

**THE AMBIGUITY OF MEANING DELINEATED IN THE NEWS
COVERAGE ON COVID-19 VACCINATION CONTROVERSY
DURING THE PANDEMIC IN THE JAKARTA POST**

SKRIPSI

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

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **“The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy during the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post”** adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*), bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

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

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN



(Aprila Khalisah Damanik)

ABSTRACT

Damanik, Aprila Khalisah. 1802050114. The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy during the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post. Skripsi. English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan 2023.

This study were conducted with the kinds of word Ambiguity in the content of news in The Jakarta Post website. The aims of this research 1) to find out the types of word ambiguity in the news content of the Jakarta Post website, 2)find out the explanation of ambiguity in news content of the Jakarta Post website and3) to create the reasons of the ambiguity word that indicated in the Jakarta Post statements. The data were taken from the Jakarta Post contents about vaccination programs. The numbers of data were five news about vaccination programs. The types of ambiguity were identified based on Kathz theory. The research applied a qualitative descriptive that established the requirement that a study must be carried on the basis existing fact. The method used to collect data was documentation. The techniques of collecting data, reading, were choosing, and underlining. The data were analyzed by data condensation, data display, concluding drawing and verification. In the Jakarta Post there were 100 news about Covid 19 topics, The researcher took 5 news contents about vaccination that related to the research study. There were 37 statements that contained ambiguous meaning. In the statements of contents there were four types of ambiguity found in phonetic, structural, lexical and referential ambiguity. There were 1 sentence were phonetic ambiguity, while the other 16 sentences were lexical ambiguity, 3 sentences structural ambiguity and 17 sentences referential ambiguity.

Keywords: Word Ambiguity, Types of Word Ambiguity, News Vaccination of The Jakarta Post

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This research entitled “ The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During The Pandemic in the Jakarta Post” and it was written to fulfill one of requirement to obtain the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In writing this research, the researcher faced a lot of difficulties and problems but those did not stop her efforts to make a better one, and it was impossible to be done without helps from others. Therefore the researcher would like to thank:

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Medan, Februari 2023

The Researcher

APRILA KHALISAH DAMANIK

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Griffith confirm that semantics is the study of meaning and that knowledge is encoded in language's vocabulary and grammatical patterns, allowing for the construction of more complex meanings up to the level of sentence meanings. In order to study the meaning that is contained in language, code, or different types of representation, one branch of linguistics is semantics.

In other words, semantics is the study of meaning and is frequently connected to two other features: syntax, which is the process of creating complex symbols from simpler ones, and pragmatics, which is the actual application of symbols by people in particular situations. Semantics, according to Saeed, is the study of meaning that is communicated through language. When using language to express or convey ideas, speakers must be aware of how their words will be heard and understood by their listeners without any message being lost. Therefore, the speaker's meaning must be clear to the listener. It includes a variety of understanding-related components, including grammatical, meaning, and manner.

Ambiguity is typically thought to be a feature held by signs in a language or, more broadly, a system of signs that have various (legal) interpretations. 'Legitimate' is a catch-all term I'm using to acknowledge that many indications can be interpreted in a variety of ways. However, theorists

have found it useful to separate the issue of ambiguity from other phenomena in many domains (e.g., under specification, vagueness, context sensitivity). Philosophers are fascinated by ambiguity for a variety of reasons, some of which we discussed here. For starters, ambiguity highlights some of the distinctions between formal and natural languages, putting pressure on the former to develop representations for the latter. Second, due to the possibility of equivocation, ambiguity can have a negative impact on our capacity to judge the truth of arguments in natural language. Third, by refusing to enable easy categorization and interpretation, ambiguity in art can intentionally (or accidentally) boost interest in a piece of art. Fourth, ambiguity in the law's statement can undermine its applicability and our ability to obey it. Finally, ambiguity resolution is an important aspect of cognitive understanding and interpretation. Investigating ambiguity and how we resolve it in practice can provide us with insights into both thought and interpretation.

Ambiguity has long piqued the interest of philosophers. It was studied in the context of Aristotle's *Sophistical Refutations*' study of fallacies. Aristotle identifies several ambiguity and amphiboly writing fallacies: These ambiguities and amphibolies are classified into three types: (1) When the expression or the name has more than one meaning.(2) when we do so by habit; (3) when words with a single meaning have multiple meanings when combined, as in 'knowing letters'. For each word, 'knowing' and 'letters' may have a single meaning: but both have more than one—that the letters themselves have knowledge or that someone else has it of them.(Book 4 of *Sophistical Refutations*).

Although people are sometimes say to be ambiguous in how they use language, and ambiguity is a property of linguistic expressions like strictly speaking. A word, phrase or sentence is ambiguous if it has more than one meaning. Obviously this definition does not say what meanings are or what it is for an expression to have one or more than one. For particular language is provided by a grammar, which systematically pairs forms with meanings and ambiguous forms with more than one meaning.

Further Kempson states that ambiguity is both words and sentences can have more than one meaning, and the semantic rules a linguist sets up must state correctly for each language which words and sentence have more than one meaning. The entire sentences will be two-ways ambiguous, whichever interpretation. More formally, a sentence which is two-ways ambiguous must be given two semantic representations to characterize its two meanings. For example, 'Johnny saw her duck and Will did to so too'. Either it means that Johnny saw the duck which belonged to her and Will also saw the duck which to her; or it means Johnny saw her quickly lower her head and Will also saw her quickly lower her head.

The Corona Virus Dienes-19 (Covid-19) outbreak spreads around the world for two years. From Wuhan, China, at the end of December 2019, it is known that the virus that affects the human respiratory system in1 is a global threat. Since then, Covid-19 has expanded to the present day in1 and has continued to expand quickly with several forms. Based on information provided by President Joko Widodo, the positive case of Covid-19 in Indonesia was first discovered on March 2, 2020. A mother (64) and her son

(31) are both Indonesian citizens (WNI) from Depok, West Java, and their Covid-19 status has been established. Both were infected by the virus after being exposed to it by a Japanese visitor to the nation in February 2020.

Corona Virus Diseses-19 (Covid-19) is a pandemic that infects the entire world for the first year. At the end of December 2019, the virus that attacks the human respiratory tract is known to have originated in Wuhan, China. Covid-19 has grown rapidly with various variants and spread since his arrival.

Because of the numerous misconceptions and conflicting information about the effects of vaccination, the general public is aware of the opposition to the COVID-19 vaccination policy. Dr. Julitasari Sundoro, Executive Secretary of the Indonesian Technical Advisory Group on Immunization (ITAGI), is quoted in DetikHealth (2020) as saying that rejection reactions to the COVID-19 vaccination have occurred in other nations as well. It is believed that the emergence of organizations opposed to the COVID-19 vaccination is a result of the government's lack of transparency in disseminating information about the COVID-19 vaccine. The public's attention is solely focused on false information and unfactual information regarding the safety and efficacy of the COVID-19 vaccine in the absence of additional information. Social media, without a doubt, play a critical role in influencing public opinion in today's society. There are many opinions that have been established, including ones about risks that could have long-term negative effects. This was developed on the theory that while other vaccine trials required years to complete, the COVID-19 vaccine was available

quickly. As a result, it has heightened public worries about the security of this COVID-19 vaccination.

B. The Identification of the Problems

Some problems in this research were founded as stated below:

1. The statements indicated with the word that have multiple meanings
2. The structural meaning of statement one word have many meaning that are related and make it as unclear message.

C. The Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this research was focused on semantic of the kinds of ambiguity found in The Jakarta Post website. The researcher was only focused on the news content in The Jakarta Post. The researcher were took 5 contents of The Jakarta Post website about the Covid-19 vaccination controversy.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

Based in the identification of problem, the formulation of problem in this research was stated as follow:

1. What kinds of word ambiguity were contained in the covid 19 vaccination news of The Jakarta Post?
2. How the types of words ambiguity defined to find the meaning of covid 19 vaccination news in The Jakarta Post?
3. Why the kinds of ambiguity can be contained in the statement of Covid 19 vaccination news in The Jakarta Post?

E. The Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the types of word ambiguity used in Covid 19 vaccination news in The Jakarta Post
2. To analyze the types of word ambiguity that applied in Covid 19 vaccination news in The Jakarta Post
3. To create the reason of word ambiguity indicated in the statement of Covid 19 vaccination in The Jakarta Post

F. Significances of the Study

There are some benefit that readers can used in this research

1. Theoretically Significance

- a. The finding of the study was expected to enrich ambiguity theory, thus it can be additional resources or references for both lecturers and students who are interested in ambiguity.

2. Practically Significance

- a. The findings of this study was expected to give information for the lectures of the semantics, to be reference in teaching semantics,
- b. For the student of UMSU, it could increase the knowledge in semantics especially about ambiguity analysis, and for the researcher, it could be guided in understanding the words ambiguity in Covid 19 vaccination news in The Jakarta Post.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITTERATURES

A. The Theoretical Framework

Any theory that uses a theoretical framework can explain more than just the way the researcher has organized his or her theories.

The rationale for conducting the research to look into a specific research problem is provided by the theoretical framework, which is presented in the first section of a dissertation.

1. Semantics

Griffith (2006:1) confirm that semantics is the study of meaning and that knowledge is encoded in language's vocabulary and grammatical patterns, allowing for the construction of more complex meanings up to the level of sentence meanings. In order to study the meaning that is contained in language, code, or different types of representation, one branch of linguistics is semantics.

Semantics is primarily the linguistic and philosophical study of meaning in language, programming languages, formal logics, and semiotics (from the Ancient Greek: vsmantikos, "significant"). Semanticology is another name for semantics in the language of science. It can mean anything from the widely held to the highly specialized. It is the study of how signs or symbols are understood by individuals or communities in specific situations and contexts. According to this perspective, proxemics, sounds, facial

expressions, body language, and proxemics all have semantic (meaningful) content and are studied in various fields.

Semantics and pragmatics, a branch of linguistics that is also, broadly speaking, the study of meaning, are closely related fields of study. Similar to grammatical description, a semantic theory will categorize some composite sentences based on the meaning of the individual parts that make up the sentence. The meaning of words will ultimately be the fundamental components.

a. Meaning

Meaning is the general word denoting that which is intended to be or actually expressed or indicated the meaning of a word or phrase. Sense may be used to denote a particular meaning (among others) of a word or phrase. The word is frequently used in this sense. Types of meaning:

1. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is meaning simply the set of associations that a word evokes, is the meaning of a word defined by the images that its users connect to it? So „winter“ might mean „snow“, „sledging“ and „mulled wine“. But what about someone is living in the amazon? Their „winter“ is still wet and hot, so its original meaning is lost. Because the associations of a word do not always apply, it was decided that this could not be the whole story.

2. Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning it has also been suggested that the meaning of a word is simply the entity in the world which that word refers to. This makes perfect sense for proper nouns like „New York“ and „the Eiffel Tower“, but there are lots of word like „sing“ and „altruism“ that do not have a solid thing in the world that they are connected to. So meaning cannot be entirely denotation either.

3. Social Meaning

The meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use is called the social meaning. The decoding of a text is dependent on our knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language. We recognize some words or pronunciation as being dialectical i.e. as telling us something about the regional or social origin of the speaker. Social meaning is related to the situation in which an utterance is used. It is concerned with the social circumstances of the use of a linguistic expression. For example, some dialectic words inform us about the regional and social background of the speaker. In the same way, some stylistic usages let us know something of the social relationship between the speaker and the hearer.

4. Affective or Emotive Meaning

In affective meaning, language is used to express personal feelings or attitude to the listener or to the subject matter of his discourse. For Leech affective meaning refers to what was conveyed about the feeling and attitude of the speak through use of language (attitude to listener as well as attitude to

what he is saying). Affective meaning was often conveyed through conceptual, connotative content of the words used.

5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning and collocative meaning involve interconnection. At the lexical level of language, Reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning. In such cases while responding to one sense of the word we partly respond to another sense of the word too. Leech says that in church service „the comforter and the Holy Ghost“ refer to the third in Trinity. They are religious words. But unconsciously there is a response to their non-religious meanings too. Thus the „comforter“ sounds warm and comforting while the „Ghost“ sounds „awesome“ or even „dreadful“. One sense of the word seems to rub off on another especially through relative frequency and familiarity (e.g. a ghost is more frequent and familiar in no religious sense.).

6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only e.g. big business not large or great. Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words. Collocative meanings need to be invoked only when other categories of meaning don't apply. Generalizations can be made in case of other meanings while collocative meaning is simply on idiosyncratic

property of individual words. Collocative meaning has its importance and it is a marginal kind of category.

7. Thematic Meaning

It refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or a writer organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. Thus active is different from passive though its conceptual meaning is the same. Various part of the sentence also can be used as subject, object or complement to show prominence. It is done through focus, theme (topic) or emotive emphasis. Thematic meaning helps us to understand the message and its implications properly.

b. Word Meaning

Semantics also looks at the ways in which the meaning of words can be related to each other. Here are a few of the ways in which words can be semantically related.

1.2. Synonym

Synonyms are words that are similar or have a related meaning to another word. Words are synonymous/synonyms when they can be used to mean the same thing (at least in some contexts – words are rarely fully identical in all contexts).

Example:

- a) Introverted: shy, bashful, quiet.
- b) Strong: stable, secure, solid.
- c) Honest: honorable, fair, trustworthy.

1.3. Antonyms

Words are antonyms of one another when they have opposite meanings (again, at least in some contexts). It comes from the Greek words “anti” for opposite and “onym” for name. Since language is complex, people may at times, disagree on what words are truly opposite in meaning to another word.

Example:

- a) Brave – cowardly.
- b) Attack – defend.
- c) Ascend – descend.

1.4. Polysemy

A word is polysemous when it has two or more related meanings. In this case, the word takes one form but can be used to mean two different things. In the case of polysemy, these two meanings must be related in some way, and not be two completely unrelated meanings of the word.

Example:

- a) Bright – shining and bright – intelligent
- b) Mouse – animal and mouse – on a computer

1.5. Homonyms

Homonym is one of a group of words that share the same pronunciation but have different meanings, whether spelled the same or not. The word homonym comes from Greek ὁμώνυμος (homonumos), meaning "having the same name", which is the conjunction of ὁμός (homos), "common, same" and ὄνομα (onoma) meaning "name". Thus, it

refers to two or more distinct concepts sharing the "same name" or signifier.

Example:

The pair of stalk.

- a) Stalk: part of a plant.
- b) Stalk: follow/ harass a person.

The pair of left.

- a) Left: past tense of leave.
- b) Left: opposite of right.

2. Ambiguity

a. The Definition of Ambiguity

Ambiguity happens when sentences or words have multiple meanings (Dharmayanti: 2017). Additionally, ambiguity arises because a longer linguistic form has both literal and figurative meaning, according to Kreidler (2017:56). The theory of ambiguity in the unique domain of linguistic ambiguity is utilized in this study. "Ambiguity is a twofold (or multiple) meaning, an ambiguous word has more than one interpretation," claims Katie Wales (2001:15). According to linguists, ambiguity is a linguistic universal that exists in all languages and is one of the inescapable effects of language's arbitrary nature, or the lack of exact connection between signs and meanings.

b. Types of Ambiguity

Katz (1971: 248) divides ambiguity into four types, there are phonetic ambiguity, structural ambiguity, lexical ambiguity and referential ambiguity. Each type is described as the following:

1. Phonetic Ambiguity

The utterance of language produces ambiguity at the level of phonology. Sometimes people speak too quickly, casting uncertainty on the intended meaning or message, and leaving room for multiple interpretations. For example, I scream (I skri:m or Ice cream, for instance (aiskri:m).

When the aforementioned speech is heard, the listeners may understand "I scream" to refer to either the activity of screaming or the type of beverage that ice cream is. Miscommunication is frequently the result of phonetic ambiguity. It is frequently employed for comedic effect, while some people also use it as a tactic for persuasion.

2. Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity can also be called semantic ambiguity. According to Kreidler (2017, p. 55), lexical ambiguity occurs when words or phrases have many meanings in a sentence or speech. Lexical ambiguity can occur in two ways which are homonymy, and polysemy. According to Lyons (2006, p. 56), lexical ambiguity is lexical that occurs outside the ambiguity. It depends on the lexical differences in the two lexemes. According to Hurford and Heasley (2007, p. 135), the ambiguity resulting from words is lexical ambiguity. Not only that in the lexical ambiguity it is also assumed that there are homonyms in the pronunciation and also polysemous. As an example in

the sentence, “We laugh at the colorful ball” (Kempson, 1989, p. 224). This sentence contains the lexical ambiguity of the word ‘ball’ which can be interpreted in several ways. First, the word ‘ball’ can be interpreted as an object used in a game or large formal party with dance. The conclusion from this example is the word ‘ball’ is ambiguous because it has more than one meaning.

The other example is this is the good meatball. The word ‘good’ can mean ‘delicious or tasty’. The cause of ambiguity is the word ‘good’, so the ambiguity is called lexical ambiguity. Kreidler (2017, p. 52) states that there are two types of lexical ambiguity that can be found in a word or phrase. It called as polysemy and homonymy.

When a word has multiple meanings, this occurs. For example:

a) He discovered a bat.

(Flying rodent; bat: baseball bat).

b) She was unable to become pregnant.

(Carry; deliver; put up with).

Words can also have multiple meanings when they are used in speech forms that are unrelated to one another. When something can be understood in two or more different ways, Clara says that it is ambiguous. Lexical ambiguity is the term used when there is confusion within a single word. It is known as structural ambiguity in a sentence or clause. It indicates that a single word contains lexical ambiguity. This suggests that a word could have two or more meanings. The following instances of lexical ambiguity are provided as examples: It's possible to go hunting.

In this sentence, the word "hunting" has two possible meanings: the first is a verb, meaning that there is a good act of hunting or shooting, and the second is a place adverb, meaning that there is a good location for hunting.

2. Structural Ambiguity

A sentence may be ambiguous because the clause of types that are involved. Structural ambiguity occurs when a phrase or sentence has more than underlying structure. The ambiguity stems from the prepositional phrases on the table which can function as an adverb and adjective. Structural ambiguity happens if there is a phrase which is ambiguous because its words relate to each other in different ways, even though none words are ambiguous (Hufford & Heasley, 2007: 129-130). For instance, the phrase old men and women can have two interpretations; women and old men and old men and old women, as represented below:

- [Old men] and women Old [men and women]

The first one indicates that old modifies only men, and the second indicates that old modifies the whole phrase that is men and women. The following is another example of structural ambiguity taken from Van Valin (2004:114)

- Robin decided on the train. There are two kinds of possible meaning: a. on a. the train, Robin decided.
b. The train was decided on by Robin.

As we can see that the ambiguous phrase lies on the preposition on. The first possible meaning can be interpreted as Robin made the decision while

on the train. In this case, the word on acts as head of prepositional phrase. While the second possible meaning can be interpreted as Robin chose the train. The word on acts as phrasal verb, because it follows the word decide.

- He is eating the fish on the table.

From the sentence we can see two possible meanings, has is eating the fish which is on the table and he is eating the fish while sitting on the table. Indeed the existence such ambiguities provides strong evidence for level of underlying syntactic structure. Consider the structurally ambiguous sentences.

3. Referential ambiguity

If it is unclear what a referring expression is referring to, then the expression is referentially ambiguous for example a pronouns is refereeing expression such as it, he, they, etc. referentially ambiguity occurs when a speaker has one referent mind for a definite expression

Example

- a. I wanted to buy a magazine (which magazines? Time,kawaku)
- b. Louis told darto that visitor was waiting for him (Him=Lous or Darto)

4. Cause of Ambiguity

According to Clark (1974:11), a proposition's meaning is composed of a verbal unit and one or more nouns. For example, John jogs. In relation to this assertion, the author deduces that there are two causes of ambiguous sentences: combining propositions and taking surface into consideration.

There is only one verb in this sentence: "runs." A verbal unit can be expressed by "be + adjective" even though it is frequently expressed by a single verb. For example, Hathway is conscientious.

This phrase is made up of the words "is" and "diligent." "Be" + "proposition" can also be used to express a proposition (in, at, on, etc). For example, Indonesia is where Hathway is. This sentence consists of the words "is" and "in."

There are numerous combinations of proposals that could lead to ambiguity. "Proposition is combined by three different methods, officially referred to as coordination, relativization, and complementation," writes Clark (1974:14).

i. Coordination

By using "and," "or," "but," "for," "etc.," or another coordination conjunction, two propositions are coordinated. As demonstrated in the following sentence:

- a) The army belongs to Napoleon, and the troops are inexperienced.
- b) Rose liked flowers, but Rose gave Jake Sullivan the orchid.

In contrast to the subsequent ways of combining proposition, the two propositions are placed on an equal footing with one another.

ii. Relativization

Relativization is the process of attaching one proposition to a portion of another proposition in order to qualify or limit that portion. Relative clauses contain the clearest examples. Sentence number a, for instance, is made up of the following two clauses:

1a. The soldiers overcame the army.

1b. Napoleon owned the army.

The relative clauses "that belonged to Napoleon" and "attached to "the army" in 1a can be used to translate the proposition expressed in 1b. These two sentences thus become:

2. The army of Napoleon was defeated by the troops.

This relative clause is used to qualify or limit the army. The army that the troops defeated belonged to Napoleon, not just any army.

iii. Complementation

One proposition is used to complete a gap in another in complementarily. For instance:

a) Everything was lovely.

In this case is an empty noun. By leaving the readers in the dark about what was nice, one way to do this is to replace the empty "anything" with another proposition, known as the complement. For instance, Sally got the job was the proposition that the complement was.

b) It was good [Sally got the job].

But the first sentence cannot remain the same. To make it clear that "Sally got the job" is a complement and not another type of clause, it must be marked explicitly. English has three primary methods for doing this, as shown in 3.

a. It was nice that Sally got the job.

b. It was nice for Sally to land the job.

Anything in this case is an empty noun. By leaving the readers in the dark about what was nice, one way to do this is to replace the empty "anything" with another proposition, known as the complement. For instance, Sally got the job was the proposition that the complement was.

The word "that," the words "for" and "to," and the possessive -s, -ing, and "of" have all been introduced in 3a. In these examples, complements are not left in their original positions. For instance, the surface structure in 4a and b below could have been used to express the complementation in 3a and b instead:

- a. Sally getting the job was nice.
- b. Sally's job offer was a pleasant surprise.

A combining proposition can ambiguously make many sentences. This is the first source of ambiguity; the second comes from taking surface structure into account.

5. Condensing Surface Structure

Surface organization can frequently be compressed into very small shapes. The two most significant ones are pronominalization (the use of pronouns) and ellipsis (the omission of a word). Pronominalization and ellipsis are the two most significant types of condensation.

i. Ellipsis

When certain words repeat information already stated elsewhere in the sentence, ellipses can be used to omit them from the surface. The first sentence in the following pairs of sentences does not have any obvious

omissions, whereas the second sentence contains an ellipsis and omits the word in "italics".

- i. Diego traveled to America, Diego traveled to Australia, and Diego traveled to London.
- ii. Diego traveled to Australia, America, and London.

ii. Pronominalization

Pronominalization accomplishes condensation as opposed to ellipsis by using straightforward expressions (like pronouns) to stand in for more complex ones (example: full noun phrase). The following example illustrates the condensation that is achieved as a result:

- 1) The teacher gives the students their homework and the summary before leaving the classroom.
- 2) The instructor hands out the summary and homework to the students before she adjourns the class.

The pronoun "she" replaces the teacher in sentence (b) or at least alludes to the same people as the longer noun phrase, making the sentence shorter. Many sentences end up being ambiguous due to all the different ways of combining proposition and condensing surface structure. Several underlying representations are mapped to two or more surface structures.

3. Covid-19 Vaccination

In response to Presidential Regulation 2019/2020, the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia issued Minister of Health Regulation 84/2020 on the Implementation of Vaccination in the Context of Overcoming the Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic. Vaccination, as defined in Article 1, is the administration of a vaccine designed to actively develop or boost a person's immunity against a disease. As a result, even if the person contracts the disease through exposure, they won't get sick or will only get a minor illness and won't spread it to others. But despite all of the government policies relating to the COVID-19 vaccination, people continue to balk at and hesitate to adhere to the vaccination schedule. The implementation of the regional restriction, isolation, and quarantine policy has been the only alternative suggestion, on the other hand. Since the start of the pandemic, large-scale social restrictions or PSBB policies have been implemented, but they haven't been able to reduce the number of COVID-19 transmissions. The general consensus in the community is that the government has not optimized its COVID-19 policy and that the PSBB policy is worse for the populace. This is evident from the current economy's slower rate of growth.

Divergent opinions exist in the public regarding the COVID-19 vaccination program. Many people are very excited when they learn about this vaccination policy, but a sizable number also decide to disagree with the government's actions in using this vaccination to combat the COVID-19 virus. According to Rustam Ibrahim (2013), cultural diversity in Indonesia

is an unavoidable historical and social fact. Due to this circumstance, a lot of people now support the COVID-19 vaccine that the government is promoting in order to decrease the number of Indonesians who are exposed to the COVID-19 virus. It is anticipated that receiving the COVID-19 vaccination will shield individuals from catching the virus. Because resistance varies depending on each person's health, it aims to start with protecting oneself before moving on to protecting others.

4. The Jakarta Post

Indonesian daily newspaper Jakarta Post is published in English. The Jakarta-based company PT Bina Media Tenggara owns this newspaper. Four Indonesian media outlets came together to form The Jakarta Post at first, with the help of politician Jusuf Wanandi and information minister Ali Moertopo. The Jakarta Post was published for several years with little advertising and growing circulation after its first publication on April 25, 1983. After the editor-in-chief changed in 1991, the publication now supports democracy. The Jakarta Post, which has a current circulation of 40,000 copies and had 41,049 subscribers as of December 1998, was one of the English-language Indonesian newspapers that managed to survive the 1997 Asian financial crisis.

Under a program called "Go International," Post became the first newspaper in Indonesia to go international in 1994. For customers to have access to Posts for a full 24 hours, three international companies offer database services from three different locations on earth. The "Go International" project is a tangible example of the Post's mission to present Indonesian viewpoints on domestic and international issues in contrast to

those of Western nations, which dominate the flow of information globally. As the "Indonesian Journal of the Present," Post is committed to being present. This Quran takes on the challenge of consistently offering the global community the most recent news, entertainment, and viewpoints.

In addition to the daily print edition, The Jakarta Post also publishes Sunday (Sunday) and Daring (Online) editions with separate content. Although readers from the middle class in Indonesia are also on the rise, this newspaper primarily appeals to foreigners and educated Indonesians. The Jakarta Post, hailed as "Indonesia's leading English-language daily newspaper," has won numerous awards and is recognized as a training ground for regional and international reporters

B. Relevant Study

There are some studies that related to this research had been conducted before. The previous research about ambiguity, exactly on structural ambiguity that had been conducted by Sarah Lizara Sevida (2015). The researcher analyzed the structural ambiguity on News Headline "Yahoo News". The researcher interested in analyzing the headlines because in the headlines of news, the researcher often finds structurally ambiguous meanings, which are able to confuse the readers. The thesis is purposed to depict the structural ambiguity in the headline of Yahoo News by using x-bar theory of syntax and also find the cause of structural ambiguity. There are 9 data found that possible be structural ambiguity. As the findings, the structural ambiguity occurs in the headline of Yahoo News, which caused by modifier placement, such as prepositional phrase, relative clause, adjective phrase, and

noun phrase, in which, it can be as an adjunct or as complement in the headline. In conclusion, the headline of Yahoo News are vulnerable have structural ambiguity, which make the readers have (at least) more than one interpretation meaning in their mind.

The research about ambiguity that had been conducted by Novia Widya Rahma (2016). The researcher analyzed the ambiguous sentences in “LaskarPelangi”. The researcher interested in analyzing because the students get difficulty in mastering ambiguity. The thesis is purposed to find out the types of ambiguous sentences found in “Laskar Pelangi”. The researcher found 18.91% grammatical ambiguity and 81.09% lexical ambiguity that contained in “Laskar Pelangi” novel.

Backpack 4 English contains Ambiguity (Riscahyanti,2014) There are three different types of ambiguity, according to her research: lexical, referential, and surface structure. Referential ambiguity is the type of ambiguity that predominates in this study. The study's strength is that it identifies the ambiguity's root causes, such as a lack of context, a word's unclear order, a missing punctuation mark, or a misplaced pronoun reference. She also discovered that the best ways to avoid ambiguity are to paraphrase, use truth-conditional context sentences, add prepositions, restructure sentences, add more context, add correct, and use pictures. She only discovered three different kinds of ambiguity.

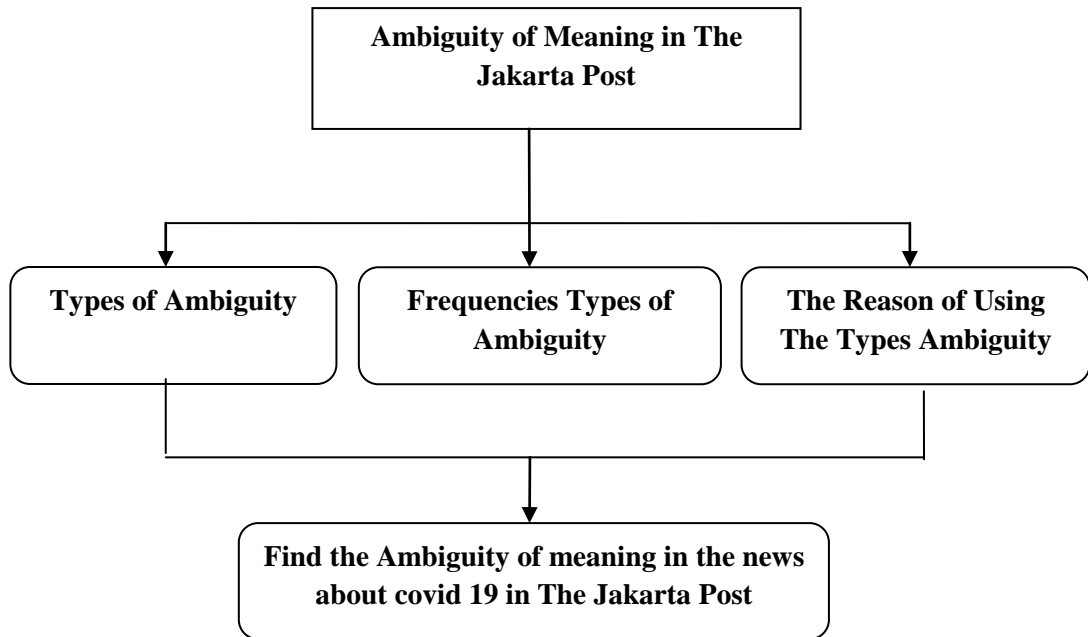
From the previous of the study, the researcher takes The News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The

Jakarta Post. to analyze the ambiguity of meaning by the helps both of the thesis above as the object of the study.

C. Conceptual framework

Ambiguity is an attribute of any concept, idea, statement or claim whose meaning, intention or interpretation cannot be definitively resolved according to a rule process consisting of a finite number of steps. In this research, the researcher will analyzes the ambiguity which found in The Jakarta Post News about Controversial of vaccination in Covid 19 by using qualitative descriptive analysis method to identifying the types of ambiguity and then classifying the dominant types of ambiguity that found in The Jakarta Post News.

Figure 2.1 The Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research of Design

This research used a qualitative design. Qualitative research utilized to comprehend the phenomena of what a person experiences, such as behaviors, perceptions, motives, actions, etc., According to J. Moleong (2016:6). The goal of study design is to assist the researcher in producing a better analysis, though.

Descriptive research includes the surveys and fact finding inquires of different kinds of case. It means to regard theory as the boundary it had been directed toward the boundary of particular focus which was aimed to be the object of study. Furthermore, this research belonged to descriptive qualitative approach because of many reasons : First, the data were some of words, phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraph was coming from documents of The Jakarta Post news. The data had been gathered were described and suited with the aim of this research. The method was used to give more space for the research to get information for supporting the analysis, researcher also use a library research in conducting this study in order to find out some theories through number of books, journals, articles, and other sources that have any correlation to the topic of research This approach will be used to gather data in order to identify the different types of ambiguity in The News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post.

B. Source of Data

In this research, the researcher used the source data from some statements of ambiguous sentences collected from the news about the Covid-19 vaccination controversy during the pandemic on The Jakarta Post website

C. The Techniques of Collecting Data

The data collection process included the following steps:

1. Reading the news about the vaccination controversy in the Jakarta Post carefully.
2. Identifying the type of ambiguity in The News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post.
3. Adding to the table the different categories of ambiguity found in The News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post.
4. Figuring out which kind of ambiguity predominates in The News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post.
5. Tabulating The News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post predominant ambiguity type.

D. The Techniques of Data Analysis

There were many ways that researcher used to analyze this research. According to Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014). There were 3 classified data analysis to found out the findings, the techniques used for analyze the data in this research were stated below.

1. Data Condensation

The research collected the ambiguity statements that was found from the Jakarta Post news and make all the data into a small groups so the researcher made the research table about the word ambiguity that was found in The Jakarta Post.

2. Data Display

The researcher analyzed the data of word ambiguity meaning in The Jakarta Post news about vaccination into the each kinds of ambiguity and show it into the data with the total of statements that founds indicated into the kinds of ambiguity.

3. Concluding Drawing and Verification

The researcher made the conclusion to get the findings into a percent frequencies and make sure the validation all of data in the research.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Analysis

As stated in the previous chapter, the source of data in this research were some statements from the Jakarta Post news about the vaccination in Covid 19. The data was conducted by some statements in contents The Jakarta Post news and divided into every kinds of word ambiguity meaning by Kathz theory. In this chapter, the researcher did the research data to answered the question in the formulation of problem.

In this news was found that the theory of Kathz described the ambiguity word meaning were found in each statements of the Jakarta Post content. There were structural ambiguity, lexical and referential ambiguity. Meanwhile the phonetic ambiguity wasn't found in this research because the data of this research indicated with the statements and word so there weren't a miss spell communication. The detail of data of the ambiguity word meaning in the Jakarta Post about Vaccination in Covid 19 were displayed in the following data below.

1. Phonetic Ambiguity

Sometimes people speak too quickly, casting uncertainty on the intended meaning or message, leaving room for multiple interpretations. The result of phonetic ambiguity were found stated below

Example of Data

Data 001

Statement: “the figure is relatively low compared *to two* other vaccines that have received emergency use authorization in the United States”

Phonetic Ambiguity: “to two”

It can be seen at the word above, “to” and “two” have the same phonetic, if the people read those word the sounds will have the same pronunciation but those word have the different meaning.

2. Lexical Ambiguity

Sometimes one meaning of a word is derived from another for example, it seems derived the virtual sense. It can be argued that in each of the cases the derived sense does no really qualify as a second meaning of the word but is actually the result of lexical operation on the underused sense.

Example of data:

Data 002

Statement : ”it's our largest vaccination drive. Our previous mass vaccination program was *only designed* to inoculate 2 million people said Widyastuti ”

Word ambiguous : “only designed”

Meaning 1 : hanya dirancang

Meaning 2 : hanya dibentuk

In this case, this statements indicated as lexical ambiguity because the words in the statements “Only designed” have ambiguous meanings, it can be translated as “hanya dirancang” and “hanya dibentuk” so this statements isn't

clear because if it translated into Indonesia the meaning of the word have two function.

Data 003

Statements : “based on the official population of 10.5 million, this works out to 75.2 percents of Jakarta’s getting *the jab*“

Word ambiguous : “The Jab”

Meaning 1 : suntikan

Meaning 2 : tusukan

In this statements, the sentence was indicated as lexical ambiguity because the word have unclear meaning. It can see in the meaning one translated as “suntikan” but in meaning two it translated as “tusukan”. It causes because “the Jab” have lot of meanings especially the meaning word above so it must cleared with the context of the statements.

Data 004

Statement : “ the current vaccine supply still *fell short* of the doses needed to cover all 131.000 of the city's health workers“

Word ambiguous : fell short

Meaning 1 : kurang

Meaning 2 : rendah

In this case, the statements above indicated as lexical ambiguity because the word “fell short” have two meanings as stated above. We can see the

The statements above showed the importance of proper punctuation in writing, however different meaning of restricted and non restricted adjective still a problem unless the linguistic knowledge was adequate.

4. Referential ambiguity

Referring statements can be ambiguous because the statements just write the personal pronoun without described the detail explanation about the person described

example of data

Data 008

Statement : “*We* received 120.040 doses of the covid 19 vaccine from state-owned pharmaceutical firm PT Bio Farma on Jan 11 said Widyastuti.

Word ambiguous : *We*

Meaning 1 : Kami (pemerintah)

Meaning 2 : kami (rakyat)

In this case, the statements indicated as referential ambiguity because the word ambiguous above might be have two meaning as referential, “*we*” in the statement can indicated as “pemerintah” and “rakyat” because the topics of the news in the statements was describing about vaccination from the government to the citizens so the word above was unclear because indefinite expression wasn’t specific.

Data 009

Statement : “*she* acknowledged but the agency was focusing on ensuring that one person would receive the required two doses of the vaccine within 14 days”

Word ambiguous : ”she”

Meaning 1 : Widyastuti

Meaning 2 : the head of Bio Farma

This statements indicated as referential ambiguity because it’s included the pronoun “She” to change the person but it wasn’t clear in which person that word will belongs.

Data 010

Statement : *the government* turn came after the world health organization cautioned that individually paid vaccination schemes could pose ethical issues and hamper efforts to guarantee equal access to vaccines

Word ambiguous : the government

Meaning 1 : Pemerintah Indonesia

Meaning 2 : Pemerintah Negara

This statement indicated as a referential ambiguity because the word ambiguous above wasn’t clear indicated to the specific aspects. It can see “the government” written in the statements but it wasn’t clear, that word will belongs to which government. The government in here can be reference to another government in another country. It was not delivered clearly which government that mentioned so it made the statements ambiguous.

B. Research Findings

Table 4.1 Kinds of ambiguity

No	Kinds of Ambiguity	Frequencies	Percentage
1	Phonetics	1	2.7%
2	Lexical	16	44.4%
3	Structural	3	8.2%
4	Referential	17	47.2%
Total		36	100%

From the data on the table above, it was seen that the three kinds of ambiguity meaning indicated at the content of The Jakarta Post News about Covid 19 vaccination. The research findings of this study was answered the question in the formulation of problem in this study. There were three kinds of ambiguity meaning founded at the statements in the news contents. There were lexical ambiguity, structural ambiguity and referential ambiguity were indicated as some ambiguity words in the contents of The Jakarta Post news.

Based on the analysis data, it can be found the highest frequencies of kinds ambiguity were founded is phonetic ambiguity with 1 frequencies and 2.7 percentages, the second belongs to referential ambiguity with 17 frequencies and 47.2 percentages, the third belonged to the lexical ambiguity with 16 frequencies and 44.4 percentages and the fourth was pointed to structural ambiguity with 3 frequencies and 8.2 percentages. The reasons of those findings because in the contents of The Jakarta Post news the writer of those contents write the statements

which is unclear for referring expression especially when pointing the name of person and the name of place also the things that were discussed in the topics, it was made those statements indicated to the referential kinds of word ambiguity. . For the lexical ambiguity, the statements in the Jakarta Post contents were contained into this kinds because some statements in the news have ambiguity meanings, sometimes one statements of the news can be argued in to the other words meanings, it means the statements of the news can be translated in to the other context of the words meanings and the last for the structural ambiguity, it can be found in the statements of news contents because some statements might be ambiguous because of the clause types that involved in the sentences, it was happened because the phrase and the sentences has more than one underlying structure, sometimes the phrase can be functioned as an verb, adverb and adjective and the last was the phonetic ambiguity can be founded because of the contents of Jakarta Post news indicated with the sentences and statement that were have the same pnological if it utteranced by the peoples meanwhile the contents was indicated with the text but if the text was read by the peoples the phonetic ambiguity sentences can found because the word have the same utterances but the meaning was different.

C. Discussion

Concerning about this research findings, there were some points to discuss clearly. The first finding indicated with there were three kinds of ambiguity meaning indicated in the contents of The Jakarta Post news about the vaccination of covid 19.

This research related with other research on structural ambiguity that had been conducted by Sarah Lizara Sevida (2015). The researcher analyzed the structural ambiguity on News Headline “Yahoo News”. This findings have some differentiation with this research, started from the subject of research and there were 9 data found that possible be structural ambiguity. As the findings, the structural ambiguity occurs in the headline of Yahoo News, which caused by modifier placement, such as prepositional phrase, relative clause, adjective phrase, and noun phrase.

The second research that related with this research was the research about ambiguity that had been conducted by Novia Widya Rahma (2016). The researcher analyzed the ambiguous sentences in “LaskarPelangi”. Some differentiation from Novia’s research with this research could be found from the reasons ways of the researcher in analyzing because the Novia’s founds the problem because the students get difficulty in mastering ambiguity, in this research Novia also found 18.91% grammatical ambiguity and 81.09% lexical ambiguity that contained in “Laskar Pelangi” novel meanwhile the researcher was not found the grammatical ambiguity in this research.

The third research was belonged to Backpack 4 English contains Ambiguity (Riscahyanti,2014) there are three different types of ambiguity, the writer found some differentiation findings of the writer research because according to her research: lexical, referential, and surface structure. Referential ambiguity is the type of ambiguity that predominates in this study. She also discovered that the best ways to avoid ambiguity are to paraphrase, use truth-conditional context sentences, add prepositions, restructure sentences, add more context, add correct, and use pictures. Actually in this case the writer also was not found the kinds of ambiguity which called as surface structure because the writer used the different theory from this research.

Altogether, the researcher had been able to draw the conclusion that this study was not entirely in accordance with the theory that had been used by researcher. Therefore, this research was also have differentiation with the results of other people's research that have stated in the statements above.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After presenting the findings and the discussion at the pervious chapter, the researcher took several conclusion as presented below:

- i. There were four kinds of word ambiguity meaning according to Kathz theory were founded in this research. Meanwhile, the researcher found four types of word ambiguity based on Kathz, those are phonetic ambiguity, structural ambiguity, lexial ambiguity and referential ambiguity. The kinds of word ambiguity were found in this research belonged to the lexical ambiguity, structural ambiguity and referential ambiguity.
- ii. The total frequencies of the kind of word ambiguity was indicated at the statements of The Jakarta Post news were lexical with 16 total frequencies, referential with 17 total frequencies and the structural with 3 total frequencies and the phonetic ambiguity with 1 total frequencies. With the highest frequencies of the data pointed to the referential ambiguity.
- iii. The reasons for the findings can be concluded in the lexical ambiguity, the statements in the Jakarta Post contents were contained into this kinds because some statements in the news have ambiguity meanings, sometimes one statements of the news can be argued in to the other words meanings, it means the statements of the news can be translated in to the other context of the words meanings. In structural ambiguity the reasons explained because statements of news contents because some statements might be ambiguous

because of the clause types that involved in the sentences, for phonetic ambiguity it might be found because there was a word which have same phonetic sound with the next word so if the word could be read by someone it could be made a similar sounds then, for referential ambiguity findings it could indicated because the writer of the news contents write the statements which is unclear for referring expression especially when pointing the name of person and the name of place also the things that were discussed in the topics.

B. Suggestion

Having seen the finding of the study, the researcher would like to offer the suggestion as the following:

1. To the lecturers it was suggested to elaborate and perform deep research in the study.
2. To the others students or researcher it was suggested that this study could be further expanded about the related field especially in the ambiguity topics.
3. To the viewer, this research was suggested for increasing the knowledge especially for knowing the word meanings and this research can help the viewers for have a deep understand about the word meaning.

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Appendices 1. The Ambiguity Statements

No	Staments of the Contents in The Jakarta Post	Kinds of Ambiguity			
		phonetic	structural	lexical	refereential
1	Sometimes people speak too quickly, casting uncertainty on the intended meaning or message, leaving room for multiple interpretations	√			
2	it's our largest vaccination drive. Our previous mass vaccination program was only desinged to inoculate 2 million people said Widyastuti			√	
3	based on the official population of 10.5 million, this works out to 75.2 percents of jakartans getting the jab			√	
4	Meanwhile, the world Health Organization (WHO) has maintained that " the proportion that mus be vaccinated againts COVID 19 to begin inducing head immunity is not			√	

known

we received 120.040 doses of the covid 19 vaccine from state-
5 owned pharmaceutical firm PT Bio Farma on Jan 11 said
Widyastuti

√

6 the current vaccine supply still fell short of the doses needed
to cover all 131.000 of the city's health workers

√

7 she acknowledged but the agency was focusing on ensuring
that one person would receive the required two doses of the
vaccine within 14 days

√

8 the figure is relatively low compared to two other vaccines
that have received emergency use authorization (EUA) in the
United States

√

9 President Jokowi has firmly instructed that the individually
paid vaccination plan, which was previously set to be
distributed through state owned pharmaceutical compant PT.

√

Kimia Farma, be cancelled

the controversial program was initially set to start on Monday

10 but was later delayde by Kimia Farma before its iltimate
cacellation

√

the government U turn came after the world health

11 organization cautioned that individually paid vaccination

schemes could pose ethical issues and hamper efforts to

guarantee equal acces to vaccines

√

which allows private and state owned companies to purchase

12 vaccine supplies from the government to inoculate workers

and their family members.

√

only 300.000 slots have been administred since the Gotong

13 Royong scheme statrted in march

√

only around 16 million people or 6 percent of the population

14 have received a second and final dose

√

15	as the country hit an almost three month high in cases amid the rise of the Omicron varian	√
16	there's more Omicron now so I feel relieved	√
17	the booster roll out comes amid concern about the spread of the Omicron varian in Indonesia which was hit with a crippling Delta wave in July	√
18	Luhut Panjaitan saying that numbers could peak in february	√
19	President Joko "Jokowi" announced Tuesday that boosters would be offered free for all those aligible	√
20	the booster roll out , for which the sinovac. Astra zeneca,pfizer and zilfax vaccines have been approve, is running in parralel with the main Covid 19 vaccinaton program	√
21	booster shots in Indonesia will be administred as half doses	√

22	indonesia began testing a homegrown Covid 19 vaccines on humans Wednesday after getting the green light from the drug regulator as the country faces arsing wave of virus cases	√
23	but authorities are now hoping to authorise its use by the middle of 2022 if the trials are succesfull	√
24	I have discussed this matter with the president and he has agreed to use this vaccine as a donation to countries in need Budi said	√
25	we hope with this halal certification the public confidence to use this vaccine will be higher Nasih told the reprters	√
26	indonesia has approved 13 vaccines and boosters but has primarily used the chinese mad jabs, and has struggled to procure enough doses for its population of more that 270 million peple	√

27	the indonesia government has stressed the importance of developing and manufacturing national vaccines since the beginning of the pandemic	√
28	vaccination rollout is also relatively slow with around 48 percent of the population vaccinated with two jabs and only five million with a booster shots	√
29	but the governments still has to wait for emegency use authorization before starting the vaccination program	√
30	it remains unclear when the governemnet will roll out the vaccine for public use as the govermennt is still waiting for the emergency approval from Indonesian food and dryg monitoring agency (BPOM)	√
31	the govermennt is expecting another arrival of .8 million doses opf the ready to adnister Sinovac vaccines early nexth month	√

32	<p>the bulk vaccines will be used by state owned pharmaceutical compant PT Bio Farma to manufacture ready to use vaccines</p>	√
33	<p>sinovac has said it is confidents about the saftey of the pottential vaccine, which has been tested in several countries inculding in Indosnesia since august</p>	√
34	<p>the BPOM said it would nou authorized the emergency use of a sinovac candidate vaccines in Decemeber because a lack of data on it effecetiveness, rebuking the governemnt's target to have the approval this months</p>	√
35	<p>Jokowi said that all steps must be taken properly in order to ensure public helath safety and vaccines effectiveness</p>	√
36	<p>human resorce and vaccination management " We know that we have made some preparation since a few months ago through simulations in sveeral provinces so everything has to</p>	√

be ready when we start a vaccination program" he said

health minister Terawan Agus Putranto said the government

37 would prioritize health workers for the vaccines that had just
arrived in Indonesia

√

Appendices 2. The Contents of The Jakarta Post Website

1. First News

Jakarta aims for 75.2% coverage in 'massive' COVID-19 vaccination drive amid 2-week spike

Nina A. Loasana (The Jakarta Post)

Jakarta • Fri, January 15, 2021

Jakarta, the epicenter of the country's COVID-19 epidemic, kicked off its vaccination drive on Thursday following record daily highs over the past two weeks. Jakarta Health Agency head Widyastuti said at a press briefing on Jan. 14 that the city aimed to vaccinate 7.9 million people to achieve herd immunity. "It's our largest vaccination drive. Our previous mass vaccination program was only designed [to inoculate] 2 million people," said Widyastuti, without indicating the year or the targeted disease of the previous program. Based on the official population of 10.5 million, this works out to 75.2 percent of Jakartans getting the jab.

An article published on Johns Hopkins' COVID-19: School of Public Health Expert Insights states: "Depending how contagious an infection is, usually 50% to 90% of a population needs immunity to achieve herd immunity". Meanwhile, the World Health Organization (WHO) has maintained that "The proportion of the population that must be vaccinated against COVID-19 to begin inducing herd immunity is not known." The first stage of Jakarta's COVID-19 vaccination program commenced on Thursday, with health authorities aiming to inoculate 60,000 health workers and a handful of public officials. "We received 120,040 doses of the COVID-19 vaccine from state-owned pharmaceutical firm PT Bio Farma on Jan. 11," said Widyastuti.

The current vaccine supply still fell short of the doses needed to cover all 131,000 of the city's health workers, she acknowledged, but the agency was focusing on ensuring that one person would receive the required two doses of the vaccine within 14 days. Apart from health workers, 21 public officials are scheduled to be inoculated on Friday, including Jakarta provincial secretary Marullah Matali and the mayors of all capital districts. Governor Anies Baswedan and Deputy Governor Ahmad Riza Patria, however, are not on the list of first-stage recipients, as they had already contracted and recovered from the disease, and would therefore have natural antibodies. Indonesia started the first stage of its nationwide COVID-19 vaccination drive on Wednesday, when President Joko Widodo became the first person in the country to be inoculated.

In the first stage of the mass vaccination program, the country is using the CoronaVac vaccine developed by China's Sinovac Biotech. Bio Farm's late-stage clinical trials in Bandung, West Java, showed a 65.3 percent efficacy rate in interim results. Meanwhile, a separate CoronaVac trial in Brazil that involved

volunteers with “very mild” to “severe” cases reported an efficacy rate of just 50.4 percent. The figure is relatively low compared to two other vaccines that have received emergency use authorization (EUA) in the United States. The vaccine developed by Germany’s Pfizer and the US’ BioNTech reported an interim result of 95 percent efficacy, while the vaccine developed by US biotech Moderna was confirmed to be 94.1 percent effective in a peer-reviewed study.

2. Second News

Govt drops self-paid COVID-19 vaccinations after public outcry

Yerica Lai (The Jakarta Post)

Jakarta • Sat, July 17, 2021

Cabinet Secretary Pramono Anung confirmed on Friday that the government had scrapped plans to allow self-funded inoculation under the Gotong Royong scheme, an expansion of the program that had elicited strong criticism from the public and civil society groups. “After taking public feedback and responses into consideration, [President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo] has firmly instructed that the [individually] paid vaccination plan, which was previously set to be distributed through [state-owned pharmaceutical company] PT Kimia Farma, be cancelled,” Pramono said in a statement uploaded to the Presidential Secretariat's YouTube account on Friday. The controversial program was initially set to start on Monday but was later delayed by Kimia Farma before its ultimate cancellation.

The government’s U-turn came after the World Health Organization (WHO) cautioned that individually paid vaccination schemes could pose ethical issues and hamper efforts to guarantee equal access to vaccines. “Of course, to have the most possible impact, it's important that every citizen has the equal possibility to get access, and any payment could pose an ethical and access issue – and particularly during a pandemic, when we need the coverage and the vaccines to reach all of the most vulnerable,” said Ann Lindstrand, WHO unit head for essential immunization programs, at a streamed news conference on Monday. Indonesia’s vaccination program is divided into two schemes: the national vaccination campaign, conducted by the government, and the business-funded Gotong Royong scheme, which allows private and state-owned companies to purchase vaccine supplies from the government to inoculate workers and their family members. Both programs are free of charge for the participants.

The recently canceled expansion to the Gotong Royong scheme, however, allowed individuals to pay for vaccines themselves, following a sluggish vaccination rollout by businesses. Only 300,000 shots have been administered since the Gotong Royong scheme started in March, far below its initial target of 1.5 million doses, Health Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin said during a Tuesday meeting with House of Representatives Commission X overseeing health care.

The country initially aimed to inoculate 181 million people by March 2022. This target was recently increased to around 208 million after health authorities expanded the inoculation drive to include people between the ages of 12 and 17. As of Saturday, more than 57 million COVID-19 vaccine doses had been administered through the program, data from the Health Ministry shows. However, only around 16 million people – or 6 percent of the population – have received a second and final dose.

3. Third News

Indonesia rolls out booster shots, amid fears of Omicron spread

Reuters, Jakarta • Wed, January 12, 2022

Indonesia kicked off its COVID-19 booster program for the general public on Wednesday, as the country hit an almost three-month high in cases amid the rise of the Omicron variant. Elderly and immune compromised residents, who are being prioritised in the program, queued up at local health centres to boost their defences against a virus that has infected more than 4 million Indonesians. "I feel safer," said Nurlaeni, 77, after receiving her booster on Wednesday morning. "There's more Omicron now, so I feel relieved."

"For me, for my family, this will protect our health," agreed Rosita Wati, 62, also in the line. "Our immunity will be better." The booster rollout comes amid concern about the spread of the Omicron variant in Indonesia which was hit with a crippling Delta wave in July. On Tuesday Indonesia recorded 802 new cases, the highest in almost three months, with Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister Luhut Panjaitan saying that numbers could peak in February. President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo announced Tuesday that boosters would be offered free for all those eligible, after initial discussion about charging for boosters sparked controversy.

The booster rollout, for which the Sinovac, Astra Zeneca, Pfizer and Zifivax vaccines have been approved, is running in parallel with the main COVID-19 vaccination program. The government has pledged to vaccinate more than 208 million of its 270 million people, but less than 56 percent of that target population has received two shots of a COVID-19 vaccine so far, according to health ministry data. Experts say vaccine hesitancy and logistics in the sprawling archipelago have slowed distribution. Booster shots in Indonesia will be administered as half doses, in line with studies that confirmed the efficacy of that dosage, said health minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin.

4. Fourth News

Indonesia starts testing homegrown COVID-19 vaccine on humans

AFP, Surabaya • Thu, February 10, 2022

Indonesia began testing a homegrown COVID-19 vaccine on humans Wednesday after getting the green light from the drug regulator as the country faces a rising wave of virus cases. Research on the "Merah Putih" ("Red White") vaccine -- named after the colours of the Indonesian national flag -- is led by Airlangga University and Biotis Pharmaceutical Indonesia. The project has suffered delays since starting in 2020, but authorities are now hoping to authorise its use by the middle of 2022 if the trials are successful. Health minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin said the drug, set to be rolled out in the latter stages of Indonesia's vaccination campaign, could be donated to other nations, as a booster jab or as a vaccine for children aged three to six. "I have discussed this matter with the president and he has agreed to use this vaccine as a donation to countries in need," Budi said Wednesday at a launch event for the human trials in Surabaya. The first and second phases of the clinical trials will involve 90 and 405 adult volunteers respectively. The Merah Putih vaccine has been granted a "halal" certification from the Indonesian Ulema Council, the Muslim majority nation's top religious clerics body, according to the dean of Airlangga University Mohammad Nasih. "We hope with this halal certification, the public confidence to use this vaccine will be higher," Nasih told reporters. Indonesia has approved 13 vaccines and boosters but has primarily used the Chinese-made jabs, and has struggled to procure enough doses for its population of more than 270 million people. The Indonesian government has stressed the importance of developing and manufacturing national vaccines since the beginning of the pandemic. The country was ravaged by COVID-19 in July last year as the Delta variant swept the country. Daily cases declined significantly at the end of the year but the spread of Omicron recently brought the country back to 30,000 confirmed cases a day. In total, Southeast Asia's largest economy has reported over 4.5 million confirmed cases with nearly 145,000 deaths. Vaccination rollout is also relatively slow with around 48 percent of the population vaccinated with two jabs and only five million with a booster shot.

5. Fifth News

First batch of COVID-19 vaccine lands in Indonesia

Dian Septiari (The Jakarta Post),
Jakarta • Mon, December 7, 2020

The first consignment of the COVID-19 vaccine produced by China's Sinovac Biotech has arrived in Indonesia, but the government still has to wait for emergency use authorization before starting the vaccination program, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo has said. A total of 1.2 million doses of the vaccine are now stored in a warehouse of state-owned pharmaceutical company PT Bio Farma in Bandung, West Java, having landed at Soekarno-Hatta International Airport on Sunday evening. It remains unclear when the government will roll out the vaccine for public use as the government is still waiting for the emergency approval from the Indonesian Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM), while also ramping up the infrastructure required. "We are very grateful, Alhamdulillah, the vaccine is available, which means that we can immediately prevent the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak, but in order to start vaccination, there are still some steps [needed] from the BPOM," Jokowi said on Sunday evening. The government is expecting another arrival of 1.8 million doses of the ready-to-administer Sinovac vaccine early next month. Indonesia also expects to receive 15 million doses of bulk vaccines, an aqueous form of the purified antigens, this year and 30 million doses more next year, according to Jokowi.

The bulk vaccines will be used by state-owned pharmaceutical company PT Bio Farma to manufacture ready-to-use vaccines. In total, Indonesia has ordered around 143 million doses from Sinovac in various forms, from the ready-to-administer doses to the bulk vaccines. The Sinovac vaccine is one of several COVID-19 candidate vaccines in final-stage testing globally. Sinovac has said it is confident about the safety of the potential vaccine, which has been tested in several countries including in Indonesia since August. An interim report comprising evidence of efficacy, immunogenicity and safety will be delivered to the BPOM in early January to obtain emergency use authorization. Prior to the vaccine's arrival, the BPOM said it would not authorize the emergency use of a Sinovac candidate vaccine in December because of a lack of data on its effectiveness, rebuking the government's target to have the approval this month. BPOM head Penny Kusumastuti Lukito estimated that approval could come in the third or fourth week of January 2021.

Jokowi said that all steps must be taken properly in order to ensure public health, safety and vaccine effectiveness. "Scientific considerations, clinical trial results will determine when vaccination can begin," he added. The President also said it was also important to prepare a vaccine distribution system to all regions in Indonesia, as well as supporting equipment, human resources and vaccination management. "We know that we have made some preparations since a few months ago through simulations in several provinces, so everything has to be

ready when we start a vaccination program,” he said. Health Minister Terawan Agus Putranto said the government would prioritize health workers for the vaccines that had just arrived in Indonesia.



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

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Aprila Khalisah Damanik
NPM : 1802050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
IPK Kumulatif : 3,51 IPK = 3,51

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
<i>02/06/2022</i> 	The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid 19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post	<i>02/06/2022</i>
	An Analysis of Action Verb in the Dialogue Text of the Secret of Love Webtoon	
	A Case Role of Verbs in the Movie Script Harry Potter And the Chamber of Secret	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 24 Mei 2022

Hormat Pemohon,

Aprila Khalisah Damanik

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Prodi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Aprila Khalisah Damanik
NPM : 1802050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid 19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

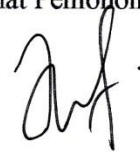
Dosen Pembimbing : Erlindawaty, S.Pd. M.Pd.


2/6-2022

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

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

Medan, 24 Mei 2022
Hormat Pemohon,



Aprila Khalisah Damanik

Dibuat Rangkap 3 :


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



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PERMOHONA PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama : Aprila Khalisah Damanik
NPM : 1802050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid 19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 24 Mei 2022

Disetujui oleh
Dosen Pembimbing



(Erlindawaty, S.Pd. M.Pd.)

Hormat Pemohon



(Aprila Khalisah Damanik)



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Nomor : 1097 /II.3.AU/UMSU-02/F/2022
Lamp : ---
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatuullahi Wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa : Aprila Khalisah Damanik
NPM : 1802050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The Ambiquity of Meaning Delineated in The News Coverage on Covid 19 Vaccination Controversy During The Pandemic in The Jakarta Post

Dosen Pembimbing : Erlindawati, S.Pd, M.Pd

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

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa Perpanjangan tanggal : 3 Juni 2023

Wa'alaikumsalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 03 Dzulqaidah 1443 H

03 Juni 2022 M



Dekan

Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd
NIDN: 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat)

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
 2. Ketua Program Studi
 3. Pembimbing
 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
- WAJIB MENGGUTI SEMINAR





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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/ Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama : Aprila Khalisah Damanik
NPM : 1802050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan
10/8- 2022	1. Revise the Table of content 2. Revise the Background of the Study	
13/8- 2022	3. Conceptual Framework	
16/8- 2022	4. Revise the data analysis	

Diketahui/Disetujui
Ketua Prodi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Medan, 18 Agustus 2022

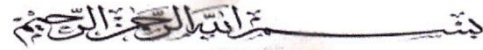
Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S. Pd, M. Pd.



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BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Kamis Tanggal 8 September Tahun 2022 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Aprila Khalisah Damanik
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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post


NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
JUDUL	✓
BAB I	- revise based on the note written in the proposal
BAB II	- include the reference
BAB III	- Elaborate the how & why the research method is/ will be applied?
LAINNYA	- add more references
KESIMPULAN	() Disetujui () Ditolak () Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 8 September 2022

Dosen Pembahas


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

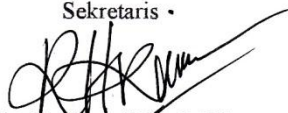

Erlindawaty, S.Pd., M.Pd

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris


Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum



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PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata-1 bagi :

Nama : Aprila Khalisah Damanik
NPM : 1802050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post


Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melaksanakan riset dilapangan.

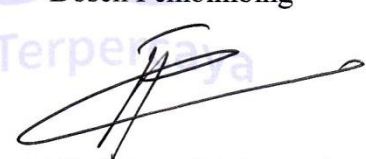
Medan, 05 Oktober 2022

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Dosen Pembimbing


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum


Erlindawaty S.Pd, M.Pd

Diketahui Oleh
Ketua Program Studi


Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum



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Nomor : **2216 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2022** Medan, 10 Rabiul Awwal 1444 H
Lamp : --- 06 Oktober 2022 M
Hal : **Izin Riset**

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala
Perpustakaan UMSU
Di
Tempat.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **Aprila Khalisah Damanik**
N P M : 1802050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : **The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in The News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in the Jakarta Post.**

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.



Wassalam
Dekan



Dra. Hj. Samsuyurnita, MPd.
NIDN 0004066701

****Pertinggal**



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UPT. PERPUSTAKAAN

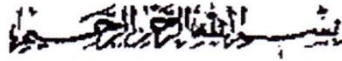
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Nomor : 2048 /KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2022



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

Nama : Aprila Khalisah Damanik
NIM : 1802050114
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

“The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in The News Coverage on Covid -19 Vaccination Controversy During The Pandemic in The Jakarta Post”

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Medan, 20 Jumadil Awwal 1444 H
14 Desember 2022 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
18/12-22	Abstract		
20/12-23	Introduction		
4/01-23	Review and Literature		
	Research Design		
20/01-23	Data Analysis		
28/01-23	Conclusions		
31/01-23	Reference		

Medan, 31 Januari 2023

Diketahui oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Erlindawaty, S.Pd, M.Pd



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

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SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama : Aprila Khalisah Damanik
NPM : 1802050114
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : The Ambiguity of Meaning Delineated in the News Coverage on Covid-19 Vaccination Controversy During the Pandemic in The Jakarta Post

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa :

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas 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 tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong plagiat
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Medan, 05 Oktober 2022

Hormat Saya
Yang membuat pernyataan

Aprila Khalisah Damanik

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum.