

**AN ANALYSIS OF AMBIGUOUS EXPRESSIONS ON THE JAKARTA
POST**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program*

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MEDAN
2020**



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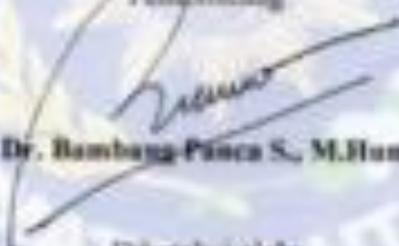
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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

أنا أقر أن هذا العمل هو مني

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini,

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul "*An Analysis of Ambiguous Expressions on the Jakarta Post*" adalah benar bersifat asli (original), bukan hasil menyadur/mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Jikalau dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dimat dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN,

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ABSTRACT

SARI, JUMAIDA, 1602050049, An Analysis Of Ambiguous Expressions On The Jakarta Post, Supervisor Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputa, S.Pd.,M.Hum, Skripsi : English Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2020.

As a means the communication, both printed and electronic media hold an important role to the development of language. That's became a source for people to get factual information or news, whether national or international news because nowadays printed and electronic media are more global. Newspaper is one of medias used to report news or information and express of people's opinion. In newspapers, the readers may confuse because the writer use ambiguous words, phrase or sentences. The scope of this research is semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning. Meanwhile, the researcher limits the study on the types of ambiguities appeared in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post. The objectives of this research are (1) to describe the types of ambiguities found in the articles of online news of The Jakarta post, (2) To find out the causal factors of most dominant types of ambiguities appeared in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post. The results of the research are the most common ambiguity found in the articles of the online news of the Jakarta post is lexical linguistic in which there are 25 lexical linguistic. Meanwhile the least ambiguity found in the articles of the online news of the Jakarta post is extra linguistics ambiguity and the causal factors of ambiguity in the articles of the online news of the Jakarta post are polysemy, interpretation, immediate constituents, parts of speech, compound word and determiner. Polysemy is the most common causal factors.

Keywords: Semantics, ambiguity, articles, The Jakarta Post

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



In name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful. Praise and Gratitude be to Allah for giving the straight and guidance to the writer, so that this *proposal* can be finished accordingly. Peace and blessing be upon the prophet *Muhammad Shallallaahu 'alaihiwa salaam*, his family, his relatives, and all His followers.

The writing of this *proposal* entitled “*An Analysis of Ambiguous expressions Found in The Jakarta Post*”. This *proposal* written to fulfill one of the requirements to obtain the *Sarjana Pendidikan* Degree at the Department of English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Then, I would like thanks to Allah *Subhaanaahu WaTa'ala* for His Blessing given to me so that the writing of this *proposal* has been finished without any meaningful problem. Additionally, the writer was grateful to the following for their supports and helps.

1. Dr. Agussani, M.AP, The Rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Prof. Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd., as the Dean of FKIP UMSU.

3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum., and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum., as the Head and Secretary of English Education Department of FKIP UMSU.
4. Dr. Bambang Panca S., M.Hum., as the supervisor who had given a lot of suggestions, ideas, critics, and guidance in writing this research.
5. Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum as reviewer who had given his guidance of valuable suggestion, critics for showing his to write a scientific writing well and giving his useful knowledge to complete the ideas of study.
6. Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd as the head of UMSU Library who has given permission to do her researcher in the library.
7. All the lecturers of English Education Program who have given their valuable thoughts in teaching English as foreign language at FKIP UMSU.
8. My beloved parents Adlan Yahya and Mariatik.
9. My brother Heri Syahputra, and my step sister Sri Indahyani who give support and motivation.
10. The employees in English Administration FKIP UMSU who had given help in administrative system service of completing necessary requirements, so all administrative system could be resolved easily. My Beloved friends like Ike Singkite, Aswidarnur, Syafnaliza, Mutyafauziah, Ririn Aulina, M.Rafiqri, Evi Rifmawati, Dwigusnaldi and Mhd. Rezhawho console, entertainment, and give her support and motivation.
11. All of friends in class A morning for giving moral supports.
12. Finally, the researcher hopes this research will be beneficial for those who read and study. May Allah SWT bless forever, Aamiin.

So the researcher hopes suggestions and comments from all the readers, especially for the students of English Department who want to do a research. May Allah SWT bless all.

Medan, August 2020

The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a communication instrument needed by people for interaction with one another. The language has a meaning whether it is a spoken language or written language. Kreidler (1998: 6) states that because language is creative, our communication is not restricted to a fixed set of topics; we constantly produce and understand new messages in response to new situations and new experiences. At the same time, language use is subject to very specific rules and constraints.

As a means of communication, both printed and electronic media hold an important role to the development of language. They become a source for people to get factual information or news, whether national or international news because nowadays printed and electronic media are more global. As an international language, English also holds an important role in the development of globalization that is as a means of communication in business, politic, science and technology.

Today, everyone can access information easily through the online news. However, the news writer sometimes abuse news headline to attract readers to get a profit. Generally, newspaper is one of media used to report news or information and express of people's opinion. Tanikawa (2017: 3520) states that as newspapers, they still strive to retain their identity. Many articles that are intended to supply readers with background, perspectives, and interpretation about

important public events may contain references to related events that most recently happened—the day before the publication of the article—to add a touch of newswiness, blurring the line between straight news stories and analytical articles.

Danesi (2002: 83) states that a newspaper is written media that is also used to help human to communicate and exchange their thoughts or ideas. Nowadays, the progress of media is well developed, especially the presence of internet technology. The existence of internet has changed and developed the mass media communication toward the world. Because of the internet, the new media emerges in which it has changed the way people obtain information through mass media.

Generally, people try to communicate perfectly and completely. They want to give information as many as they can to the other. What people try to do is also conducted by the media, especially printed media. The journalist tries to give perfect, complete and accurate information for people.

We can learn the meaning itself in semantics. Sometimes we do not state the meaning clearly; therefore, we make the listeners or the readers interpret our meaning into different meaning. This misunderstanding is known as ambiguity. In newspaper, the readers may confuse because the writer use ambiguous words, phrase or sentences. Griffiths (2006: 9) describes that among other items of information that people proficient in English can easily come to realise on the basis of their knowledge of the language is that the sentence in example has two meanings (it is ambiguous).

Based on Ullman in Irawan (2009: 118) explains that there are two main ambiguities in writing news, a. Lexical (Linguistic) ambiguity and Syntactical

- b) The journalists sometimes use ambiguity in presenting the news. This often creates different interpretation from people who read it. Therefore, studies or research on ambiguity are absolutely important.

For that reason, the researcher is interested in analyzing the lexical and syntactical ambiguities found in the articles of online news of The Jakarta post, and also the most dominant types of lexical and syntactical ambiguities appeared. The research is entitled An Analysis of Ambiguity on The Jakarta Post Daily News Articles.

B. Identification of the Problem

The problems of the research are as the following:

1. The types of ambiguities found in the articles of online news of The Jakarta post,
2. The causal factors of most dominant type of ambiguities appeared in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post.

C. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this research is semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning. Meanwhile, the researcher limits the study on the types of ambiguities appeared in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post.

D. Formulation of the Problems

The formulating of the problems is as follows:

1. What kinds of ambiguities are found in the articles of online news of The Jakarta post?
2. What are the causal factors of most dominant types of ambiguity appeared in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post?

E. Objective of the Study

1. To describe the types of ambiguities found in the articles of online news of The Jakarta post,
2. To find out the causal factors of most dominant types of ambiguities appeared in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post.

F. Significance of the Study

From the research result, it is expected that there will be benefits given to the teachers, the students and school.

1. For the teacher

This study can be used to understand about the ambiguity found in any article of the newspaper so that the teachers' learning quality will improve.

2. For the students

This study will be helpful for them in understanding the importance of about the ambiguity found in any article of the newspaper to gain more understanding. In addition, differentiating the kinds of ambiguity can increase

the students' motivation joining the class in reading news text. Furthermore, they also become more active in paying attention to the lesson.

3. For institutions

The result of the study can be a parameter in the efforts of learning innovation development for the other teachers and also can motivate them to develop another innovation in different strategy. It also will be helpful in understanding the news text more clearly.

4. For the other researchers

The result of the study can be used as a starting point for further research conducted in the future in order to create a better understanding in the news text.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents the literature related to this study, and is comprised of the following sections: a summary of the semantic description, a description of ambiguity in words, phrases and sentences, a description of online news and The Jakarta Post daily newspaper as well as conceptual framework.

1. Semantics Theory

Kreidler (2002: 2) explains that three disciplines are concerned with the systematic study of ‘meaning’ in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics. Their particular interests and approaches are different, yet each borrows from and contributes to the others. Psychologists are interested in how individual humans learn how they retain, recall, or lose information; how they classify, make judgements and solve problems—in other words, how the human mind seeks meanings and works with them. Philosophers of language are concerned with how we know, how any particular fact that we know or accept as true is related to other possible facts.

Griffiths (2006: 15) defines semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understands the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language. It is not a prescriptive enterprise with an interest in advising or pressuring speakers or

writers into abandoning some meanings and adopting others (though pedants can certainly benefit from studying the semantics of a language they want to lay down rules about, to become clear on what aspects of conventional meaning they dislike and which they favour).

Meanwhile, Lobner (2013: 10) states that semantics is the study of the meanings of linguistic expressions, either simple or complex taken in isolation. It further accounts for the way utterance meaning, i.e., the meaning of an expression used in a concrete context of utterance, is related to expression meaning.

Richards et al (2002: 477) define semantics as the study of meaning. There are many different approaches to the way in which meaning in language is studied. Philosophers, for instance, have investigated the relation between linguistic expressions, such as the words of a language, and persons, things and events in the world to which these words refer. Linguists have investigated, for example, the way in which meaning in a language is structured and have distinguished between different types of meanings. There have also been studies of the semantic structure of sentences. In recent years, linguists have generally agreed that meaning plays an important part in grammatical analysis but there has been disagreement on how it should be incorporated in a grammar.

Moreover Kempson (1977: 13) states that a semantics theory must fulfill at least three conditions: (i) it must capture for any language the nature of word meaning and sentence meaning and explain the nature of the relation between them; (ii) it must be able to predict the ambiguities in the forms of language,

whether in words or sentences; (iii) it must characterize and explain the systemic relations between words and sentences of a language.

Kroeger (2018: 4) states that the term semantics is often defined as the study of meaning. It might be more accurate to define it as the study of the relationship between linguistic form and meaning. This relationship is clearly rule-governed, just as other aspects of linguistic structure are. For example, no one believes that speakers memorize every possible sentence of a language; this cannot be the case, because new and unique sentences are produced every day, and are understood by people hearing them for the first time.

Rather, language learners acquire a vocabulary (lexicon), together with a set of rules for combining vocabulary items into well-formed sentences (syntax). The same logic forces us to recognize that language learners must acquire not only the meanings of vocabulary items, but also a set of rules for interpreting the expressions that are formed when vocabulary items are combined.

Leech (1985: 9) describes that some people would like semantics to pursue the study of meaning in a wide sense of 'all that is communicated by language', others (among them many modern writers within the framework of general linguistics) limit it in practice to the study of logical or conceptual meaning.

From the above description, the researcher concludes that semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings.

2. The Concept of Meaning

People speak with words, they think with words, they “do things” with words; to a significant extent, words shape people’s lives. Arguably, they also contribute significantly to shaping world affairs. To successfully decode complex and culture-specific meanings, for example ‘country’, ‘nation’, and ‘society’, one needs to decompose them into simple concepts which can be found in all languages.

Goodman and Lassiter in Lappin and Fox (2015: 655) state that language is used to communicate ideas. Ideas are mental tools for coping with a complex and uncertain world. Thus human conceptual structures should be the key to language meaning, and probability—the mathematics of uncertainty—should be indispensable for describing both language and thought. Indeed, probabilistic models are enormously useful in modeling human cognition and aspects of natural language.

On the contrary, Leech (1985: 8) argues that meaning can best be studied as a linguistic phenomenon in its own right, not as something 'outside language'. This means we investigate what it is to 'know a language' semantically, e.g. to know what is involved in recognizing relations of meaning between sentences, and in recognizing which sentences are meaningful and which are not.

Moreover, Hurford et al (2007” 20) describes that semantics is concerned with the meanings of non-sentences, such as phrases and incomplete sentences, just as much as with whole sentences. It is more convenient to begin our analysis with the case of whole sentences. The meanings of whole sentences involve

propositions; the notion of a proposition is central to semantics. What exactly a proposition is much debated by semanticists.

3. Kinds of Meaning

Kroeger (2018: 107) describes that a traditional way of investigating the meaning of a word is to study the relationships between its meaning and the meanings of other words: which words have the same meaning, opposite meanings, etc. Strictly speaking these relations hold between specific senses, rather than between words; that is why we refer to them as sense relations. For example, one sense of 'mad' is a synonym of 'angry', while another sense is a synonym of 'crazy'.

Leech (1985: 10-24) divides meaning into seven types, they are:

1) Conceptual Meaning

Sometimes, it is called as denotative or cognitive meaning. It is widely assumed to be central factor in linguistic communication and it can be shown to be integral to the essential functions of language in a way that other types of meaning are not (which is not to say that conceptual meaning is always the most important element of an act of linguistic communication).

2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. To a large extent, the notion of 'reference' overlaps with conceptual meaning.

3) Stylistic and Affective Meaning

Stylistic meaning is the meaning which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. The stylistic meaning of a text is decoded through the recognition of different dimensions and levels of usage within the same language. Meanwhile, affective meaning is often explicitly conveyed through the conceptual or connotative content of the words used. It is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions we rely upon the mediation of other categories of meaning (conceptual, connotative or stylistic meaning).

4) Reflective and Collocative Meaning

Reflective meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word-forms part of our response to another sense. On the other hand, collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquires on account of the meanings of words which tend to occur in its environment.

5) Associative Meaning

Associative meaning is the affiliation of the reflective meaning, collocative meaning, stylistic and affective meaning. It consists of many factors which can be studied by using statistic approach.

6) Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning relates to the way of the speaker or the writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. It is often felt, for

example, that an active sentence has different meaning from its passive equivalent but in conceptual content they may seem to be the same.

7) Intended Meaning and Interpreted Meaning.

Intended meaning refers to the mind of speaker or writer when he/she is framing his/her message while interpreted meaning refers to the mind of the reader or hearer when he/she receives the message.

On the other hand, Cruse (2000: 15) explains that there are two main meaning forms, they are:

1) Lexical semantics

Lexical semantics studies the meanings of words; the focus here is on 'content' words like tiger, daffodil, inconsiderate, and woo, rather than 'form'/'grammatical' words like the, of, than, and so on. To a non-specialist, the notion of meaning probably has a stronger link with the idea of the word than with any other linguistic unit: words are, after all, what are listed in dictionaries, and the main function of a dictionary is to tell us what the listed words mean. For this reason, lexical semantics perhaps provides the easiest access route into the mysteries of semantics in general.

2) Grammatical semantics

Grammatical semantics studies aspects of meaning which have direct relevance to syntax. This has many manifestations, which can only be briefly illustrated here. One problem is the meaning of syntactic categories (problematic, because not everyone believes they can be assigned meanings). Consider, for instance, the differences in the meaning of yellow in the

following: ‘She wore a yellow hat’ (adjective), ‘They painted the room a glowing yellow’ (noun). ‘The leaves yellow rapidly once the frosts arrive’ (verb).

Another aspect of grammatical semantics is the meaning of grammatical morphemes like the ‘-ed’ of walked, the ‘-er’ of ‘longer’, the ‘re-’ and the ‘-al’ of ‘retrial’, and so on.

Griffiths (2006: 9) explains that there are two main types of meanings:

1) Sender’s meaning

Sender’s meaning is the meaning that the speaker or writer intends to convey by means of an utterance. Sender’s meaning is something that addressees continually have to make informed guesses about. Addressees can give indications, in their own next utterances, of their interpretation. Sender’s thoughts are private, but utterances are publicly observable. Typed or written utterances can be studied on paper or on the screens of digital devices. Spoken utterances can be recorded and played back. Other people who were present when an utterance was produced can be asked what they heard, or saw being written.

2) Utterance meaning

Utterance meaning is a necessary fiction that linguists doing semantics and pragmatics have to work with. It is the meaning – explicature and implicatures – that an utterance would likely be understood as conveying when interpreted by people who know the language, are aware of the context, and have

whatever background knowledge the sender could reasonably presume to be available to the addressee(s).

On the other side, Murphy (2010: 32) describes that there are two types of meaning:

1) Denotative (sometimes also called conceptual or cognitive) meaning involves the relation between a word and the things (or properties or actions or concepts) that it refers to. A word's denotative meaning is its "literal" meaning, the kind of meaning that is most directly represented in dictionary definitions of what do we mean by meaning of a word. In knowing the denotative meaning of a word, you know what the word can and cannot refer to, and you know what other words it is semantically related to or not, and hence what entailments it forces in particular contexts. For instance, because I know the meaning of the word pet I know that odors cannot be called pets but certain animals can, and I know that pet and dog can in certain circumstances be the same thing. That is to say that pet and dog have different denotative meanings which happen to overlap to some degree, so that they sometimes, but not always, can be used to refer to (or denote) the same thing.

2) Connotative meaning, or connotation.

Use this term with caution, as it has a technical meaning in semantics that only partly coincides with its use in everyday speech. Connotations are semantic associations that a word has, which are not strictly part of the denotative meaning of the word. For instance, feline and cat and kitty can all denote the same things, yet they are quite different in their connotations:

- a) A feline jumped out of the tree.
- b) A cat jumped out of the tree.
- c) A kitty jumped out of the tree.

4. Definition of Ambiguity

Ambiguity is a language phenomenon that usually happens in human daily communication. It is a term which is against meaning properties of a language because it refers to an utterance (a word, a phrase, or a sentence) that has more than one meaning. A sentence is said to be ambiguous whenever it can be associated with two or more different meanings.

Ambiguous words, phrases or sentences have more than one interpretation. To figure out the exact meaning or the message conveyed in the ambiguous words or sentences, it demands the specific context. The first sort of ambiguity occurs where an expression is associated with two or more unrelated meaning.

As Farlex (2003)in Kapadia (2013: 67) says that ambiguity is the possibility of interpreting an expression in two or more distinct ways. This means that the ambiguity happens when the words or the arrangement of the words in expressions fail to deliver one exact meaning. The ambiguity may happen because of the nature of words in a particular language. For example, English language has many words that have more than one meaning, so when those words are not used carefully, they show their ambiguous meanings.

Richards et al (2002: 24) defines ambiguity as a word, phrase, or sentence which has more than one meaning is said to be ambiguous. An example of

grammatical ambiguity is the sentence: ‘The lamb is too hot to eat.’ which can mean either:

a) the lamb is so hot that it cannot eat anything or:

b) the cooked lamb is too hot for someone to eat it

As Rodd et al (2004: 35) say, “Most words in English are ambiguous between different interpretations; words can mean different things in different contexts”. This idea emphasizes that contexts can influence to cause ambiguity. In the same tone, Bach (2009: 1) also states that a word, phrase, or a sentence is ambiguous if it has more than one meaning.

From these quotations, it can be concluded that ambiguity happens when a word, phrase or sentence has more than one meaning and gives room for alternative reaction to the same piece of language. In other words, something is ambiguous when it can be understood in two or more possible senses or ways.

Sometimes, ambiguity happens accidentally; in other words, a speaker sometimes does not realize that his/her utterance carries more than one meaning. Therefore, the speaker gets unexpected response which makes him/her annoyed and finally affects the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. Ambiguity is both lexical and structural. In lexical ambiguity, the double meaning is caused by a single word that has more than one meaning.

5. Kinds of Ambiguity

Goodman and Lassiter in Lappin and Fox (2015: 670) describe that the meaning function is stochastic, and will often associate utterances with several well-typed meanings. Ambiguities can arise due to any of the following:

1) Syntactic

It is a random-split that can generate different syntactic structures for an utterance. If more than one of these structures is interpretable (using the type-shifting operators available), the literal listener will entertain interpretations with different syntactic structures.

2) Compositional

It is holding the syntactic structure fixed, insertion of different (and different numbers of) type-shifting operators by shift may lead to well-typed outputs. This can lead, for example, to ambiguities of quantifier scope and in whether a pronoun is bound or free.

3) Lexical

The lexicon function may be stochastic, returning different options for a single item, or words may have intrinsically stochastic meanings. (The former can always be converted to the latter.)

In the literal interpretation model we have given above, literal-listener, these sources of linguistic ambiguity will interact with the interpreter's beliefs about the world. That is, the query implies a joint inference of sentence meaning and world, given that the meaning is true of the world.

When a sentence is ambiguous in any of the above ways, the listener will favor plausible interpretations over implausible ones because the interpreter's model of the world is more likely to generate scenarios that make the sentence true. For example, consider the utterance "Most players played in some match." Two (simplest, well typed) interpretations are possible. We give an intuitive paraphrase and the meanings for each (leaving the leaving lexical items in place to expose the compositional structure).

Khalifa (2018: 7-10) explains that ambiguity can be classified as follows:

1. Linguistic ambiguity

- a. Lexical ambiguity

- 1) Homographs

It refers to words which have identical orthography but different pronunciation and different meaning. For example, the word "minute" could be interpreted as a noun that refers to a time unit /minit/ or as an adjective that means very small /mainju:t/. Homographs cause ambiguity if the sentence does not provide sufficient clue to the intended meaning.

- 2) Homophone

It is words that are identical in their pronunciation but different in writing such as 'to', 'too' and 'two' or 'waste' and 'waist'. The ambiguity created by homophones is less likely to occur in writing because writing shows the intended orthographic form.

3) Polysemy

It refers to words that have more than one sense. For example, the word "bug" could be interpreted as an insect, a bothering thing or a spying device. The meanings of polysemous words range from closely related meaning such as 'paper' (paper material or magazine) to nearly unrelated such as 'table' (a piece of furniture or a figure).

4) Indexical reference

Indexical references include words that refer to people, location or time like he, there, and tomorrow. Indexical references are those words whose interpretation depends on the interaction between its meaning and the context in which it occurs. The ambiguity of the indexical references arises from the different meanings that could be attributed to each indexical reference, for example, "that's he" could refer to different persons. Its precise meaning could not be detected without the context.

b. Syntactic ambiguity

1) Parts of speech

Some parts of speech could have dual functions like the '-ing' form which could be used to form the progressive or it could be used as an adjective. For example, "They are supporting notes", the word supporting may be a part of the progressive verb or it may be an adjective with the meaning of "these notes are supporting".

2) Immediate Constituents

An immediate constituent is a system which is devised by linguists to analyze the sentences into successive layers or constituents. For example, "The people who watch the film frequently admired it". It is difficult to identify the immediate constituent for this sentence because it could be cut after or before frequently. It could be "The people who watch the film /frequently admired it" or " The people who watch the film frequently /admired it". So, such sentences are considered ambiguous because they carry more than one possible interpretation.

3) Compound words

Some compound words confuse the hearer or reader because the construction of compounds is not syntactically governed. For example, "Mona is a sweetheart "and "Mona has a sweetheart". In the first sentence, 'sweetheart' is a compound word which means the beloved, while sweetheart in the second sentence is composed of an adjective + noun and it means 'a kind heart'. So, compound disambiguation is difficult.

4) Determiners

Some sentences require the use of determiners in order to be clear. A determiner is used as an indicator of (in) definiteness or as ahead of a noun phrase. The absence of determiners in some news headlines may be a source of ambiguity. For example, the sentence "Marketing

demands increase" could be interpreted as "Marketing demands will increase" or "Marketing demands an increase".

5) Ellipsis

It refers to the omission of some constituents of the sentence or the use of incomplete sentences especially in news headlines. Although ellipsis in news headlines attracts the attention of the readers to go through the content of the news story, it may be distractive. Readers usually browse the headlines before reading the content itself. Therefore, they may not be able to guess the omitted constituents. For example, "Egypt kicks off". This sentence is ambiguous because the complement of the sentence is not clear.

2. Extra Linguistic Ambiguity

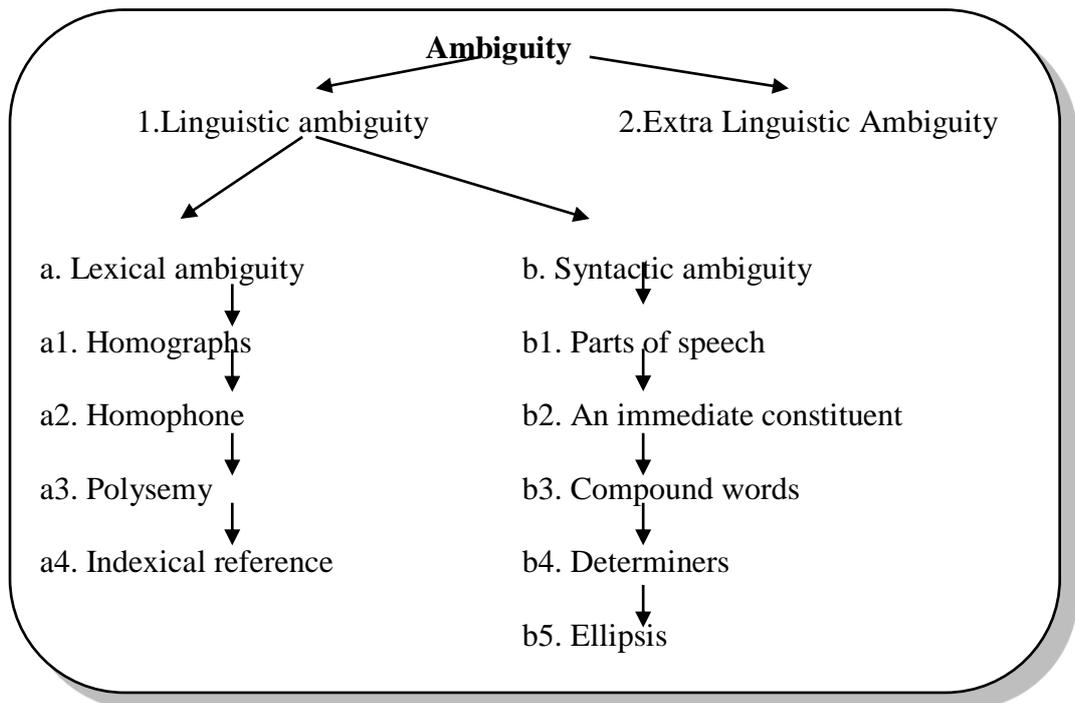
Extra-linguistic or pragmatic ambiguity is not only related to the linguistic system but also non-linguistic features like the ambiguity of the speaker/writer's intention when speaking or writing. For example, the utterance "it's too hot." could be a statement, a request to open the window, or an apology for a sudden exit.

Pragmatic ambiguity arises due to different reasons. It arises when the speaker/writer's intension is not reached perlocutionary or when there is a gap between the locutionary and illocutionary acts. In other words, pragmatic ambiguity takes place when the hearer/reader is unable to uncover the exact intention of the speaker or writer. For example, the news headline "the Police is

coming" could be an informative statement, a threatening or an expression of relief.

Additionally, Pragmatic ambiguity occurs due to linguistic ambiguity or vagueness that makes it difficult to specify the speaker/writer's intention. Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes the kinds of ambiguity as in the following figure.

Figure 1 The Kinds of Ambiguity Based on Khalifa (7-10: 2018)



6. Causal Factors of Ambiguity

Goodman and Lassiter in Lappin and Fox (2015: 670) describe that the meaning function is stochastic, and will often associate utterances with several well-typed meanings. Ambiguities can arise due to any of the following:

- 1). Syntactic

It is a random-split that can generate different syntactic structures for an utterance. If more than one of these structures is interpretable (using the type-shifting operators available), the literal listener will entertain interpretations with different syntactic structures.

2) Compositional

It is holding the syntactic structure fixed, insertion of different (and different numbers of) type-shifting operators by shift may lead to well-typed outputs. This can lead, for example, to ambiguities of quantifier scope and in whether a pronoun is bound or free.

3). Lexical

The lexicon function may be stochastic, returning different options for a single item, or words may have intrinsically stochastic meanings. (The former can always be converted to the latter.) In the literal interpretation model we have given above, literal-listener, these sources of linguistic ambiguity will interact with the interpreter's beliefs about the world. That is, the query implies a joint inference of sentence meaning and world, given that the meaning is true of the world.

When a sentence is ambiguous in any of the above ways, the listener will favor plausible interpretations over implausible ones because the interpreter's model of the world is more likely to generate scenarios that make the sentence true. For example, consider the utterance "Most players played in some match." Two (simplest, well typed) interpretations are possible. We give an intuitive

paraphrase and the meanings for each (leaving the leaving lexical items in place to expose the compositional structure).

Ullmann (1997: 203-206) states the causal factors of ambiguity as follows:

1. The causal factors of lexical ambiguity

i. Polysemy or multiple meaning

Polysemy or multiple meaning occurs when one word has two or more senses. That relatedness of meaning accompanying identical form technically known as polysemy, which can be defined as one form (written or spoken). For example is the word 'port' which possibly mean as "the town or city with the harbor", "a place where ships load and unload", or "the side of a ship or an aircraft".

ii. Homonymy

Homonyms are two different words with the same form. They refer to the different linguistics forms which have the same phonetic form (and differ, therefore, only as to meaning). For example: 'Experts warn the current global financial turmoil may take a big toll on emerging Asia'

Homonym is divided into three varieties:

a. Homophones: different words pronounced alike but spelt differently

E.g.: two (tu:) – too (tuw:); sea (sie) – see (sie).

b. Homographs: different words spelt alike but pronounced differently

E.g.: minute ('minit) – minute (mai'nju:t) ; bow (bəv) – bow (bau).

c. Homonyms: words both spelt and pronounced alike.

E.g.: club (kl^b) (social organization); club (kl^b) (a blunt weapon)

2. The causal factors of grammatical ambiguity

i. Grammatical word form

a Prefix

Prefix is an affix which is placed before the stem of a word. Some prefixes can cause ambiguity.

For example: The door is 'unlockable'. Prefix-un in the sentence above may cause ambiguity. The readers may be confused. The readers may interpret the sentence into:

- The door is capable of being locked, or;
- The door is impossible to lock.

b. Suffix

Some suffixes have more than one meaning and some of them may cause ambiguity.

For example is suffix-ing in the verb or noun in the sentence: 'Visiting relatives can be boring' Here, visiting relatives may be interpreted into two ways:

First, "visiting" functions as gerund the activity (visit the relatives can be boring).

Second, "visiting" functions as active participle relatives who are visiting make bore.

ii. Equivocal Phrasing

Actually every word constructing a phrase has a clear combination, but it can be interpreted in many ways.e.g.: 'Indonesian women and children are trafficked overseas for sexual and labor exploitation'

a. Description

It may seem confusing whether the word 'Indonesian' modifies the noun 'women' only or 'children' also.

b. Interpretation

- Women from Indonesia and children are trafficked overseas for sexual and labor exploitation.
- Women from Indonesia and children from Indonesia are trafficked overseas for sexual and labor exploitation

iii. Contextual Ambiguity

Contextual ambiguity arises in the context of the speaker's condition or in the context of situation. e.g.: Utterance "Get Out!" This utterance may generate ambiguity when the context of situation makes two possible meanings. In other word, the hearers do not really understand the meaning as well as the context. For example:

Situation: The headmaster is talking with a student who always makes a trouble in the school. He is angry with the student. When he is angry, he asks the student to leave him by saying Get out! At the same time, another student enters the headmaster's room and hears the command of the headmaster.

Here, the student who enters the headmaster room will not understand the meaning of his headmaster's command whether it is for him or for the student who is sitting in the front of the headmaster. In this case, utterance "Get out!" is a kind of contextual ambiguity because it may be interpreted more than one way. To

avoid contextual ambiguity, people should really understand the context of the speaker's or writer's condition, or the context of situation.

Lobner (2002: 47) states that the meaning of a sentence is derived in the process of composition and is thereby determined by its lexical components and its syntactic structure. Both can give rise to ambiguity of the sentence. If a sentence contains an ambiguous lexeme, the process of composition will yield as many meanings of the sentence as the ambiguous item has. If the sentence contains more than one ambiguous lexical item, the meanings will multiply. Moreover, he explains as follows:

1. Metonymical Shift

The term, then, is felt to 'stand for' those things which belong to its referents proper: in (5), the university in this sense 'stands for' the campus, its administration and the courses. In (4), James Joyce stands for his work. This use of terms is called metonymy: a term that primarily refers to objects of a certain kind is used to refer instead to things that belong to objects of this kind. The corresponding type of meaning shift will be referred to as metonymical shift.

2. Metaphorical shifts

As with metonymical shifts, the meaning variation caused by metaphorical use is not a matter of lexical ambiguity. We would not say that, due utterances like (6), the word cowboy is lexically ambiguous between cowboy and someone who is not a cowboy but in certain respects like a cowboy. There are tens of thousands of words that can undergo metaphorical shifts. In addition, the metaphorical shifts occur in other languages in the same way.

3. Differentiation

Differentiation is can be defined in general as a meaning shift which results in a special case of what the expression denotes in its lexical meaning. There are several more types of meaning shifts, but we will not go further into the matter.

- a. John lost his friend in the overcrowded subway station.
- b. John lost his friend in a tragic car accident.
- c. John lost his friend, as he could never suppress making bad jokes about him.

The common part John lost his friend has three different readings due to the respective sentence context/s. In (7a) lose means a loss of contact, in (7b) John's friend stops being his friend because the friend no longer exists, and in (7c) the friend is supposed to live on but stops entertaining a friendly relationship to John. In each case, the verb lose can be taken to mean something like 'stop having, due to some event'. What the context contributes to this is the meaning in which the 'having' component is interpreted and the kind of event that causes the loss.

7. Articles in Online Newspaper

A newspaper plays an important role in disseminating current information and events and keeps its readers up-to-date. The electronic newspaper or e-newspaper is a self-contained, reusable and refreshable version of a traditional newspaper that acquires and holds information electronically.

Moreover, electronic newspapers retrieve information electronically from online databases, process it electronically with word processors, desktop publishing packages and a variety of more technical hardware and software, and

transmit it electronically to the end-users¹. Broadly speaking, e-news items which evolve from 'online newspaper', 'PDF newspaper', may not be taken synonymously since they are different from each other in terms of developments and use.

Hasan et al (2009: 1) describe that online news is a relatively new phenomenon in the history of news and journalism. In the early 1990s, newspapers and other broadcast news providers were just beginning to explore the possibilities of delivering news content to readers via the World Wide Web (WWW). Possibilities of delivering news content to readers via the World Wide Web (WWW).

By 2005, reading news online was becoming a regular habit for many people. According to the World Association of Newspapers (WAN) report at that time, the global readership for online newspapers rose by more than 200 percent between 2001 and 2005 (Asia Media, 2006). Since then, not only newspapers publishers but also television and radio stations, magazines, and other publications have constantly improved their presence online.

According to Swain and Panda (2011: 55) in order to avoid the confusion, the terms that are perceived little differently may be described as:

- 1) Online newspaper/web newspaper – Online editions of the newspapers available on the web, with special characteristics such as navigation support, advertisement, and style of presenting the news, e.g., The Hindu, The New Indian Express,

- 2) PDF newspaper - electronic replicas of the traditional newspapers, e.g., wikinews,
- 3) E-news via e-devices – is an electronic newspaper service supported by e-paper technology (i.e. an e-reader, such as Amazon Kindle), e.g. Hindustan Times on Kindle.

According to Wikipedia, a news article discusses current or recent news of either general interest (i.e. daily newspapers) or of a specific topic (i.e. political or trade news magazines, club newsletters, or technology news websites). A news article can include accounts of eyewitnesses to the happening event. It can contain photographs, accounts, statistics, graphs, recollections, interviews, polls, debates on the topic, etc.

Headlines can be used to focus the reader's attention on a particular (or main) part of the article. The writer can also give facts and detailed information following answers to general questions like who, what, when, where, why and how.

Mappatoto (1993: 113) defines article as a factual composition of an event or problem as a part of newspapers, magazines, bulletins and other written texts to inform ideas, opinions or facts to the people. Moreover, he divides articles into eleven types. They are as follows: biography, autobiography, history, journey, arguments, narrations, description, how-to-do-it, collectives, research, and news feature.

8. The Jakarta Post

Based on the information from Wikipedia and www.thejakartapost.com, The Jakarta Post is a daily English language newspaper in Indonesia. The paper is owned by PT Niskala Media Tenggara and based in the nation's capital, Jakarta.

The Jakarta Post started as collaboration between four Indonesian media at the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. After the first issue was printed on 25 April 1983, it spent several years with minimal advertisements and increasing circulation. After a change in chief editors in 1991, it began to take a more vocal pro-democracy point of view. The paper was one of the few Indonesian English-language dailies to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis and currently has a circulation of about 40,000.

The Jakarta Post also features an online edition and a weekend magazine supplement called J+. The newspaper is targeted at foreigners and educated Indonesians, although the middle-class Indonesian readership has increased. Noted for being a training ground for local and international reporters, The Jakarta Post has won several awards and been described as being "Indonesia's leading English-language daily". The Jakarta Post is a member of Asia News Network.

During the early years of publication, The Jakarta Post had difficulty attracting advertisers, to the point that some editions ran without ads. However, circulation increased dramatically, from 8,657 in 1983 to 17,480 in 1988.

Although it was originally hoped that the paper would begin to turn a profit within the first three years, the recession in the early 1980s led to the start-

up funds being depleted. Eventually, in 1985 the paper took out an interest-free loan and received Rp. 700 million from its owners. After advertising increased, The Jakarta Post was able to turn a profit by 1988. and was considered "one of the most credible newspapers" in Indonesia.

The Jakarta Post features an online edition, which includes both print and internet exclusive stories that are free to access. There are also news flashes that are developed as they happen. The paper hopes to digitize the entirety of its printed stories, with at least 50,000 articles dating to June 1994 already digitized. In 2017, The Jakarta Post began charging subscriptions in order to access "premium" online content.

In 2006, the Reporters Union of Indonesia recognised The Jakarta Post as being one of the Indonesian newspapers that best followed the journalism ethics and standards; other papers so recognised were Kompas and Indo Pos. The paper received the Adam Malik Award in January 2009 for their reporting on foreign politics; the coverage was considered accurate and educated, with good analysis.

The following year three reporters received the Adiwarta Award from Sampoerna for excellent photography in the fields of culture, law, and politics. Another journalist received the Adam Malik Award in 2014 for his writings which assisted the ministry to distribute information regarding foreign policy implementation.

B. Related Research

There are some previous researches that investigate about the ambiguity. Irawan (2009) in his thesis entitled 'An Analysis of Ambiguity in the Articles of The Jakarta Post' revealed that there are two kinds of ambiguity found in the articles of The Jakarta Post published on Thursday, December 11, 2008, they are lexical ambiguity and grammatical Ambiguity.

The analysis also reveals that there are two causal factors of each ambiguity found in the articles of The Jakarta Post published on Thursday, December 11, 2008. They are: the causal factors of lexical ambiguity and the causal factors of grammatical ambiguity. Besides, the analysis also reveals that the ambiguous words, phrases and sentences are interpreted into two or three ways.

Another researcher is Taufiqoh (2017) in her thesis entitled 'Ambiguity in Headline on 2017 French Election in BBC News Online' which revealed that the researcher found three types of ambiguities, lexical ambiguity, referential ambiguity, and syntactical ambiguity.

From three types of ambiguity, the researcher concluded that there are many ambiguities in political news. Therefore, the readers should read the news context to get the correct interpretation in order to avoid misunderstanding. Besides that, lexical ambiguity can disambiguate with paraphrase the sentence or choice the specific word. For referential ambiguity can disambiguate with adding additional context or using picture. And then the syntactical ambiguity can disambiguate with adding punctuation.

The third researcher is Arizona (2016) in her thesis entitled *The Lexical Ambiguity in the Cosmetic Advertisements*. She revealed that 11 advertisements (5%) are ambiguous and 9 advertisements (45%) are not. Then, out of 42 phrases and 12 sentences, there are 8 phrases (19.04%) and 6 sentences (50%) which are ambiguous. On the other hand, the result of the interpretations of the readers shows that 43% or 12 readers do not get the ambiguity. Meanwhile, there are (56.64%) or 17 readers who get the ambiguity. Existential presupposition, generalized conversational implicature, and particularized conversational implicature are mostly found in every reader's interpretation of each ambiguous phrase and sentence.

C. Conceptual Framework

In the implementation of ambiguity in the articles of the online news of *The Jakarta Post*, the researcher collected all the data that related to the ambiguous words, phrase and sentences. This research discussed about the kinds of ambiguity, and the most dominant kind of ambiguity in the ambiguous words and sentences found in the articles of *The Jakarta Post*.

Besides analyzing the kinds of ambiguity, the researcher also tried to find out the most dominant ambiguity appeared in the article of online news of *The Jakarta Post*. The data were taken from the articles of online news of *The Jakarta Post* newspaper published during July and August 2020. There are 10 articles that taken randomly.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research uses a qualitative method. Ary (2010: 53) states that a qualitative problem statement or question indicates the general purpose of the study. Formulation of a qualitative problem begins with the identification of a general topic or an area you want to know more about.

The researcher only needs to describe the data based on the problem statements and found out the result of the problem statements. Moreover, Djajasudarma (1993: 15) states that in descriptive qualitative research, the data collected are not in numerical data, it can be in the form of words or pictures. In this case, the researcher is interested in analyzing the articles (words, phrases, and sentences) of The Jakarta Post. This research discusses about the kinds of ambiguity, and the most dominant kind of ambiguity in the ambiguous words and sentences found in the articles of The Jakarta Post.

B. Source of Data

The primary data of this research are The Jakarta Post newspaper in online from the website www.thejakartapost.com. Meanwhile the secondary data are in form of discourse, sentence, clause, word, or even morpheme. There are 10 articles that are taken that can be shown as in the following table.

Table 1 Data of Analysis Taken from the Jakarta Post

No	Date	Title	Writer
1	Tue, July 21, 2020	Gibran, exception to PDI-P's own rules	Margareth S. Aritonang and Ganug Nugroho Adi
2	Sun, July 26, 2020	Majority of public wants regional elections delayed: Surveys	Galih Gumelar
3	Mon, August 3, 2020	Jokowi slams officials over poor COVID-19 budget planning and spending, again	Tri Indah Oktavianti
4	Tue, August 4, 2020	Erick Thohir, the man to watch in Indonesian politics	Marchio Irfan Gorbiano
5	Wed, August 5, 2020	Voter safety a priority during 2020 elections, Jokowi says	Nina Loasana
6	Fri, August 7, 2020	Facebook rejects request to release Myanmar officials' data for genocide case	Poppy McPherson

C. Techniques of Collecting Data

The data were collected from the written sources. In this case the data are the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post published during July and August 2020. For data collection techniques, the researcher used a document technique as Ary (2010: 442) explains that document analysis can be of written or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, announcements, policy statements, newspapers, transcripts, birth certificates, marriage records, budgets, letters, e-mail messages, etc.) or of non written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer images, websites, musical performances, televised political speeches, YouTube videos, virtual world settings, etc.).

In this research, the steps of collecting the data were conducted as follows:

1. Selecting and choosing the articles,
2. Reading the articles,
3. Bold the words, phrases and sentences which are considered as ambiguity.
4. Interpreting and understanding the data to find out the most dominant ambiguous words, phrases and sentences appeared in the Jakarta post.

D. Techniques of Analyzing Data

The data then were analyzed in several steps, as follows:

1. Select and choose the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post,
2. Read the articles
3. Bold the ambiguous words, phrases and sentences,
4. Find out and identify the ambiguous words, phrases and sentences. In this research, the researcher uses the kinds of ambiguity as Khalifa suggested (7-10: 2018) that ambiguity is classified into linguistic ambiguity and extra linguistic ambiguity.
5. Classify the ambiguous words, phrases and sentences into their kinds of ambiguity,
6. Find out the most dominant kind of ambiguity by using the percentage as follows:

$$\frac{X}{N} \times 100 \% = P$$

Description:

X = the total of the selected ambiguity

N = the total number of the ambiguity

P = the percentage of the selected ambiguity

7. Find out the causal factors of most dominant type of ambiguities appeared in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post.
8. Draw the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Analysis

In this research, the data were collected from the written sources. In this case the data are the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post published during July and August 2020. The researcher read the articles and searches the words, phrases and sentences which are considered as ambiguous. The researcher also interpret the data to find out the type of ambiguous words, phrases and sentences appeared in the Jakarta post and also the causal factors of most dominant type of ambiguities appeared in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post. The researcher uses *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language* (1992) as the reference in analyzing the data. The data analysis can be shown as follows.

1. The Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguities

Data 1 “Gibran, exception to PDI-P’s own rules”

Data 1.1 a modern political *party*

The word (n) ‘party’ is identified as an ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy. The word ‘party’ has some meanings in American Heritage of English Dictionary.

1. a. A social gathering especially for pleasure or amusement: a cocktail party.
- b. A group of people who have gathered to participate in an activity.

2. An established political group organized to promote and support its principles and candidates for public office.

Data 1.2 *Those* who have reached top positions

The word *those* in this sentence is not clear whom the writer meant.

This is categorized as a syntactical ambiguity in pronouns.

Data 1.3 *who have climbed their way up the career ladder*

This phrase makes the reader confused since there is no ladder in the article. This includes extra linguistic ambiguity as in compound words.

Data 1.4 *to run* in the 270 local elections

The verb word 'run' is identified as an ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity of polysemy. The word 'run' has some meanings in American Heritage of English Dictionary.

1. a. To move swiftly on foot so that both feet leave the ground during each stride.
b. To move at a fast gallop. Used of a horse.
2. To retreat rapidly
3. a. To move without hindrance or restraint: dogs that always ran loose. b. To keep company: runs with a wild crowd. c. To go or move about from place to place; roam.
4. To do or accomplish by or as if by running

Data 1.5 *On paper*, the party central board requires at least three consecutive years

This phrase includes a syntactical ambiguity since the readers do not know what paper the writer meant. This syntactical ambiguity is in noun form of parts of speech.

Data 1.6. *to win a ticket to join a race*.

This phrase is syntactical ambiguity since there is no ticket and there is no race in politics. This ambiguity is immediate constituents.

Data 1.7 *got the central board's nod to run for*

This phrase is extra linguistic ambiguity because the writer did not explain what kind of 'board' and what 'nod' means. This can be interpreted in different meanings.

Data 1.8 *At the top of the ticket, running alongside Teguh,*

This phrase is syntactical ambiguity because there is no 'ticket' and there is no 'top of the ticket' alongside someone in politics. This ambiguity is immediate constituents.

Data 1.9 *shortly after he had a change of heart*

This phrase is syntactical ambiguity because the readers are confused how to change the heart in politics. This ambiguity is immediate constituents.

Data 1.10 *to run in this year's mayoral race*

The word (n) 'race' is identified as an ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy. The word 'race' has some meanings in American Heritage of English Dictionary.

1. A local geographic or global human population distinguished as a more or less distinct group by genetically transmitted physical characteristics.
2. A group of people united or classified together on the basis of common history, nationality, or geographic distribution.
3. Human beings considered as a group.

Data 1.11 to run for *mayor* of Surakarta

The noun word (n) ‘major’ is identified as an ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy. The word ‘major’ has some meanings in American Heritage of English Dictionary.

1. A commissioned rank in the U.S. Army, Air Force, or Marine Corps that is above captain and below lieutenant colonel.
2. One that is superior in rank, importance, or ability: an oil-producing country considered as one of the majors.
3. Law. One who has reached full legal age.

Data 1.12 *chaired* by incumbent Mayor

The verb word ‘chaired’ is identified as an ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy. The word ‘chaired’ has some meanings in American Heritage of English Dictionary.

1. A piece of furniture consisting of a seat, legs, back, and often arms, designed to accommodate one person.
2. A seat of office, authority, or dignity, such as that of a bishop.
3. a. An office or position of authority, such as a professorship.

b. A person who holds an office or a position of authority, such as one who presides over a meeting or administers a department of instruction at a college.

4. The position of a player in an orchestra.

Data 2 Majority of public wants regional elections delayed: Surveys

Data 2.1 *two recent surveys have found.*

This phrase belongs to syntactical ambiguity since the writer did not explain what kind of survey in the article. This ambiguity is in determiners.

Data 2.2 *to hold the elections*

This is lexical ambiguity since there are many meanings for the verb 'hold' as found in the American Heritage of English Dictionary.

1. a. To have and keep in one's grasp. b. To aim or direct. c. To keep from falling or moving. d. To sustain the pressure of.

2. a. To keep from departing or getting away. b. To keep in custody. c. To retain the attention or interest of. d. To avoid letting out or expelling.

Data 2.3 *they would show up at polling stations and cast their ballots.*

This phrase is a syntactical ambiguity because the readers may be confused for the meaning of 'poling stations'. This syntactical ambiguity is Parts of Speech (noun).

Data 2.4 executive *director* YunartoWijaya said

The noun word ‘director’ has some meanings and this is lexical ambiguity since there are many meanings for the noun ‘director’ as found in the American Heritage of English Dictionary.

1. One that supervises, controls, or manages.
2. A member of a group of persons chosen to control or govern the affairs of an institution or a corporation.
3. A person who supervises the creative aspects of a dramatic production or film and instructs the actors and crew.

Data 2.5 who have repeatedly *called on policymakers to push back the elections*

This phrase is a extra linguistics ambiguity because the readers are confused for the meanings of this phrase since there are two idioms ‘called on’ and ‘push back’ that may be interpreted in different ways.

Data 2.6 But the government has insisted on *holding* the December elections,

This is lexical ambiguity since there are many meanings for the verb ‘hold’ as found in the American Heritage of English Dictionary (see Data 2.2). This ambiguity is categorized as polysemy.

Data 27 the commission finished *screening* independent candidates

This is a lexical in polysemy ambiguity. The word ‘screening’ has some meanings as found in the American Heritage of English Dictionary as shown below.

1. A movable device
2. A coarse sieve used for sifting out fine particles, as of sand, gravel, or coal.
3. A system for preliminary appraisal and selection of personnel as to their suitability for particular jobs.
4. A window or door insertion of framed wire or plastic mesh used to keep out insects and permit airflow.
5. The white or silver surface on which a picture is projected for viewing.

Data 3 Jokowi *slams officials* over poor COVID-19 budget planning and spending, again

Data 3.1 *in his Cabinet over its poor utilization of funds*

This phrase is syntactical ambiguity. The word ‘poor’ confuses the readers since cabinet means here is the ministers. This ambiguity is immediate constituents.

Data 3.2 *country's* high COVID-19 fatality rate

The noun word ‘country’ is a lexical of polysemy ambiguity. This has several meanings as we can find in American Heritage of English Dictionary.

1. A nation or state.
2. The land of a person’s birth or citizenship.

Data 3.3 *This is something we should all work on*

This phrase is syntactical ambiguity. The word ‘something’ is not clear for the readers. This ambiguity is part of speech ambiguity (noun).

Data 4. Erick Thohir, the man to watch in Indonesian politics

Data 4.1 *he meteoric rise of State-Owned Enterprises Minister*

This phrase is extra linguistics. The phrase ‘meteoric rise’ is confusing the readers. This phrase may have different interpretation from the readers.

Data 4.2 who has continued to trust him to handle *major* issues.

See Data 1.11

Data 4.3 other politically affiliated *Cabinet* members

The word cabinet is lexical ambiguity in polysemy ambiguity. There are some different meanings for the word ‘cabinet’ as follows.

1. An upright, cupboard like repository with shelves, drawers, or compartments for the safekeeping or display of a collection of objects or materials.
2. A body of persons appointed by a head of state or a prime minister to head the executive departments of the government and to act as official advisers.

Data 4.4 *head* of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) Political Research Center Firman Noor said.

The noun word of 'head' is categorized as lexical of polysemy ambiguity. The word 'head' has some meanings as found in the American Heritage of English Dictionary as shown below.

1. a. The uppermost or forward most part of the body of a vertebrate, containing the brain and the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and jaws. b. The analogous part of an invertebrate organism.
2. The seat of the faculty of reason; intelligence, intellect, or mind
3. Mental ability or aptitude: She has a good head for mathematics.

Data 4.5. *Erick Thohir has surprised many,*

This phrase is syntactical ambiguity. The word 'many' confuses the readers because the writer did not mention which or who is 'many'. This ambiguity is part of speech (noun).

Data 4.6 *Erick has relatively few political ties with political parties,*

This phrase is ambiguity. The phrase 'ties the party' confuses the readers because the readers may have another interpretation in understanding this phrase. This ambiguity is extra linguistics.

Data 4.7 *He was widely credited as the man*

This sentence is a kind of ambiguity. The phrases 'widely credited' and 'as the man' may have another interpretation from the readers. This is an extra linguistic ambiguity.

Data 5 Voter safety a priority during 2020 elections, Jokowi says

Data 5.1 Widodo is urging all *parties* to prioritize the health

The noun word ‘party’ is identified as an ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy. See Data 1.1.

Data 5.2 country could *hold* elections amid the pandemic

This is lexical of polysemy ambiguity since there are many meanings for the verb ‘hold’ as found in the American Heritage of English Dictionary. See Data 2.2.

Data 5.3 disagree with the government’s decision to *hold* the 2020

This is lexical of polysemy ambiguity since there are many meanings for the verb ‘hold’ as found in the American Heritage of English Dictionary. See Data 2.2.

Data 5.4 concerned *about a low voter turnout in December*,

The phrase ‘about a low voter turnout in December’ is a kind of ambiguity. The phrases ‘widely credited’ and ‘as the man’ may have another interpretation from the readers. This is an extra linguistic ambiguity.

Data 6. Facebook rejects request to release Myanmar officials’ data for genocide case Poppy McPherson

Data 6.1 Facebook has *objected* to a request from Gambia,

This is lexical ambiguity. The noun word ‘object’ has several meanings according to the American Heritage of English Dictionary.

1. Something perceptible by one or more of the senses, especially by vision or touch; a material thing.
2. A focus of attention, feeling, thought, or action: an object of contempt.
3. The purpose, aim, or goal of a specific action or effort. (v) To present a dissenting or opposing argument.

Data 6.2 The social media giant urged the US District Court for

This sentence is a kind of ambiguity. The phrases ‘widely credited’ and ‘as the man’ may have another interpretation from the readers. This is an extra linguistic ambiguity.

Data 6.3 *Facebook said the request, made in June, for the release of "all documents and communications" by key military officials*

This sentence is a kind of syntactical ambiguity. The sentence is in compound that confused the readers. This is a compound word ambiguity.

Data 6.4 would constitute "special and unbounded access" to accounts.

This phrase is a kind of ambiguity. The writer put the inverted commas for the phrase "special and unbounded access" which means that there is another interpretation. This is an extra linguistic ambiguity.

Data 6.5 he was being briefed on the issue but could not yet comment.

This sentence is an extra linguistic ambiguity. This passive sentence is not clear who gave the brief to him. This may have a different interpretation.

Data 6.6 The case before the United Nations' International Court of Justice

The noun word 'case' is a lexical ambiguity. This has several meanings as we can find in American Heritage of English Dictionary. This is a polysemy ambiguity

1. A container; a receptacle
2. An action or a suit or just grounds for an action.

Data 6.7 Rohingya Muslims fled Myanmar's Rakhine *state* in August 2017

The word "state" is ambiguity. This has several meanings as we can find in American Heritage of English Dictionary. This is a lexical of polysemy ambiguity.

1. A condition or mode of being, as with regard to circumstances.
2. A condition of being in a stage or form, as of structure, growth, or development.
3. The supreme public power within a sovereign political entity.

Data 6.8 including *mass* killings and rape.

The noun word 'mass' is ambiguity. This has several meanings as we can find in American Heritage of English Dictionary. This is a lexical of polysemy ambiguity.

1. A unified body of matter with no specific shape.
2. A grouping of individual parts or elements that compose a unified body of unspecified size or quantity.

Data 6.9 *Rights* groups documented killings of civilians and burning of villages.

The word ‘rights’ is ambiguity. This has several meanings as we can find in American Heritage of English Dictionary. This is a lexical of polysemy ambiguity.

Data 6.10 in spreading hate speech that had *fuelled* the violence.

The verb word “fuelled” is a lexical ambiguity. This word has two meanings as we can find in American Heritage of English Dictionary. This is a polysemy ambiguity.

1. To provide with fuel.
2. To support or stimulate the activity or existence

Data 6.11 *stands* against hate and violence, including in Myanmar

The verb word ‘stand’ is a lexical of polysemy ambiguity. This has several meanings as we can find in American Heritage of English Dictionary as in the following definition.

1. a. To rise to an upright position on the feet. b. To assume or maintain an upright position as specified.
2. a. To maintain an upright position on the feet. b. To maintain an upright or vertical position on a base or support. c. To be placed or situated.

Data 6.12 an investigative *body* that will support any future prosecution.

The noun word ‘body’ is a lexical ambiguity. This has several meanings as we can find in American Heritage of English Dictionary. This is a polysemy ambiguity.

1. a. The entire material or physical structure of an organism, especially of a human being or an animal. b. The physical part of a person. c. A corpse or carcass.
2. a. The trunk or torso of a human being or an animal. b. The part of a garment covering the torso.
3. a. A human being; a person. b. A group of individuals regarded as an entity; a corporation.
4. A number of persons, concepts, or things regarded as a group: We walked out in a body.

Data 6.13 The *suit* was brought by Gambia

The word 'suit' is a lexical ambiguity. This has several meanings as we can find in American Heritage of English Dictionary. This is a polysemy ambiguity.

1. a. A set of matching outer garments, especially one consisting of a coat with trousers or a skirt.
b. A costume for a special activity: a diving suit.
2. A group of things used together; a set or collection.

According to Khalifa (7-10: 2018) ambiguity can be classified as follows:

1. Linguistic Ambiguity

a. Lexical Ambiguity

1. Homographs, 2. Homophone, 3. Polysemy, 4. Indexical reference)

b. Syntactical Ambiguity

1. Parts of speech (Noun, adjective, verb etc), 2. Immediate Constituents, 3. Compound words. 4. Determiners. 5. Ellipsis

2. Extra Linguistic Ambiguity

Based on the analyzed data above, the type of the ambiguity and the causal factor can be shown as in the table 1 below.

Table 1 The Type and Causal Factor of Ambiguity in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post

No	Title of Article	Data	Word, Phrase, Sentence	Type of Ambiguity	Causal Factor
1	Gibran, exception to PDI-P's own rules	Data 1.1	a modern political <i>party</i>	Lexical linguistic	Polysemy
		Data 1.2	<i>Those</i> who have reached top positions	Syntactical linguistic	Pronouns
		Data 1.3	<i>who have climbed their way up the career ladder</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 1.4	<i>to run</i> in the 270 local elections	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 1.5	<i>On paper</i> , the party central board requires at least three consecutive years	Syntactical linguistic	Parts of Speech
		Data 1.6	<i>to win a ticket to join a race.</i>	Syntactical linguistic	immediate constituents
		Data 1.7	<i>got the central board's nod to run for</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 1.8	<i>At the top of the ticket, running alongside Teguh,</i>	Syntactical linguistic	immediate constituents
		Data 1.9	<i>shortly after he had a change of heart</i>	Syntactical linguistic	immediate constituents
		Data 1.10	<i>to run</i> in this year's mayoral race	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 1.11	<i>to run for mayor</i> of Surakarta	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 1.12	<i>chaired</i> by incumbent Mayor	Lexical linguistic	Polysemy

2	Majority of public wants regional elections delayed: Surveys	Data 2.1	<i>two recent surveys have found.</i>	Syntactical linguistic	Determiners
		Data 2.2	<i>to hold the elections</i>	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 2.3	<i>they would show up at polling stations and cast their ballots.</i>	Syntactical linguistic	Parts of Speech
		Data 2.4	executive <i>director</i> Yunarto Wijaya said	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 2.5	who have repeatedly <i>called on policymakers to push back the elections</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 2.6	But the government has insisted on <i>holding</i> the December elections,	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 2.7	the commission finished <i>screening</i> independent candidates	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
3	Jokowi <i>slams</i> officials over poor COVID-19 budget planning and spending, again	Data 3.1	<i>in his Cabinet over its poor utilization of fund</i>	Syntactical linguistic	immediate constituents
		Data 3.2	<i>country's high COVID-19 fatality rate</i>	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 3.3	<i>This is something we should all work on</i>	Syntactical linguistic	Parts of Speech
4	Erick Thohir, the man to watch in Indonesian politics	Data 4.1	<i>he meteoric rise of State-Owned Enterprises Minister</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 4.2	who has continued to trust him to handle <i>major</i> issues.	Lexical linguistic	Polysemy
		Data 4.3	other politically affiliated <i>Cabinet</i> members	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 4.4	<i>head</i> of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) Political	Lexical linguistic	polysemy

			Research Center Firman Noor said.		
		Data 4.5	<i>Erick Thohir has surprised many,</i>	Syntactical linguistic	Parts of Speech
		Data 4.6	<i>Erick has relatively few political ties with political parties,</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 4.7	<i>He was widely credited as the man</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
5	Voter safety a priority during 2020 elections, Jokowi says	Data 5.1	Widodo is urging all <i>parties</i> to prioritize the health	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 5.2	country could <i>hold</i> elections amid the pandemic	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 5.3	disagree with the government's decision to <i>hold</i> the 2020	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 5.4	concerned <i>about a low voter turnout in December,</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
6	Facebook rejects request to release Myanmar officials' data for genocide case Poppy McPherson	Data 6.1	Facebook has <i>objected</i> to a request from Gambia,	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 6.2	The social media giant urged the US District Court for	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 6.3	<i>Facebook said the request, made in June, for the release of "all documents and communications" by key military officials</i>	Syntactical linguistic	compound word
		Data 6.4	would constitute "special and unbounded access" to accounts.	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 6.5	he was being briefed on the issue but could not yet comment	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 6.6	The case before the United Nations' International Court of Justice	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data	Rohingya Muslims	Lexical	polysemy

		6.7	fled Myanmar's Rakhine <i>state</i> in August 2017	linguistic	
		Data 6.8	including <i>mass</i> killings and rape.	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 6.9	<i>Rights</i> groups documented killings of civilians and burning of villages.	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 6.10	in spreading hate speech that had <i>fuelled</i> the violence.	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 6.11	<i>stands</i> against hate and violence, including in Myanmar	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 6.12	an investigative <i>body</i> that will support any future prosecution.	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 6.13	The <i>suit</i> was brought by Gambia	Lexical linguistic	polysemy

From the 6 (six) data or articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post, there are 46 ambiguities as shown the above table. The description can be seen below:

1. In Data 1, there are 12 ambiguities that consist of 5 (five) lexical linguistic, 5 (five) syntactical linguistic and 2 (two) extra linguistics,
2. In Data 2, there are 7 ambiguities that consist of 4 (four) lexical linguistic, 2 (two) syntactical linguistic and 1 (one) extra linguistics,
3. In Data 3, there are 3 ambiguities that consist of 2 (two) syntactical linguistic, and 1 (one) lexical linguistic,
4. In Data 4, there are 7 ambiguities that consist of 3 (three) lexical linguistic, 3 (three) extra linguistic, and 1 (one) syntactical linguistic.
5. In Data 5, there are 4 ambiguities that consist of 3 (three) lexical linguistic, and 1(one) extra linguistic,

6. In Data 6, there are 13 ambiguities that consist of 9 (nine) lexical linguistic, 3 (three) extra linguistic, and 1 (one) syntactical linguistics.

Based on the data obtained above, we can find the total number of each ambiguity type as follows:

From the total 46 ambiguities in the articles of the Jakarta Post, there are 25 lexical linguistics ambiguities or 54.35%. And then for syntactical linguistic ambiguities, there are 11 ambiguities or 24.92%. For extra linguistics ambiguities, there are 10 ambiguities or 21.73%. Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that there are three types ambiguity found in the articles online news of The Jakarta Post, they are lexical linguistics ambiguities, syntactical linguistic ambiguities, and extra linguistics ambiguities.

2. The Causal Factors

Based on the data obtained above, we can find the total number of each causal factor as follows:

From the total 46 ambiguities in the articles of the Jakarta Post, there are 25 polysemy ambiguities or 54.35% and then there are 10 interpretation ambiguities or 21.73%. For immediate constituents ambiguities, there are 4 ambiguities or 8.70% and then it was found that there are 4 parts of speech ambiguities or 8.70% . The rests are compound word ambiguity, determiner ambiguity and determiner ambiguity in which each of them found only 1 (one) ambiguity or 2.17%. Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that the

most common ambiguity found in the article online news of The Jakarta Post are polysemy ambiguity.

B. The Findings

Based on the data obtained above, some findings can be presented as follows:

1. From the 6 (six) data or articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post, there are 46 ambiguities that consists of 25 lexical linguistics, 11 syntactical linguistics, and 10 extra linguistics,
2. The most common ambiguity type is lexical linguistics which is 54.35%,
3. The causal factors of ambiguity in articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post are polysemy, interpretation, immediate constituents, parts of speech, compound word and determiner,
4. The most common causal factor is polysemy which is 54.35%.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, some conclusions can be drawn to answer the research problems. The conclusions are as follows

1. The most common ambiguity found in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post is lexical linguistics in which there are 25 lexical linguistics or 54.35%. Meanwhile the least ambiguity found in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post is extra linguistics ambiguity or 21.73%.
2. The causal factors of ambiguity in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post are polysemy, interpretation, immediate constituents, parts of speech, compound word and determiner. Polysemy is the most common causal factor (54.35%).

B. Suggestions

Finally based on the findings and the significances of this study, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for:

- 1) English Department Students

The findings of this study are also can be used as a reference for English Department students who study about the ambiguity forms in the English articles of the online newspaper.

2) The Teachers

The teacher also suggested using English online newspaper while teaching reading comprehension and understanding the ambiguity to make it easier and more interested.

3) The Next Researchers

This study also can give a contribution for the next researchers who are interested in investigating similar field of study. They can use the findings as reference to understand the theory of ambiguity and understanding the English articles in the online newspaper. The researcher also suggested them to have more literatures related to this study in order to make the theories more complete. Besides that, they also can use these findings as comparison and direction for their future research particularly on the way of analyzing ambiguity not only in the online newspaper. In addition, the researcher is also suggested the other subject to be analyzed, for examples are songss, poetry or novel.

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DATA 1

The Jakarta Post

Gibran, exception to PDI-P's own rules

Margareth S. Aritonang and Ganug Nugroho Adi

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta/Tue, July 21, 2020/07:45 am

The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) has long prided itself on being a modern political **party** where meritocracy is the guiding principle.

Those who have reached top positions in the party are mostly party veterans **who have climbed their way up the career ladder** within the decades-old political party. Even the party's current chairperson Megawati Soekarnoputri started her career in the PDI-P in the early 1990s when the party was still under tight control by the New Order regime.

The same rule is also supposed to apply in the recruitment of party candidates **to run** in the 270 local elections scheduled to take place in December. **On paper**, the party central board requires at least three consecutive years of active membership for members **to win a ticket to join a race**.

PDI-P member Teguh Prakosa, 62, who has been with the party for the past 20 years and whose last position was treasurer of the party's Surakarta, Central Java, branch, meets all the criteria and last week he finally **got the central board's nod to run for** deputy mayor of the city.

But there is always an exception to any rule.

At the top of the ticket, running alongside Teguh, is the eldest son of President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo, Gibran Rakabuming Raka, a 32-year old businessman, who once

swore off politics, claiming he would stick to running his catering business.

Gibran only applied for membership of the PDI-P in September last year shortly **after he had a change of heart** and decided to run in this year's mayoral **race**. And with no experience in politics or bureaucracy, Gibran has secured the blessing from the PDI-P leadership to run for **mayor** of Surakarta, following in the footsteps of his father, who ran for mayor in the city in 2005

Despite this seeming aberration, PDI-P secretary general Hasto Kristiyanto said that the nomination of Gibran, along with the 270 other candidates that the party endorsed in this year's regional elections, should be seen as a sign of the success of its political recruitment process, one of the key functions of a political party in a democracy.

The Surakarta branch of the PDI-P, **chaired** by incumbent Mayor FX Hadi Rudyatmo, has declined to join Gibran's bandwagon and insists on nominating Achmad. Speaking after the State Palace meeting, Achmad said he had only learned about the decision on Gibran after being told by Jokowi. The incumbent deputy mayor also said that he was not surprised at the decision to nominate the President's son.

DATA 2

The Jakarta Post

Majority of public wants regional elections delayed: Surveys

Galih Gumelar

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta/Sun, July 26, 2020/07:49 pm

Most Indonesians disagree with the government's decision to hold the 2020 simultaneous regional elections on Dec. 9, as uncertainty remains over when the COVID-19 pandemic will end, **two recent surveys have found.**

Jakarta-based pollster Indikator Politik Indonesia interviewed 1,200 respondents across Indonesia from July 13 to 16 on whether the elections should take place during the outbreak.

It found that 63.1 percent of respondents preferred the year-end polls be postponed, while 34.3 percent said the elections should occur as scheduled. The remaining 2.6 percent of respondents did not provide answers.

"Looking at these numbers, I think it will be a tough job for the government and the General Elections Commission [KPU] to garner public enthusiasm for the elections and improve public participation," Indikator executive director Burhanudin Muhtadi said last week when announcing the results of the survey.

Another pollster, Charta Politika Indonesia, released last Wednesday the results of a similar public opinion survey involving 2,000 respondents from July 6 to 12 to see whether they agreed with the government's decision to **hold** the elections despite the pandemic showing no signs of abating.

It found that 54.2 percent of respondents disagreed with the decision and only 31.8 percent of respondents agreed with it.

Yet, half of those supporting the government's decision also said they were unsure about whether they would show up **at polling stations and cast their ballots.**

"Our survey results indicate that the government and the KPU will have a difficult job increasing public participation in the coming elections. Otherwise, we will see a low turnout," Charta Politika executive **director** Yunarto Wijaya said.

The two surveys appeared to reflect concerns about low voter turnout from experts and activists, who have repeatedly **called on policymakers to push back the elections** to 2021 over fears the COVID-19 outbreak could continue late into the year. They argued that the elections, which seek to elect 270 regional leaders comprising nine governors, 224 regents and 37 mayors, would put voters and election organizers at risk of contracting the disease.

But the government has insisted on holding the December elections, with Home Minister Tito Karnavian saying that democracy should go on despite the outbreak.

As a result, the KPU has to grapple with arranging health protocols and procuring personal protective equipment to prevent election organizers, candidates and voters from contracting the disease during all stages of elections, from the preparations, which started in June, to the final vote count a week after voting day.

KPU commissioner Ilham Saputra said the commission would not ask the government or the House of Representatives for election postponement because the KPU had already begun preparing the elections. He said the commission finished **screening** independent candidates on July 12, and was now updating the voter roll – scheduled to be completed on Aug. 13.

DATA 3

The Jakarta Post

Jokowi slams officials over poor COVID-19 budget planning and spending, again

Tri Indah Oktavianti

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta/Mon, August 3, 2020/06:59 pm

President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo has once again expressed his disappointment in his Cabinet over its **poor** utilization of funds allocated for the country’s COVID-19 response.

“Only around Rp 141 trillion has been spent, or 20 percent from the provided budget. That is a very small amount,” Jokowi said prior to a limited Cabinet meeting on Monday. “This shows that ministries and government institutions still do not have a sense of urgency. Officials are still fixated on their day-to-day duties.”

He said each minister should plan their budgets in detail, “so that crisis management can be done quickly.”

He went on to say that his administration encouraged the Family Welfare Movement (PKK) – a state-sponsored organization comprising community leaders and officials’ wives – to disseminate information on the importance of complying with health protocols, especially the importance of wearing masks, to neighborhood communities.

Jokowi also said the Cabinet should be concerned about the **country's** high COVID-19 fatality rate. “The country’s fatality rate is 4.7 percent, or 0.8 [percentage points] higher than the global fatality rate. **This is something we should all work on,**” he said.

According to the official government count, Indonesia has recorded 113,134 cases and 5,302 deaths as of Monday.

DATA 4

The Jakarta Post

Erick Thohir, the man to watch in Indonesian politics

Marchio Irfan Gorbiano

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta /Tue, August 4, 2020 /08:07 am

For someone with little experience in politics and who is mostly known as a businessman, **the meteoric rise of State-Owned Enterprises Minister Erick Thohir** has surprised many, and it was his business-like attitude that won the heart of President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo, who has continued to trust him to handle **major** issues.

The recent issuance of Presidential Regulation (Perpres) 82/2020, which gives Erick a new job as the executive director of the government's COVID-19 Response and Economic Recovery Committee, is an indication of the high degree of trust shown by the President in the former businessman, political analysts have said.

Erick, who was previously best known as the founder of media and entertainment holding firm PT Mahaka Media, has few ties to political parties and is, therefore, seen as more independent than other politically affiliated **Cabinet** members, **head** of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) Political Research Center Firman Noor said.

For someone with little experience in politics and who is mostly known as a businessman, **the meteoric rise of State-Owned Enterprises Minister Erick Thohir has surprised many**, and it was his business-like attitude that won the heart of President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo, who has continued to trust him to handle major issues.

The recent issuance of Presidential Regulation (Perpres) 82/2020, which gives Erick a new job as the executive director of the government's COVID-19 Response and Economic Recovery Committee, is an indication of the

high degree of trust shown by the President in the former businessman, political analysts have said.

“Erick has relatively few political ties with political parties, which makes his calculations [of decisions] more independent and, therefore, as Jokowi wanted, easier to implement without having to bargain with so many stakeholders,” Firman said.

His role as head the COVID-19 recovery program is the most recent in his long list of government assignments, which begun with his job as chairman of the Indonesia Asian Games Organizing Committee (INASGOC). **He was widely credited as the man** behind the successful staging of the 2018 Asian Games. Following this role, he was tapped to lead the Jokowi-Ma’ruf Amin campaign team and, following Jokowi’s reelection, was appointed as SOEs minister.

Cabinet Secretary Pramono Anung said the President had direct control over the committee’s policies regarding the handling of COVID-19 and the national economic recovery and that the Perpres stipulated that the committee directly reported to Jokowi.

DATA 5

The Jakarta Post

Voter safety a priority during 2020 elections, Jokowi says

Nina Loasana

The Jakarta Post

Jakarta/Wed, August 5, 2020/05:30 pm

President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo is urging all **parties** to prioritize the health and safety of voters and polling station officers in the upcoming 2020 regional elections in December amid the COVID-19 pandemic. He conveyed his concerns that the election would spawn new clusters of the coronavirus disease, as people would gather in polling stations on voting day.

“Health protocols should be implemented in every stage of the regional elections. We should have elections that are safe from COVID-19,” Jokowi said on Wednesday.

The President added he was optimistic the country could **hold** elections amid the pandemic just like other countries, such as Singapore, Germany, France and South Korea.

“The most important thing is to assure voters that the General Elections Commission [KPU] and the government are concerned about their health.”

The strict health protocols, he added, would be enough to help voters feeling safe during voting day on Dec. 9, eventually leading to a high voter turnout. Jokowi also said that the upcoming regional elections could be the perfect opportunity for innovation for democracy.

However, surveys indicate that most Indonesians, citing COVID-19 concerns, disagree with the government's decision to **hold** the 2020 simultaneous regional elections in December.

Jakarta-based pollster Indikator Politik Indonesia found that 63 percent of 1,200 respondents preferred that voting day be postponed. Another survey held by pollster Charta Politika Indonesia found that many respondents also wanted a postponement of this year's regional elections.

Some experts and activists are concerned **about a low voter turnout in December**, with the risk of contracting the coronavirus disease at polling stations potentially discouraging voters from participating in the elections.

The simultaneous elections seek to elect 270 leaders comprising nine governors, 224 regents and 37 majors across the archipelago.

DATA 6

The Jakarta Post

Facebook rejects request to release Myanmar officials' data for genocide case

Poppy McPherson

Reuters/Fri, August 7, 2020/09:12 am

Facebook has **objected** to a request from Gambia, which has accused Myanmar at the World Court of genocide against the Rohingya Muslim minority, to release posts and communications by members of Myanmar's military and police.

The social media giant urged the US District Court for the District of Columbia on Tuesday to reject the demand, which it said would violate a US law that bars electronic communication services from disclosing users' communications.

Facebook said the request, made in June, for the release of "all documents and communications" by key military officials and police forces was "extraordinarily broad" and would constitute "special and unbounded access" to accounts.

Gambia Attorney General Dawda Jallow told Reuters **he was being briefed on the issue but could not yet comment.**

The **case** before the United Nations' International Court of Justice in The Hague accuses Myanmar of violating the 1948 U.N. Convention on Genocide. Myanmar authorities say they were battling an insurgency and deny carrying out systematic atrocities.

More than 730,000 Rohingya Muslims fled Myanmar's Rakhine **state** in August 2017 after a military crackdown that refugees said including **mass** killings and rape. **Rights** groups documented killings of civilians and burning of villages.

In 2018, U.N. human rights investigators said Facebook had played a key role in spreading hate speech that had **fuelled** the violence. Facebook has said it is working to block hate speech.

On Thursday, a spokesperson said Facebook "**stands against hate** and violence, including in Myanmar".

"We support action against international crimes and are working with the appropriate authorities as they investigate these issues," the spokesperson said.

The company said it was working with the U.N. Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar, an investigative **body** that will support any future prosecution in international courts.

The ICJ, commonly known as the World Court, accepts cases between states. The **suit** was brought by Gambia with the backing of a group of Muslim countries.

**Table 1 The Type and Causal Factor of Ambiguity
in the articles of the online news of The Jakarta Post**

No	Title of Article	Data	Word, Phrase, Sentence	Type of Ambiguity	Causal Factor
1	Gibran, exception to PDI-P's own rules	Data 1.1	a modern political <i>party</i>	Lexical linguistic	Polysemy
		Data 1.2	<i>Those</i> who have reached top positions	Syntactical linguistic	Pronouns
		Data 1.3	who <i>have climbed their way up the career ladder</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 1.4	<i>to run</i> in the 270 local elections	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 1.5	<i>On paper</i> , the party central board requires at least three consecutive years	Syntactical linguistic	Parts of Speech
		Data 1.6	<i>to win a ticket to join a race.</i>	Syntactical linguistic	immediate constituents
		Data 1.7	<i>got the central board's nod to run for</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 1.8	<i>At the top of the ticket, running alongside Teguh,</i>	Syntactical linguistic	immediate constituents
		Data 1.9	shortly <i>after he had a change of heart</i>	Syntactical linguistic	immediate constituents
		Data 1.10	to run in this year's mayoral <i>race</i>	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 1.11	to run for <i>mayor</i> of Surakarta	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 1.12	<i>chaired</i> by incumbent Mayor	Lexical linguistic	Polysemy
2	Majority of public wants regional elections delayed: Surveys	Data 2.1	<i>two recent surveys have found.</i>	Syntactical linguistic	Determiners
		Data 2.2	<i>to hold</i> the elections	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 2.3	<i>they would show up at polling stations and cast their ballots.</i>	Syntactical linguistic	Parts of Speech
		Data 2.4	executive <i>director</i> Yunarto Wijaya said	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 2.5	who have repeatedly <i>called on policymakers to push back the elections</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 2.6	But the government has insisted on <i>holding</i> the	Lexical linguistic	polysemy

			December elections,		
		Data 2.7	the commission finished <i>screening</i> independent candidates	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
3	Jokowi <i>slams</i> officials over poor COVID-19 budget planning and spending, again	Data 3.1	<i>in his Cabinet over its poor utilization of fund</i>	Syntactical linguistic	immediate constituents
		Data 3.2	<i>country's high COVID-19 fatality rate</i>	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 3.3	<i>This is something we should all work on</i>	Syntactical linguistic	Parts of Speech
4	Erick Thohir, the man to watch in Indonesian politics	Data 4.1	<i>he meteoric rise of State-Owned Enterprises Minister</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 4.2	who has continued to trust him to handle <i>major</i> issues.	Lexical linguistic	Polysemy
		Data 4.3	other politically affiliated <i>Cabinet</i> members	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 4.4	<i>head</i> of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) Political Research Center Firman Noor said.	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 4.5	<i>Erick Thohir has surprised many,</i>	Syntactical linguistic	Parts of Speech
		Data 4.6	<i>Erick has relatively few political ties</i> with political parties,	Extra linguistic	interpretation
		Data 4.7	<i>He was widely credited as the man</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
5	Voter safety a priority during 2020 elections, Jokowi says	Data 5.1	Widodo is urging all <i>parties</i> to prioritize the health	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 5.2	country could <i>hold</i> elections amid the pandemic	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 5.3	disagree with the government's decision to <i>hold</i> the 2020	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
		Data 5.4	concerned <i>about a low voter turnout in December,</i>	Extra linguistic	interpretation
6	Facebook rejects	Data 6.1	Facebook has <i>objected</i> to a request from Gambia,	Lexical linguistic	polysemy

request to release Myanmar officials' data for genocide case Poppy McPherson	Data 6.2	The social media giant urged the US District Court for	Extra linguistic	interpretation
	Data 6.3	<i>Facebook said the request, made in June, for the release of "all documents and communications" by key military officials</i>	Syntactical linguistic	compound word
	Data 6.4	would constitute "special and unbounded access" to accounts.	Extra linguistic	interpretation
	Data 6.5	he was being briefed on the issue but could not yet comment	Extra linguistic	interpretation
	Data 6.6	The case before the United Nations' International Court of Justice	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
	Data 6.7	Rohingya Muslims fled Myanmar's Rakhine <i>state</i> in August 2017	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
	Data 6.8	including <i>mass</i> killings and rape.	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
	Data 6.9	<i>Rights</i> groups documented killings of civilians and burning of villages.	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
	Data 6.10	in spreading hate speech that had <i>fuelled</i> the violence.	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
	Data 6.11	<i>stands</i> against hate and violence, including in Myanmar	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
	Data 6.12	an investigative <i>body</i> that will support any future prosecution.	Lexical linguistic	polysemy
	Data 6.13	The <i>suit</i> was brought by Gambia	Lexical linguistic	polysemy



FORM K 1

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umma.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umma.ac.id**

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

Bismillahrahmaanimahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wt. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Jumaida Sari
NPM : 1602050049
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Judul Pertama An Analysis of Ambiguity on the Jakarta Post Daily News Articles

Menjadi An Analysis of Ambiguous Expressions on The Jakarta Post

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirinya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 26 November 2020

Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Hormat Pemohon

Jumaida Sari

Dosen Pembahas

Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Panca S., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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 Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.1 Telp.(061)6619856 Medan 20138
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FORMIR 1

Yth. Bapak/Dia Ketua & Sekretaris
 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 FKIP UMSU

Pesihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Amalia Sari
 NPM : 1402150049
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 IPK Kumulatif : 131 SKS IPK - 3,47

Peretujuan Ketua Sek- Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Dinyatakan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	An Analysis of Ambiguity on The Jakarta Post Daily News Articles	
	A Psycholinguistic Analysis on Sign Language That is Often Used By Society.	
	The Different Ways English and Indonesian Media Report on The Beyahard Singsa Case	

Demiikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksa dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Dia saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 7 April 2020

Hormat Perseoran,

Amalia Sari

Dibuat Rangkap 3

- Untuk Dekan Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



FORM K 3

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website : kipjsumsu.ac.id E-mail: kipj@sumsu.ac.id**

Nomor : 735/II.3/UMSU-02/P/2020
Lamp. : —
Hal : Pengesahan Proposal dan
Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum/Wr. Wb.

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Jumaida Sari**
N P M : 1602050049
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Ambiguity Articles Found in The Jakarta Post Daily Newspapers

Pembimbing : **Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, S.Pd.,M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku *Panduan Penulisan Skripsi* yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
3. Masa Dabausa tanggal : **29 April 2021**

Medan, 06 Ramadhan 1441 H

29 April 2020 M

Wassalam

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Dibuat Rangkap 4 :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Dosen Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
(WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



FORM K 1

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umma.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umma.ac.id

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi

Bismillahmaenimahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Jumaida Sari
NPM : 1502050040
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Judul Pertama An Analysis of Ambiguity on the Jakarta Post Daily News Articles

Menjadi An Analysis of Ambiguous Expressions on The Jakarta Post

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 26 November 2020

Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mendra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Hormat Pemohon

Jumaida Sari

Dosen Pembahas

Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Panca S., M.Hum



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FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 2 Telp. (061) 4619056 Medan 20138
Website: <http://www.fkip.umma.ac.id> e-mail: fkip@umma.ac.id

PERMOHONAN PERSetujuan JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya

Nama Mahasiswa : Jumaida Sari
NPM : 1602010049
Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
An Analysis of Ambiguous Expressions on The Jakarta Post	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Purca S, M.Hum

Medan, November 2020
Hormat Pemohon

Jumaida Sari



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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 Website: <http://www.umhsumatera.ac.id> E-mail: ksp@umhsumatera.ac.id

BERITA ACARA Bimbingan PROPOSAL

Nama : Fumaida Sari
 NPM : 1902000049
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Ambiguous Artistic Word in The Jakarta Post Daily newspaper

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
18-Agustus-2020	Chapter I - Background of the study, identification of the problem, scope and limitation Chapter II - significance theory, References	
18-Agustus-2020	Chapter I - Background of the study Chapter II - Related research	
24-Agustus-2020	Change the title of the research	

Dibarengi Dengan
 Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mardiana Sragih, S.pd., M.Hum

Medan, 29 August 2020
 Dengan Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Putra S., M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Saidi No. 1 Medan 20221 Telp. (061) 6221490 Ext. 22, 23, 26
Website: <http://www.ilmu.umhu.ac.id> E-mail: ilmu@umhu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Jamsida Sari
NPM : 1602050049
Program studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Artistic Expressions on The Jakarta Post

Pada hari Sabtu, tanggal 09 bulan September 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, November 2020

Ditandatangani oleh:

Dosen Pembimbing

Dosen Pembimbing

Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum

Dr. Bambang Panca S, M.Hum

UMSU
Unggul | Terpercaya
Mandra Saragih S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jalan Kapten Mubtahir Basri No. 1 Medan 20137 Telp. (061) 4621499 Fax. 22, 23, 30
 Website: <http://www.umhsumatera.ac.id> / www.umhsumatera.ac.id

BERITA ACARA SEMENAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari Sabtu Tanggal 09 Bulan September 2020 telah diselenggarakan seminar prodi pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, memrangkai bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Jumaida Sari
 NPM : 16020150049
 Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Ambiguity Found in the Jakarta Post Daily Newspapers

No.	Argument/Komentar/Saran
Judul	Revised the title to <i>An Analysis of Ambiguity Found in the Jakarta Post Daily Newspapers</i>
Bab I	The background of the study The identification of the problems The scope and limitation of the study The significance of the study
Bab II	Correct the spelling
Bab III	Technique of collecting data Technique of data analysis
Lainnya	Referensi
Kesimpulan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diterima <input type="checkbox"/> Ditolak <input type="checkbox"/> Disetujui Dengan Catatan <input type="checkbox"/> Ditolak

Dosen Pembahas

Dr. Ali Amran, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Fauza S, M.Hum

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sekretaris

Firman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jl. KaptenMakhtarBasri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238
 Website <http://www.umsumu.ac.id> E-mail umsumu.ac.id

SURAT KETERANGAN

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama Mahasiswa : Jumaida Sari
 NPM : 1602050049
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Rabu
 Tanggal : 09 September 2020

Dengan Judul Proposal :

An Analysis of Ambiguity on the Jakarta Post Daily News Articles

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin hasil mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin

Dikeluarkan di : Medan
 Pada Tanggal : 09 Sept 2020

Wassalam
 Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jalan Kapten Mukti Satrio No. 1 Medan 20221Telp. (061) 6622499 Fax. 22, 23, 28
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umhu.ac.id> e-mail: fkip@umhu.ac.id

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Jumaida Sari
 NPM : 1602050049
 Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Ambiguity Found in the Jakarta Post Daily Newspapers

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul diatas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempatkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali

Dengan surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, November 2020

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,

Diketahui oleh
 Ketua Program Studi
 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Madra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



Bila mengesah surat ini agar ditunjukkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400
 Website : <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : fkip@yahoo.co.id

Nomor : *1408* /IL3/UMSU-02/F/2020
 Lamp : ---
 Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 23 Rab. Awwal 1442 H
 09 November 2020 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
 Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
 di-
 Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Waburakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Jumaida Sari
 N P M : 1602050049
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of Ambiguity Found in The Jakarta Post Daily Newspapers.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



ionis nt
Dr. D. Chianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
 NIDN : 015057302

** Pertinggal **



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238
Website: <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id>

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 344/KET/II.11-AU/UMSU-P/M/2020



Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : JUMAIDA SARI
NPM : 1602050049
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ SI

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"An Analysis of Ambiguity Found in the Jakarta Post Daily Newspapers"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 24 Rabiul Awal 1442 H

10 November 2020 M



Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
 UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
 FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
 Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umma.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umma.ac.id

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya

Nama Mahasiswa : Jumaida Sari
 NPM : 1602050049
 Pro. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
An Analysis of Ambiguous Expressions on The Jakarta Post	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh
 Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Panca S, M.Hum

Medan, November 2020
 Hormat Pemohon

Jumaida Sari

