakarta Post to find out kinds of ambiguity, word of classes are lexically ambiguous, kinds of sentence or phrase are structurally ambiguous.

Based on the explanation above, researchers will analyze lexical and structural ambiguity in the Jakarta post. There are some sections offered by this news such as headlines, business, opinion, national, and so on. The researchers choose opinion section as the object to analyze lexical and structural ambiguity.

Literature Review
Semantics

In etimology, semantics (from ancient Greek: semantikos - "significant") etimologically refers to the Greek noun "sema", which means sign or signal, and from the verb "semaino", which means signal.

According to Yule (2010: 113), semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. In semantic there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean rather than on what an individual speaker (like George Carlin). This approach is concerned with objective or general meaning and avoids trying to account for subjectives or local meaning. Doing semantics is attempting to speel out what it is we all know when we behave as if we share knowledge of the meaning of word, a phrase, or a sentence in a language. According to Fromkin et al. (2011:140), the study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences is called semantics. Furthermore, Sitanggang, Hutahaean, and Herman (2019:2) stated that semantic is the level of linguistic analysis where meaning is analyzed. It is the most abstract level of linguistic analysis semantics concerns itself with giving a systematic account of the nature of meaning(Sitanggang et al.,2019:2). It deals with the nature of meanings itself. Semantics study not only word meanings, but also how word meanings combine to product the meanings of larger phrasal expressions.

So, the researchers conclude that semantic is branch of linguistics that study of meaning that is used to understand human expression through language. Or in other words, Semantics is the study of meaning in language. Therefore, semantic can be defined as the science of meaning.

Meaning

Meaning can be studied through scientific study of language. Meaning is an important part to understand what the speaker wants to say. It is the most ambiguous and most controversial term in the theory of language. Actually, the term meaning is indeed very commonly we hear. In Oxford dictionary (Hornby et al., 2013) meaning is the thing or idea that a Sound, word, sign, etc. the term meaning is sometimes confusing, however to see the meaning of a word can be used a dictionary. According to Ogden and Richards (1989), meaning is to one of the most ambiguous and most controversial term in the theory of language. Furthermore, meaning is potentially reflected in fitness for communicative intent.

According to Searle (2001), meaning has level as follow:

1. Expression meaning (sense) (the meaning of a simple or complex expression taken in isolation.

2. Utterance meaning (meaning) (the meaning of an expression when used in a given context of utterance; fixed reference and truth value (for declarative sentences)

3. Communicative meaning (the meaning of an utterance as a communicative act in a given social setting)

Based on the definition above, the researchers can conclude that meaning is part of semantic that study of meaning that is used to understand human expression through language.

Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language. Lexical meaning is the real meaning, the meaning that appropriate with the observation result of sensory, or dictionary meaning (Simanjuntak et al., 2016:3). Furthermore, Brinton and Brinton (2010:143) stated that lexical meaning is the study of the meaning properties of individual word. Lexical meaning refers to the real meaning. It has been known that a language has an amount of lexical. item by which the semantic with structure could be based its meaning on paradigmatic and systematic. Added by Dawson and Phelan (2016:247), lexical meaning deals with the meaning of words and other lexical relationship, including the meaning relationship among them. Lexical meaning is the meaning in the dictionary or that of the lexeme meaning even without any contexts.

dictionary give the meaning of words using other words rather than in terms of some more basic units of meaning, whatever they might be.

A lexeme is a unit of lexical meaning, which exists regardless of any inflectional endings it may have or the number of words it may contain. Lexical meaning is the noun "lexeme" is related to the word lexical and lexicon (lexicon as having the same meaning as vocabulary or dictionary). The headwords in a dictionary are all lexemes (Eliza, 2011). For example:

- ''Mother'' has a lexical meaning "a female parent of a child''
- "Child" which has meaning "a young human who is not yet an adult".

The researchers conclude, lexical meaning is branch of semantic that study the meaning of vocabulary elements of a language.

Structural Meaning

Structural meaning is the meaning that appears as a result of the functioning of a lexeme in the sentence. Whatever meaning is contributed to the interpretation of a clause or sentence by morphology or syntax (Grammatical words, affixes, pattern of tone) as opposite to the denotation of each lexical words (Brown and Miller, 2013:199). Examples are the 'event in progress' interpretation of *be + ing* in English *wrote* vs *was writing*, the 'polite request' interpretation of isolated *if* clauses *if you could just roll up your sleeve*, the concessive interpretation of *although although it's much better,it still won't do*, and the interpretation of interrogative constructions as signal that the speaker is asking a question.

The grammar of a language is traditionally viewed as a system of rules, which say about how lexical items are put together to form phrases, clauses and sentences or even discourses. Structural meaning then is expressed in various ways the arrangement of words reffering expression before the predicate. Structural meaning also proposed by a steam because of grammatical such as affixation or tenses.

For example have some lexical but different grammatical:
- I have a cat and I have cats.

Ambiguity

Ambiguity is the state of having more than one possible meaning (Hornby, 2013). Ambiguity is a language phenomenon that usually happens in human daily communication. Ambiguity is a term that is familiar in the field language. Generally, ambiguity is a condition where a word, phrase and sentence has more than one meaning. An expressions said to be ambiguous when more than one interpretation can be assigned to it (Bustam, 2012:1). Ambiguity is associated with utterance chunks corresponding to all levels of linguistic analysis, from phonemes to discourses and is characterized by the association of a single orthographic or phonological string with more than one meaning (Kapadia and Jufrizal, 2013:68). It means that ambiguity ca have significant consequences, for example if the wording of a legal document is such that it allows for interpretations that support distinct judgments. Brown and Miller (2013:22) stated that ambiguity occurs when a word, phrase or sentence, said to be ambiguous, has two or more interpretations.

Ambiguity is a property of sentences itself-evident to native speakers (Ramadani, 2015:3). In fact, an ambiguous sentence may be defined as a sentence, which expresses more than one propositions. This reflects the difference between the levels of linguistic statement: sentences are syntactic-units, whereas propositions are semantic units. Ambiguity is one of the many relations between syntax and sense. The example of ambiguity is (as stated by Leech, 1981):
- *Hugo is drawing a cart.*

This sentence has two interpretations: "Hugo is drawing (a picture of) a cart" and "Hugo is drawing (=Pulling) a cart" these two interpretations are not synonymous with each other and it can make ambiguities.

According to Fromkin et al. (2011:142), ambiguity is words or phrases (including sentences) that have more than one meaning. Ambiguity is divided into two kinds; lexical and structural ambiguity (Fromkin et al., 2011:149).

Based on the explanation above, the researchers conclude ambiguity is a word or sentence that can be interpreted, understood or interpreted in more than one usual way.

Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity is one of the types of ambiguity. Lexical ambiguity Happens word or phrase allows more than one meaning in context and caused by Polysemy and Homonymy (Brinton and Brinton, 2010: 147). Lexical ambiguityarises when at least one word in a phrase has more than one meaning.

Example: - *this will make you smart.*

This ambiguous because of the two meanings of *Smart: "Clever"* or "*burning sensation*" (Fromkin et al., 2011:143).

Lexical ambiguity result from a lexical item having two or more meanings (Brown and Miller, 2013:22) for example:

- *she hates the chair*

It can be interpreted as 'she hates this piece of furniture' or 'she hates the person who is chairing the meeting'.

According to Brown and Miller (2013: 348), when a word has two or more sense that are related, it is said to show polysemy or to be polysemous. For example of polysemous:

- *head* is polysemous, having various senses in *He hit his head on the ceilling, the head of the valley, the head of the screw, the head of our Department.*

In addition, other explanation by Yule (2010:20), polysemy can be defined as one form (Written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension. Examples are:

- *head*, used to refer to the object on top of your body, froth on top of a glass of beer, person at the top of a company or department, and many other things.

- *foot* (of person, of bed, of mountain)

- run (person does, water does, colors do).

If we are not sure whether different uses of single word are examples of homonymy or polysemy, we can check in dictionary. If the word has multiple meanings (i.e. it's polysemous) than there will be a single entry, with a numbered list of th different meanings of the word. Furthermore, when a word has multiple meanings that are related conceptually or historically, it is said to be polysemous (Fromkin et al., 2011: 159). Example:

- *diamond* reffering to a geometric shape and also to a baseball field that has that shape is polysemous.

Homonymy is defined as a case where two or more words have the same phonological shape and pronunciation, but unrelated meanings.According to Yule (2010:120), Homonymy is when one form (written or spoken) has two or more unrelated meanings. For example:

- bank (of a river) and bank (financial institution)

- mole (on skin) and mole (small animal).

Homonymy is the words that have different meanings but are pronounced the same, and may or may not be spelled the same (Fromkin et al., 2011:159). For example:

- *bank.Bank* as "a financial institution"

- *bank* "the edge of a stream."

Pronunciation and spelling are identical but meanings are unrelated. Added by Brown and Miller (2013: 212), a single word form has two meanings for which analysis cannot provide a plausible relationship, the word form is analyzed as realizing two lexical word. The relationship between the two words is homonymy. An example is:

-*file*, a tool for smoothing rough edges

-*file*, a container for loose leaves of paper.

So, the researchers conclude lexical ambiguity is one of the types of ambiguity that learn about sentence that have multiple meanings and are related word that caused of Polysemy and Homonymy. Polysemy is the meaning of a word that has meanings, but depends on the pattern and context of the sentence. And homonymy is a word that has a different meaning but the same pronunciation and spelling.

Structural Ambiguity

Structural ambiguity also one of the types of ambiguity that caused by the structure of the words when they are combined even though those word exactly have only one meaning.

Structural ambiguity also calls grammatical ambiguity. According to Fromkin et al. (2011:142) stated that structural ambiguity because it is associated with two different phrases structures, each corresponding to a different meaning. For example:

- *The boy saw the man with a telescope.*

It is ambiguous because it can mean that the boy saw the man by using telescope. The PP *with a telescope* modifies the VP, and the interpretation is that the action of seeing occurred by use of a telescope. or that the boy saw the man who was holding a telescope. The PP *with a telescope* modifies the NP *the man*, and the interpretation is that the man has the telescope. Furthermore, Bustam (2012: 3) stated that a sentence is ambiguous because its word related to each other in different ways, even though one of the individual word are ambiguous, is structurally or grammatical ambiguous. Example:

- Daniel met tall boys and gilrs.

The adjective tall may be taken to refer either to both boys and girls or only the former (boys). According to Brown and Miller (2013: 22), structural ambiguity results from a sequence of words being the realization of two different constructions.

ForExample:

- *I tripped up the thief with the golf club* can be interpreted as *the tief with the golf club* being tripped up, in which case *with the golf club* modifies *tripped up (the thief).*

Each word in a phrase or sentence might be clear, but their combination can make them to be interpreted in more than one meaning. Furthermore, structural ambiguity is the potential of multiple interpretations for a piece of multiple interpretations for a piece of written or spoken language because of the way words or phrases are organized. It is the phenomenon, which the same sequence of words has two or more meanings due to different phrase and structure analysis.

The researchers conclude, structural ambiguity is one of the types of ambiguity. Structural ambiguity is a situation where a sentence has more than one meaning due to the structure of the sentence.

Material and Methods

Research Design

This research is design based on qualitative research. Bogdan and Biklen (2003:5) stated that qualitative research is a research where data are collected in form of words or pictures rather than numbers. All the data in this research are elaborate in the form of

words/phrase and sentences refers to lexical and structural ambiguity in the opinion of the Jakarta Post. So, this research exact to qualitative research.

According to Ary et al. (2010:29), there are five types to do qualitative research. There are basic interpretative studies, case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical research, narrative inquiry, phenomenological studies. In this research, the researchers used document or content analysis.

Ary et al. (2010:29) stated that content analysis focuses on analyzing and interpreting recorded material. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, diaries, themes, reports, or other document. Furthermore, according to Kibiswa (2019:2059), content analysis is a research methodology or procedure of systematic analysis of content text (words, phrase, statements, communication, documents, etc). Content analysis by qualitative enable researchers to understand the text by grouping words that have same meaning into categories, because of this research is analysis text in opinion Jakarta Post. In this qualitative study, the researchers did seeking, collecting, classifying analyzing data, and conclusion.

Data Source

According to Ary et al. (2010:29), qualitative research is to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. So, the problem of this research is related to the newspaper. The data of this research were The Jakarta Post Newspaper. the researchers used ten opinion text on the Jakarta Post about Covid-19 edition on June11[th] 2020, 12th 2020, 12th 2020, 13th 2020, 15th 2020, 16th 2020, 17th 2020, 18th 2020, 19th 2020, 20th 2020. This newspaper was selected as a data source, because it is one of the famous daily English language newspapers in Indonesia. Opinion was selected as a data source because it is an article, usually published in a newspaper or magazine that mainly reflect the author's opinion about a subject. So that more ambiguous will be found in it.

Instrument of the Research

A research instrument was a tool that the writer used to collect the data in order to make the research process done easily. According to Sugiyono (2017:102), *Instrument penelitian adalah suatu alat ukur yang digunakan mengukur fenomena alam maupun sosial yng diamati.* (Instrument of the research is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena). the main instrument in this research is the researchers. And the supporting instrument in this research is document or content analysis. According Ary et al. (2010:29), document or content analysis is focuses on analyzing and interpreting. The example of document that use in this research are: public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.

The researchers in the current study used newspaper Jakarta Post. Researchers use ten opinion edition June 11th 2020 – June 19th 2020 related Covid-19. Besides that, researchers needed some media as tool to collecting data such as, mobile phone, laptop, and newspaper online.

Data Collection Technique

Ary et al. (2010:32) stated that qualitative researchers also have a toolbox of data-gathering techniques, including in-depth interviewing, participant observation, and document analysis. In this research, the technique of collecting data used that document method.

The data of this study were taken from the Jakarta Post. In collecting the data, there were some steps taken by the researchers.

1. Searching the Jakarta post official website, *www.TheJakartapost.com*.
2. Reading all section in the Jakarta post.

3. Choosing the opinion section in the Jakarta post.

4. Reading the opinion intensively.

5. Choosing 10 opinions the Jakarta post containing ambiguity edition June 11th 2020-June 20th 2020 abut covid-19.

6. Reading opinion intensively one by one to find the words, phrases or sentences which contains ambiguous.

7. Using note-taking technique and made all words, phrases and sentences that containing ambiguity.

Data Analysis Technique

According to Flick (2004:5), qualitative data analysis is the classification and interpretation of linguistic material to make statements about structures of meaning-making in the material. After collecting the data and included all data in the type of ambiguity. The researchers started to analyze the ambiguities. The writer does some steps in analyzing the data, they are:

1. Reading all data.

2. Identifying the words, phrases, and sentences, which are possibly ambiguous based on the theory proposed by Delahunty and Garvey theory (2010).

3. Classifying them into types of ambiguity whether lexical and structural ambiguity to table used Fromkin (2011).

4. Analyzing the lexical ambiguity by finding the meaning from dictionary.

5. Analyzing structural ambiguity by using labeled and bracketed using Yule's theory (2010).

6. Classifying the lexical ambiguity and structural ambiguity into kinds of sentence/phrase and parts of speech based onMaria et al. (2018) theory (Table 1).

Table 1. Classifying the lexical ambiguity and structural ambiguity into kinds of sentence/phrase and parts of speech

No	Lexical ambiguity	Kinds of words	Structural ambiguity	Kinds of sentences/phrases
1.				

Triangulation

According to Flick (2004:12),triangulation means to take several methodological Perspectives or theoretical perspectives on an issue under study. Fusch (2018:22) stated that there are four types of triangulation, there are Data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, methodological triangulation. In this research, the researchers used two techniques in collecting the data to get the validity triangulation. This research used theory triangulation and methodological triangulation. First, theory triangulation is alternative theories to the data set. This research used of several theories such as Delahunty and Garvey (2010), Fromkin et al. (2011), Yule (2010) and Maria et al. (2018). Second, in methodological triangulation, there are four methods such as interviews, observations, questionnaires, and documents. This research used the documents as methodology because source of the data from the newspaper, and the researchers took the data from newspaper online, journal, e-book, and articles.

Results

The data are taking from ten text of the opinion Jakarta Post about Covid-19. After analyzing the data in the opinion of The Jakarta Post, each sentence was analyzed into

lexical ambiguity and then the researchers classify lexical ambiguity to kinds of words ambiguity. For the details,referTable 2 and Fig. 1.

Classification of the kinds of words with lexical ambiguity in opinion of The Jakarta Post

Table 2. Lexically ambiguous words

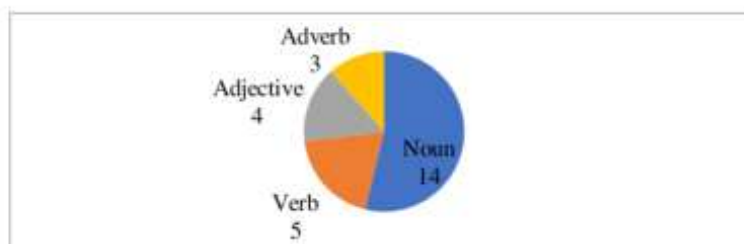| No	Lexically ambiguous	Kinds of words
1	Body	Noun
2	Going on-site	Verb
3	Remote	Adjective
4	Also	Adverb
5	Stems	Noun
6	As well as	Adverb
7	Capital	Noun
8	Obligations	Noun
9	Banks	Noun
10	Tax	Noun
11	Seek	Verb
12	Other hand	Noun
13	Hold	Verb
14	Style	Noun
15	Scholars	Noun
16	Young	Adjective
17	Take	Verb
18	Positions	Noun
19	Governments	Noun
20	Back	Adverb
21	Blanket	Noun
22	Run	Verb
23	Long-term	Adjective
24	Black swan	Noun
25	Footing	Noun
26	Old	Adjective

Fig.1. Lexically ambiguous used in opinion of The Jakarta Post

Classification of the kinds of sentences or phrases in opinion of The Jakarta Post

After analyzing the lexical ambiguity in the opinion The Jakarta Post, the researchers also analyzed structural ambiguity in opinion The Jakarta Post. Each sentence classifies kinds of sentence or phrases. For the details, refer Table 3, Fig. 2.

Table 3. Structurally ambiguous sentence/phrases

| No	Structurally Ambiguous	Kinds of Sentences/Phrases
1	Workers' use of public transportation	Noun phrase
2	Work and/or live in a designated area.	Verb phrase
3	The banking industry and finance companies	Noun phrase
4	To address complaints and suggestions.	Noun phrase
No	Structurally Ambiguous	Kinds of Sentences/Phrases
5	Members of churches in Bogor and Bandung in West Java	Noun phrase
6	COVID-19 will stay in our lives	Verb phrase
7	More girls than boys	Noun phrase
8	Women sit in the top positions	Noun phrase
9	Set of health protocols.	Noun phrase
10	One step at the time.	Noun phrase
11	Public-information initiatives,	Noun phrase
12	Monitoring and evaluating new initiatives and collecting data.	Noun phrase
13	The United States Food and Drug Administration	Noun phrase
14	Allocate, or divert, time and resources	Noun phrase
15	They cut back	Noun phrase
16	The traditional classroom stage	Noun phrase
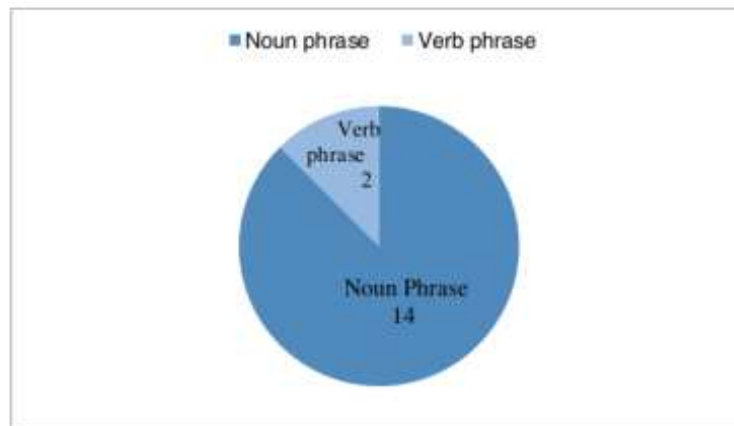
Fig. 2. Structurally ambiguous used in opinion of The Jakarta Post

Discussion

After analyzing the data above, the discussions from the researchers are: The problem found by researchers namely reader have different interpretation especially on meaning. The statement was supported by the journal writer (Puspitasari and Beratha,2019) who said that journalist or writer sometimes used ambiguity in presenting news. This often leads different interpretation.

Based on the findings, the researchers found that there was similarity and difference with the findings of the research done by Tambunan (2009). The difference of the research in the previous study, the researchers analyze types of ambiguity used Ullmann's theory (1977), the results there were 23 lexical ambiguities and 24 structural ambiguity and the researchers classified the most dominant, structural ambiguity shows that most dominant in the letters of The Jakarta Post. And in this research, the researchers used Fromkin's theory (2011) to analyze the types of ambiguity. There are 26 data lexical ambiguity and 16 data of structural ambiguity in ten opinion The Jakarta Post June edition. The similarity of the research done by Tambunan to this research was the theory used to analyzing structural ambiguity used Yule's theory. In this research Yule's theory 2010 and Tambunan research used Yule's theory (2010).

Conclusion

This study has answered the researchers question namely what lexical ambiguous are found in The Jakarta Post and what structural ambiguousare found in The Jakarta Post?After analyzing ambiguity and discussion, there are two kinds of ambiguity there are lexical and structural ambiguity.In 10 opinion The Jakarta Post edition June 11th 2020, 12th 2020, 12th 2020, 13th 2020, 15th 2020, 16th 2020, 17th 2020, 18th 2020, 19th 2020, 20th 2020.

From the result above the researchers concluded that there are 26 lexical ambiguity and 16 structural ambiguity. Lexical ambiguity is the most used, it shows that the writers like use words or phrases that has more than one meaning, so the reader will be possibly misunderstanding.

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An Analysis of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity in the Jakarta Post Newspaper