LEXICAL AND SYNTACTICAL AMBIGUITY IN THE HEADLINES OF CNN

SKRIPSI

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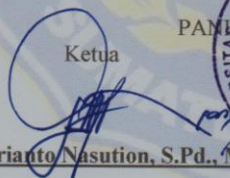
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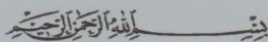
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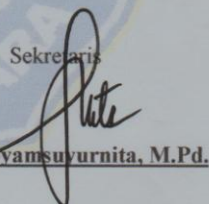
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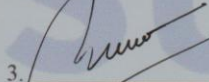Ketua   Sekretaris

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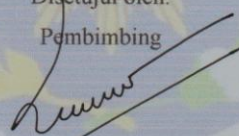
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ABSTRACT

Anisa Fitri. 1502050078. *Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN.* **Skiripsi. English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan. 2019.**

This study dealt with Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN. The aims of this research were to find out the types of lexical an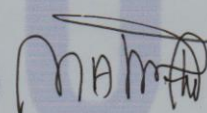d syntactical ambiguity in the headlines of CNN and to find out the dominant type of ambiguity in the headlines of CNN. The data were taken from headlines of CNN from Mei 2018 till April 2019. The numbers of data were 24 headlines which was taken 2 headlines per month. The types of ambiguity were identified based on Saeed and Kreidler 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 were choosing, reading and underlining. The data were analyzed by identifying, classifying, analyzing, calculating, and interpreting. From 24 headlines there were 21 headlines that contained ambiguous meaning and 3 of them had no ambiguous meaning. In some headlines there were two types of ambiguity both lexical and syntactical ambiguity. There were 17 sentences were lexically ambiguous, while the other 11 sentences were syntactically ambiguous, so the most dominant was lexical ambiguity. The lexical ambiguity consisted of homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, and antonym. While, syntactical ambiguity consisted of surface structure ambiguity and deep structure ambiguity.

Keywords*: Lexical Ambiguity, Syntactical Ambiguity, Headlines*

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In the process of completing this thesis "*Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN",* a lot of the advices, suggestions, comments, and supports that have been contributed by many people. It is not possible to mention them one by one, but several deserve to be written down. Therefore, she wanted to thanks to the people received below:

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Hopefully, this thesis will have contribution for the development of English language learning.

Medan, September 10th, 2019

The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

A language is a communication tool used to communicate with someone in everyday life. Language has a certain meaning to be conveyed so that the intentional can be well received. When communicating we must be able to understand or get information about what is said by our interlocutor. So, the communication will not be misinterpreted with a different meaning. Language is a symbol system that is sound. A symbol certainly symbolizes something, namely understanding, a concept, an idea or a thought.

According to Keraf (1997:1) defines that "A language is a tool of communication between members of society in the form of sound symbols produce by human speech". Can be said that language have meaning. The symbols of language sound tha t are meaningful in the form of language units in the form of morphemes, words, phrases, sentences, and discourses, all these units have meaning. Meaning describes a notion with a wide range of application and we learn the meaning itself in semantics.

According to Griffith (2006:1) claims that semantics is the study for meaning, and knowledge with encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborated meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings. So, semantics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning contained in language, code or types of representation. In other words, semantics is the study

of meaning and usually related to two other aspects, syntax, the formation of complex symbols from the symbol that are simpler, pragmatic, the practical use of symbols by people in certain contexts.

Sometimes, people find it difficult to understand words or written sentences, because if someone does not understand words or sentences in communication, they can immediately ask the speaker again. While, if the words or sentences are written it will make the reader misunderstand in interpreting it. For example, headlines of newspapers. The newspaper contains many headlines which explain about the content of the article. But, the editor creates the title of the newspaper used the homophone, homograph and play it with sentence structure. The writers have to make the headlines short and use lexical words only such as noun, main verb, adjective and etc. Those kinds of factors will lead to people as ambiguity.

According to Ovu (2011) ambiguity is a situation where a word or construction of expression more than one meaning. Moreover, ambiguity occurs when sentences have more than one meaning and sense. Ambiguity can be caused by the ambiguous lexicon in which one word has more than one meaning and it can also by caused of the way of a sentence in structure (Charina: 2017). Again, the ambiguous word or structure has more than one possible meaning. For example, the word *"bank"* which has several distinct definitions such as, financial institution and side of a river. But if someone says "He deposited $500 in the bank" most people will understand that the bank is referred to the financial institution. But also, if someone says "I saw the bank this morning", this sentence

will make the listener confuse because the meaning of the word "bank" refers to the cloud not a side of the river or financial bank.

Based on several theories above, it can be concluded that ambiguity can be expressed as a word, phrases or sentences that have more than a meaning or word, phrases, or sentences that are difficult to understand or explain because of the influence of different aspect, can be seen from the structure, pronunciation, or in terms of using word choices or written in the language itself. Therefore, the speaker can make a misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener.

The ambiguities sentences maybe not only found in oral communication. But also, written in books, magazines, and newspapers. The newspapers writers often to create something different in styling headlines of newspaper, it makes the reader curious about the content of the newspaper. Thus, newspapers which contain ambiguous news headlines may impact on the way the reader translate it. They most cannot interpret what the news tells the information. When headlines consist of phrase or sentences which have more than one meaning, it will make the readers confused, one of the examples of the newspaper is CNN, that is always supplied the ambiguous titles.

In reality, many readers misunderstand about the meaning of the meaning of the headlines. There is always comparison inside the headlines maker's mind. So it is not easy to understand the composition if the readers don not know what ambiguity is. So, the researcher expected the reader will be understand what the headlines of CNN means, because the news should provide accurate information and not make the headlines that can make multiple interpretations. Therefore, the

researcher examines the ambiguity found in the CNN daily newspaper. In the newspaper there are many ambiguous words, phrase, and sentences. This causes the readers to be critical in a reading newspaper. There are often word and phrases in newspaper titles that contain ambiguity. This is intentional and unintentional because the language in the newspaper aims to attract readers. Therefore, the titles in the newspaper are ambiguous so that the reader feels curious and want to read them.

In relation to the background, the researcher was interested in analyzing lexical and syntactical ambiguity used in the headlines of the newspaper. Therefore, this study is focused on analyzing lexical and syntactical ambiguity used in the headlines of CNN.

B. The Identification of the Study

The problems of the study were briefly stated as follow:

1. Many readers misunderstand about the meaning of the meaning of the headlines.

2. The types of ambiguity and dominant type of lexical and syntactical ambiguity use in the headlines of CNN.

C. The Scope and Limitation

This scope of this study was focused on the analysis types of ambiguity which was limited to lexical and syntactical ambiguity found on CNN. The research only focused on the headlines of CNN. The headlines were taken 24

headlines from CNN. It's taken 2 headlines for every month from May 2018 until April 2019.

D.   Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identifications of the problems were formulated as follows:

1. What were types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity found in headlines of CNN?

2. What was the most dominant types between lexical and syntactical ambiguity in headlines of CNN?

E.   The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study were stated below:

1. To find out the types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity used in the headlines of CNN

2. To find out the dominant types between lexical and syntactical used in the headlines of CNN.

F.   The Significances of the Study

The findings of the study were expected to be theoretically, practically, and linguistically relevant in some respects:

1. Theoretically, the finding of the study is expected to enrich lexical and syntactical theory, thus it can be additional resources or references for both lecturers and students who are interested in lexical and syntactical ambiguity.

2. Practically, the findings are expected to give information for the lectures of the semantics, to be reference in teaching semantics, for the student of UMSU, it could be enrich knowledge in semantics especially about lexical and syntactical ambiguity analysis, and for the researcher, it could be guided in understanding lexical and syntactical ambiguity especially in the headlines of CNN.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A.   Theoretical Framework

1.   Semantics

Semantic is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning. The semantic was comes from Greek, namely "*Sema*" which means "sign" or "symbol" or from "Semaino" verb which means to "mark" or "symbol" or "Semaine' meaningfull meaning. The word semantics has ultimately prevailed as a name for the doctrine of meaning, in particular, of linguistic meaning. According to Kreidler (2017: 3), Semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meaning. While Saeed (2009:3) defines semantics are the study of words of the sentences. From some of the above meanings it can be explained that semantics is the study of meaning is the main object in semantic research.

Meaning of linguistics utterance also matter to semantics. Besides, semantic should be able to define any expression in language and specifies those meaning based on case whether those are meaning properties or relations. Meaning is so complex and there are so many factors involved in it, that is complete definition would be impossible. We are dealing with a plurality of dimensions characteristic of the content side of linguistic sign.

2. Ambiguity

When reading sentences that contain the word ambiguity, we can determine what meaning answers in that context. Without the context all the meanings of the word will appear, but we will not find which meaning is suitable for that word. The agreed thing is to eat from words that have very important rules in the conversation. The lexical structure or meaning relation can cause accidents or double meaning such as the words "bitch" and "saw". In other words, those words have a knack. The languages of special writing, often causes uncertainty because the meaning of what is read is not necessarily exactly what the author asks. This is what causes ambiguous meanings.

Ambiguity occurs in sentences or words that have more than one meaning (Dharmayanti: 2017). And according to Kreidler (2017:56) ambiguity occurs because a longer linguistic form has literal meaning and figurative meaning. In this study the theory of ambiguity in the special domain of language ambiguity is used semantics. So, we can conclude that ambiguity is linguistics condition that can arise in various ways. The use of certain words in certain ways or certain conditions will cause different meanings. For example, the word from used in the number of dictionary meanings is English. Examples are: a) ice, snow and steam are forms of water, b) say good morning material form and, c) Your words have two plural forms, brothers and sisters.

From the example above, the word form has a variety of meanings. In the first sentence I refers to "the ways in which something exist", the second meaning explain to "not because he wants to see people", and the third meaning leads to

"the way to say plural". From this the researcher can deduce the above sentences delivered about learning about semantics. Meanings bring great tension to provide sense in sentences. Many problems exist in the sense of meaning. One of them is the relationship of words. In example, "John's book" can mean as "John's book, or book read by John". The presence of ambiguous words makes the process more difficult to overcome. That makes the reader still need context information to understand it.

Based on variations in meaning, language ambiguity occurs within. Crystal (2008:220) says that ambiguity invites words or sentences that invite more than one meaning. In a simple way, Hurford and Heasley (2007:128) ambiguity is word or sentence can to be interpreted in more than one way. Ambiguity is a word that allows the choice of the meaning of the translation. In language, this information is provided by grammar. With systematic pairs in the form of meaning, it is ambiguous which has more than one meaning.

A word or sentence is ambiguous when it has more than one sense. A sentence is ambiguous if it has more two (or more) meaning paraphrase which not themselves paraphrases of each other. Some semantics adopt a definition of 'sentence' according to which a sentence cannot be ambiguous. For such scholars, a sentence is particular sense. According to this usage, for example, *"The chicken is ready to eat"* is not one a sentence, but represent two different sentences. We adopt a usage that has been current in recent linguistics, and according to which sentence, but represent two different sentences like *the chicken is ready to eat*

(and the other given above) are single ambiguous sentences. This is essentially a matter of terminology.

Sumarti (2017:67) states there are three types of ambiguity namely: phonetic ambiguity, syntactical ambiguity and lexical ambiguity. As explained below: the first ambiguity is phonetic ambiguity. It refers to a condition that can arise in various ways. This phonetic ambiguity occurs when the speaker recites the utterances. For example, the word "near" which pronunciation is very similar to "a near", so that it makes the listener confused what the speaker intended.

Secondly, grammatical ambiguity or often referred to as structural and syntactical ambiguity. Grammatical ambiguity can be caused by word formation events that result in changes in meaning and ambiguity in similar phrases. Syntactical ambiguity which refers to sentence that has more than one sentence structure given to it. For example: "in can of fruit" versus "to can fruit". (Small:1988)

The third, lexical ambiguity is a word that means more than one, can refer to different objects which according to the word context. For example, the word "ball' in sentence "they danced till dawn at a ball" versus "this dog can be entertained all day with a ball". According to Ovu (2017) clarifies ambiguity is generally distinguished between two types, namely lexical and syntactical ambiguity. Again, there are several types of ambiguity that are recognized namely structural ambiguity or phrases and lexical ambiguity. (Crystal:2008,22)

Additionally, Hurfod and Heasley (2007:135) clarifies that the ambiguities divide into two those are syntactical ambiguous and lexical ambiguity. Syntactical ambiguity is basically a question of 'what goes whit what' in a sentence, and this can be shown by diagrams of various sorts. The researcher will mention one such diagramming technique, constituency diagrams, which we will present with square brackets around the relevant part of sentences (or phrase.).

Lexical ambiguity depends on homonymy (sense not related) and polysemy (sense related). To show the relationship between ambiguous sentences and ambiguous word the researcher the following statements: some sentence with contain ambiguous words are ambiguous while others are not, and some sentences which contain no ambiguous words are ambiguous while others are not. Then, the researcher will discuss the differences between syntactical ambiguity and lexical ambiguity and suggest way of representing syntactical ambiguity.

The researcher only focused on analyzing lexical and syntactical ambiguity in the headlines of CNN in this study. Lexical and syntactical ambiguity on the news headlines of CNN**.**

2.1. Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity or commonly known as semantic ambiguity. According to Lyons (2006:56) lexical ambiguity is lexical beyond its ambiguity depending on the lexical difference of the two lexemes. Thus, Hurford and Heasley (2007:135) define that any ambiguity resulting from the word ambiguity is the ambiguity of lexis. In addition, it is estimated that there are or appeared

homonyms in the utterance. Then, the result said is ambiguity. For example "I'm on my way to the bank". (Kreidler:2017, 55). So, it can be concluded that lexical ambiguity is more than one meaning, can be approved on objects and in accordance with the usage environment.

The more problematic are the words that have common sense are questioned closely related concepts. As an example:

a.   That's *good* harmer. "Good" here can mean " functional or useful staff"

b.   This is good soup. "Good" here can mean "delicious or tasty"

c.   He is a good guy. "Good" here can mean "moral or good"

2.1.1. Homonymy

Saeed (2009:63) states that homonym is an understanding that is not related to the same phonological meaning of the same phonology but the meaning of the word can be different and used in other context. In addition, Hurford and Heasley (2007: 130) homonyms are one of the ambiguous words which mean that they differ greatly from each other and are not clearly related to each other in any way supported by the intuition of native speakers. In addition, that homonym is a word that has the same spelling and the same pronunciation has different meanings. (Dharmayanti, Tika, and Sudana:2017).

Kreidler (2017:52) states homonymy is the pronunciation and spelling are identical but meanings are unrelated. In other pairs, pronunciation is identical but spelling is different. English also has pair of homograph. It is two words that have

different pronunciation but the same spelling. Homogeneous cases seem very possible as a matter of accident or mere thought.

Some authors distinguish between homographs that have specifically sense of the written word. In contrast, homophone specifically senses in the spoken word. To distinguish these different types, it is depending on syntactic behavior and spelling. First, lexemes of the syntactic category with the same spelling in word *lap*. Lap has meanings *circuit of a course* another as *part of body* when sitting down. Second, lexemes with the same category but with different spelling, for example word *ring* and *wring*. Third, lexemes that have different categories but with the same spelling in words *keep* as verb and *keep* as noun. And the last, lexemes, with different categories and different spelling, for example words *knot* and *not*. Additionally, examples for words that are total homophones but not homograph would be noun pairs *tale/tal. Story/story* or *queue/cue.* Partial homophones are numerous: *threw/through, write/right, there/their, whole/hole, to\two\too* and so on.

2.1.2. Polysemy

According to Lyons (2006:58) polysemy is single lexeme that has multiple meaning. In other words, polysemy lexeme has several related meanings. For example the word "head' seems have related meanings when we speak of the head of person , the head of person, the head of company, head of table or bad and etc. (Kreidler:2017, 52)

Moreover, a word that has more than one meaning and is well established is said to be polysemy (or shows polysemy). To be considered as belonging to the same word, various senses must be felt by native speakers to be connected in several ways (Cruse:2006, 133). Basically, polysemy is single lexemes in single language. To see the point, consider the color adjectives in English. Many of them are polysemy with meaning variants not primarily relating to color properties. For example: word *green* may mean unripe. This motivated by the fact that the green color of many fruits indicates that they are not yet ripe. From this, it turn derives the meaning variant immature due to a metaphor that establishes a parallel between the development of personality ant the process of ripening of fruits. The meaning variation is an accidental matter of English *green*. Due the same motivation, it might be need not occurred in other language provided they have a word for the color green. But there is no parallel to exactly this kind of variation in the case of other color words. Although, the color of fruits is red when they ripe, *red* is not mean ripe or mature.

Saeed (2009; 64) argues that the homonym and polysemy are deal with multiple senses from the pronunciations, but the polysemy named if the meaning of the word are related. Meanwhile the homonym is different. For example, *hook* as noun, means 1. a piece of material, usually metal, 2. Short for fish hook. 3. Trap or snare. The three meanings of the word *hook* are interrelated, so the sentence is polysemy.

2.1.3. Synonymy

According to Hurford and Heasley (2007:106) Synonymy is the relationship between two predicates that have the same sense. In example, in most dialect in English, the word *stubborn* and *obstinate* are synonymy, the words *mercury* and *quicksilver* are synonymy, and the words *brigand* and *bandit* are synonymy. Additionally, synonymy a word is said to be synonymy for other words in the same language if one or more of its sense bears a similarity that is close enough to one or more senses in other words. It should be noted that a complete identify of meaning (absolute synonymy) is very rare if ever encountered. Words will be absolute synonyms if there is no context in which the substitution of one another has semantics effect. The problem of characterizing synonyms is one of determining the type and level of semantics differences allowed. (Cruse:2006,176).

Additionally, Saeed (2009,64) states synonyms are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meanings.it means that the words are related. For example, *couch/sofa, large/big,* and *lawyer/attorney.* Saeed (2009,64) argues that synonyms often have different distributions along number of parameters, the words belong to different dialect..

Lyons (2006:61) divides the synonym the distinction of synonym into four kinds such as, near-synonym, partial synonym, absolute synonym and descriptive synonym. The complete synonyms exist when cognitive meanings are the same as emotive meanings, while absolute meanings that can replace each other, in all

context. Synonyms are not only based on the same meaning but also on the similarity of information. Actually information does not include analysis in speech but is located outside the semantics because it involves objective aspects of what is said in speech. But to determine the similarity or closeness of meaning between two expressions, semantics are also needed.

2.1.4. Antonym (opposites)

According to Kreidler (2017:2) antonym is the different sentences in polarity like this are conflicting. If true the user must be wrong. Sentences that have the same subject and prediction which are antonyms are also conflicting. Moreover, Cruse (2006;15) antonym (also known as gradable boundaries) are various opposite of lexical. Most are gradable adjectives, although some, like love; hate, are stative verbs common examples are; long: short, fast; slow, strong; weak, and old: young. Antonyms shows degrees are variable properties such as length, weight, or temperature.

Saeed (2009;66) defines that antonym is a word which has opposite in the meaning. I is so useful to identify some kinds of relation. So, antonym is a semantic relationship between two utterances which mean the opposite, contradiction, or contrast between one another. For example "bad" word is contrary with "good" word. Dead word is anonymous with the word life, the word buy anonymity with the word sell. The term antonym is sometimes contradicted with the term synonym, but the status of two terms is different. Antonym are usually organizes and can be accurately identify. The examples of antonym are: a)

Big x small, b) Narrow x width, c) Stupid x Clever and, d) Easy x difficult. These words are categorized as the adjectives, can be used to express the level of comparison or state the quality of something.

2.2. Syntactical ambiguity

Syntactical ambiguity is also known as the grammatical and structural ambiguity. Ovu (2016) syntactical ambiguity takes a place when no particular word is ambiguous rather "ambiguity is due to structural relation in the sentence. Examples of syntactical ambiguity are: a) He killed the woman with knife, b) call me taxi and, c) visiting relatives can be boring.

Additionally, Charina (2017) states that syntactical ambiguity based on the ambiguities not any single of lexical item, but of sentences as the syntactical levels. So we can conclude that syntactical ambiguity occurs when phrase or sentence has more than one underlying structure. For instance "old men and women", the phrase is ambiguous because has more than one constructions. They represent these two senses with square brackets; for example: 1) (old men) and women, 2) old (men and women). The first bracket indicates that *old* modifies only men, and the second indicates that *old* modifies the whole phases men and women.

According to Kreidler (2017) there are two types of syntactical ambiguity as follows:

2.2.1. Surface-Structure Ambiguity

Kreidler (2017:169) states surface structural ambiguity is words can cluster together in different possible constructions. For example, "*the stout doctor's wife stayed at home*". The sentence is structurally ambiguous in the sense that *stout* can modify either doctor or wife. Structural ambiguity occurs in those sentences which string of words can be grouped in different ways. Those are "the wife of stout doctor" and "stout wife of doctor". Surface structure ambiguity refers to those string can be bracketed in two distinct ways, one for each the meanings. Kreidler (2017:169) divides surface structure into six as follows:

1.   Constructions containing the coordinators and or.

For example: John and Mary or pat will go.

This sentence is ambiguous because it has more than one constructions, they are ([John] and [Mary or Pat], [John and Mary] or [Pat]).

2.   A coordinate head with one modifier

For example: the only people left were old men and women

This sentence is ambiguous because it has one modifier, it is ([old men] and [women], old [men and women]).

3.   A head with coordinate modifier

For example, your essay should contain four or five words.

This sentence is ambiguous because it can bracket into two. They are; ([4] and [500], [500]).

4.   A head with inner modifier and outer modifier

For example, the sick pet was taken to a small animal hospital.

This sentence is ambiguous because has more than one interpretation, ([small] [animal hospital], [small animal][hospital]).

5. A complement or modifier or two complements

    For example, Joe bought the book for Susan

    This sentence has more than one sentence constructions.

    They are, ([bough] [the book for Susan], [bought the book][for Susan]).

6. Certain function word, including Not, have possible differences in Scope

    For example, the tennis courts are open to members only on Thursdays.

    This sentence is ambiguous because has more than one interpretation, they are: ([members only] or [only on Thursdays]).

2.2.2. Deep Structure Ambiguity

Deep structure ambiguity is one sequence of words that has more than one interpretation, generally because the rules of sentence construction allow ellipsis, the deletion of what is understood. For instance, *"the mayor ordered the police to stop drinking"* the sentence has more than one meanings, one "the mayor order the police to cease the drinking" or "the mayor order the police to prevent the drinking" the first paraphrase means that the police themselves have been drinking and that they should stop. The deep structure analysis of this reading contains the noun phrase *the police* as the subject of both stop and drinking. The second paraphrase presumed that others have been drinking and the task of the police is prevented further drinking. The deep structure analysis of this second reading

contains the noun phrase *the police* as the subject of drink is an unspecified noun phrase such as someone others. (Kreidler:2017,169)

1.   Gerund +object or participle modifying a noun

For example, overtaking cars on the main road can be dangerous

This sentence is ambiguous because has more than one interpretation, they are: ('overtaking cars is dangerous' or 'cars overtaking are dangerous').

2.   Adjective + infinitive, tied to subject or to complement.

For example, the chicken is too hot to eat.

This sentence is ambiguous because the interpretation more than way, they are: (too hot to eat anything' or 'too hot for anybody to eat it).

3.   A headlines

A headline is the title of newspaper story, printed in the large letter at the top of the story, especially on the front of the page. The headline is text shows the nature of the article below. The main news goal is to draw attention to the story quickly and briefly. This is generally written by a copy editor, but can also be written by writers, page layout designers, or other editors.

Choosing a number of words to convey the main points of an article is a major challenge when considering how to write a headline newspaper. Because newspaper headlines are limited by the space available the printed page, word choice and clarity are very important. Headlines can be interpreted by the head of line or head of the news. There are two meaning about headlines. Headlines as

titles, and headlines as titles of highlighted. Characteristics of using letters are greater than other. So, when people say headlines, than what is mean in titles. On the front page certainly contains a lot of news, the news with the biggest title and photo is called headlines. In print media, headlines are the most read news and attract the attention of people. If the event is used a headlines, the related parties or audiences consider it an important event. This is where the media plays an important role in forming public opinion.

Headlines or the titles with large letters that start the news, is one that attracts the eyes of the reader. Bad and unattractive headlines will cause the news reader to jump to read interesting, unique, such as horoscope, fairy tales or opinions. Well-written headlines will attract the reader's attention and make them want to read the whole story.

4. CNN

Cable News Network (CNN) is US cable news channel founded in1980 by US media tycoon Ted Turner. CNN News is one of the world leaders in shipping news and information online. With staff 24 hours seven days a week by dedicated staff at the CNN head office in Atlanta, Georgia, and paid around the world. CNN News presents the latest multimedia technologies, ranging from live video streaming, audio to information files that are easily searchable.

The emergence of CNN news that broadcasts news or provides good information throughout the country that is segment to the entire community can be sees on Transvision and the web CNN. The values possessed by CNN include:

a. Fast and accurate

Talk about digital certainly does not escape the speed. CNN brings the latest news in a very short time. Because working quickly and accurately can make valuable time not wasted.

b. Creative and innovative

Digital is futuristic product that is package with entertainment and committed to facing new challenges are opportunities. This make the CNN deliver the latest packaging ideas and concepts that are different from the others.

c. Integrity

Genius without integrity is nonsense. To create a masterpiece, CNN not only requires a passionate leader or wise thinker, but also a sincere worker and can collaborate. Innovations and ideas that have been said must really be done and become real things.

B. Relevant Study

There have been many studies related with the ambiguity some are quote as the followings:

The first is "A Study of Ambiguity Found in the Student's English Workbook of Vocational High School" (Wakhidah, 2018, Thesis). Wakhidah selected the workbook entitled TELADAN from tenth grade, eleventh grade and twelfth grade. She found two types of ambiguity namely, lexical ambiguity and structural

ambiguity. There were 50 ambiguous sentences as the data of his study. The dominant ambiguous sentences appeared in the data was lexical ambiguity with the total number of ambiguous sentences were 38 ambiguous sentences. However, 12 sentences were appeared in structural ambiguity. The similarity this research with the research that will be research are the type ambiguity. The differences between this research and the research that will be research is this study used object workbook and researcher using headlines from CNN.

The second is "The lexical Ambiguity in the Cosmetic Advertisements" (Ni Putu, 2016). This research has a different theory with the researcher. This research uses from Formskin and Kempson. She analyzed 20 advertisements from the 10 brands for his study. She only analyzed the lexical ambiguity of the cosmetics advertisements and from his result shown 11 advertisements are ambiguous and 9 advertisements are not ambiguous. The weakness of this study was shown by the less type of the lexical ambiguity.

The third is "Ambiguity Found in Backpack 4 English (Riscahyanti,2014) in her research she found that in there were 3 types of ambiguity, lexical ambiguity, referential ambiguity and surface structure ambiguity. In this study, the type dominant of ambiguity is referential ambiguity. The strength study by giving the causing of ambiguity such as without context, ambiguous word order, improper missing punctuation, faulty pronoun reference. She also found the way to dis-ambiguity are using paraphrasing, truth conditional context sentences, adding preposition, moving sentence construction, adding additional context, adding correct and using picture. She only found only 3 types of ambiguity.

C. Conceptual Framework

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                  Headlines of CNN                     │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
                          │
              ┌───────────────────────┐
              │       Ambiguity       │
              └───────────────────────┘
                          │
          ┌───────────────┴───────────────┐
  ┌───────────────────┐         ┌───────────────────────┐
  │ Lexical Ambiguity │         │ Syntactical Ambiguity │
  └───────────────────┘         └───────────────────────┘
```

| Homonymy | Surface Structure Ambiguity |

| Polysemy | |

| Synonymy | |

| Antonym | Deep Structure Ambiguity |

```
                ┌───────────────────────────┐
                │    The Dominant Type of    │
                │  Lexical and Syntactical   │
                │         ambiguity          │
                └───────────────────────────┘
```
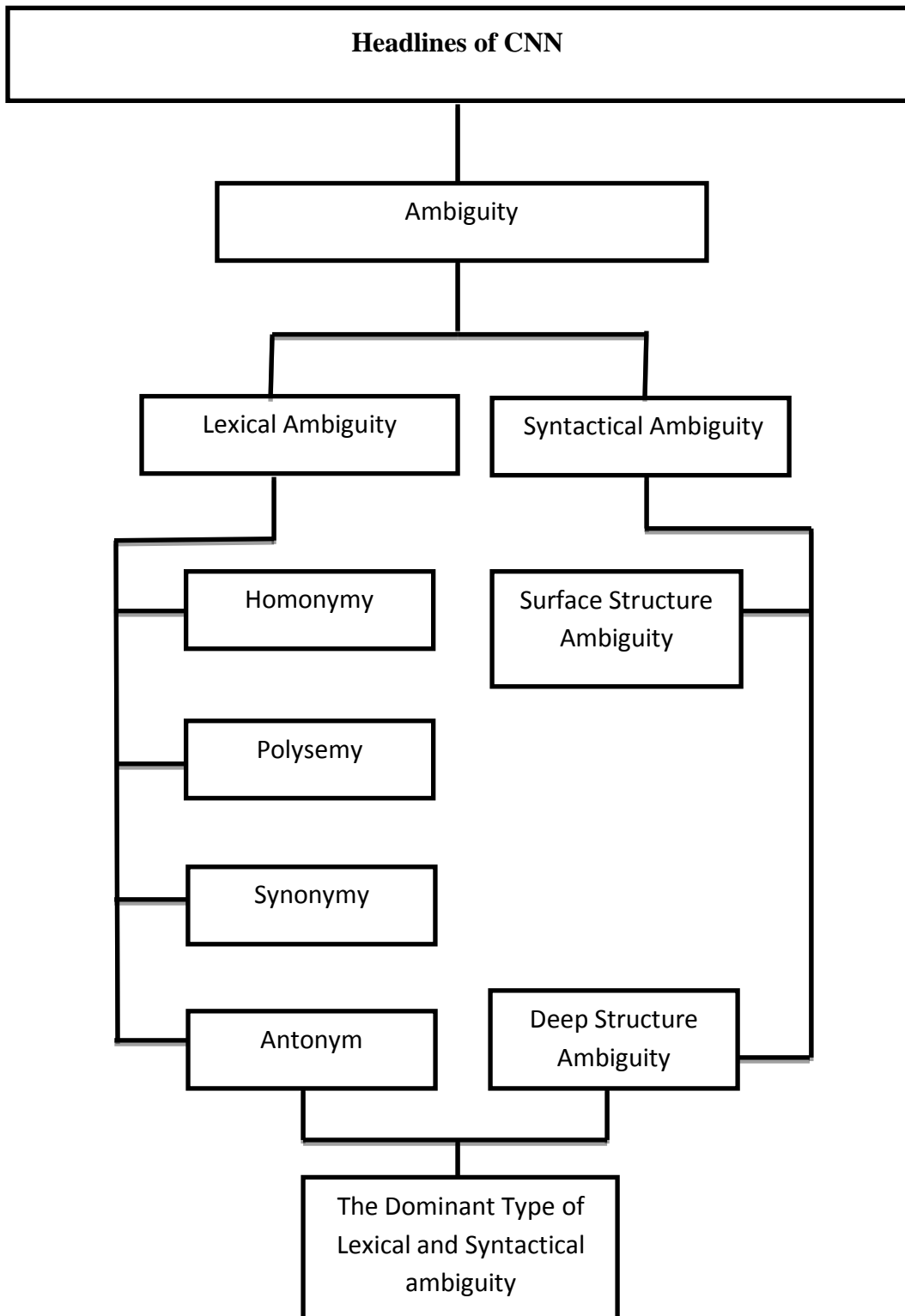
Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHODE OF RESEARCH

A.   Research Design

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. According to Sukardi (2011:157) descriptive research is a research method that attempts that attempts to describe and interpret objects in accordance with the existence of this research is also often called non-participant, because in this study researchers did not control and manipulate research variables. Besides that, descriptive research is also a research or hypothesis that relates to current circumstances and events. The researcher reports the situation or subject under study as it is. Descriptive research is general carried out with the main objective, which is to systematically describe the facts and characteristics of objects or subjects that are precisely examined.

Types of qualitative research used document or content analysis. This research focused analyzing text book, text, newspaper, etc. Therefore, this research observes the data of type ambiguity in the headlines of CNN. Then, analyze the meaning of the word by using dictionary.

B.   Source of Data

The research of data in research obtained from the headlines of CNN. The headlines took 24 headlines from Mei 2018 until April 2019. Every month the researcher took 2 headlines from CNN.

C.   Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data was used documentation method. This method used because the data is written source. This method was a technique of collecting data through write document, especially archives and also book opinion, theory, argument, etc. which were related to the research problem.

Arifin (2014:55) "documentation method is research conducted systematically on records or documents as data sources. The characteristics of this study are (a) research conducted on documented information in the form recordings, images, etc. the subject of the research is something of goods, books, magazine and others, (c) documents as the main data sources. There are some steps in collecting the data:

a.   Choosing the headlines that want to analyze

b.   Reading the chosen headlines

c.   Underlining the ambiguity words

D. Technique of Analysis Data

After collecting all the data from the headlines, the data were analyzed using Khotari (2004) as a follows:

a.   Identifying the words which were possibly ambiguous. The researcher would identify some possibly ambiguous word.

b.   Classifying the word into types lexical and syntactical ambiguity within the headlines of CNN

c. Analyzing the lexical ambiguity by finding the meaning from the dictionary and syntactical ambiguity by using bracket sentences to found the meaning.

d. Calculating the types for searching the most dominant ambiguity.

e. Interpreting of the result and drawing conclusion based on the data findings.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

As stated in the previous chapter, the data of this study were analyzed based on the use of lexical and syntactical ambiguity theory. The data of the study were collected and selected from headlines of the CNN which were published from Mei 2018 until April 2019. Every month 2 headlines were taken, so there were 24 headlines were used as the objects for the research and the data show all in appendices 1.

B. Data Analysis

After data were collected, the data were identified to found some possibly ambiguous words. Then, the ambiguous classified based on types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity. Next, the lexical ambiguity were analyzed by finding the meaning from dictionary, while the syntactical ambiguity analyzed by giving bracket on the sentence which had more than one meaning structure based on Seed and Kreidler theory. After that, the main findings of this research were abstracted and drew the data percentage to get the dominant types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity. Finally, it made result interpretation and drew a conclusion which was based on the data analysis.

From 24 headlines taken as research objects, there were 21 included into the case of ambiguity because 3 of them did not contain ambiguity words or sentences, it were showed in the appendices 2. In some headlines there were two types of ambiguity both lexical and syntactical ambiguity. All the case of ambiguity were described based on their types.

1. Lexical Ambiguity

The types of lexical ambiguity which have been identified in headlines of CNN based on Saeed's theory are;

1.1. Homonymy

Hmonym was same phonological but the meaning of its word can be different and it used in other context. The example of homonym found in the headlines were:

a. "Record numbers of women are running, but how many can win?"
The underlined word was ambiguous because of the word *running*, the word running can be interpreted into two interpretations. Based on the Oxford dictionary running means "*move using legs*", "*cover a certain distance by running*" and "*a competition to become candidate*" and etc. So, this sentence was included into homonym because it can interpreted become move using legs and also a competition to be candidate.

b. "It's time revisit Donald Trump's 'battery' theory of life force"(February 9th, 2019)

This word "battery" implied homonymy, which means a tool to supply electricity, but in this case it means a collection of weapons that was a life force for Donald Trumps. Additionally, battery as function as noun which means "device for supplying electricity", " large number of thing in the same type", " number of big guns " and etc (Oxford dictionary). It means that the word *battery* is ambiguous because has different meaning based on the context.

1.2. Polysemy

Polysemy belongs to lexical sense which is related to the same basic meaning of the word it occurred in the different context. In others word, the basic meaning of the word is the same in others sentences. The researcher found the data of polysemy as follows :

a. "The top 10 biggest Yachts at the 2018 Monaco yacht Show" (September 29th, 2018)

The sentence implied polysemy, because the word *top*. Based on the Oxford dictionary *top* is defines as highest position of something. But in this text, the word *top* has the same meaning in different contextual, a meaning of top was a meaning best of the best from the biggest yachts. The best thing always in the top position. Thu, the meaning is different but related.

b. "The fight for transgender healthcare at work" (October 11th, 2018)

This word is polysemy which showed by the word *fight.* The word fight as noun based on the Oxford dictionary means an angry argument or disagreement for something and ability to keep fighting for something. From both meaning, the most suitable meaning of the ambiguous word fight is the second meaning. Because based on the context the transgender keep fighting for their healthcare. Thus, this meaning indicates conceptual meaning. Both meaning were different but related.

c.   "The chines phone <u>giant</u> that beat Apple to Africa." (October 11th, 2019)

The underlying word was lexical ambiguity because *giant* had different meaning but related. In this sentence giant meant as big company of Chines phone which dominated the market in Africa. Based on Oxford dictionary beat means "*enormous or strong people*". So, the word *giant* belonged to polysemy because the meaning of the giant had relation with the enormous.

d.   *"The two Americas are on a* <u>collision</u> *course today".* (November 7th, 2018)

The underlying word was polysemy it showed from the word *collision*. Collision was defined as two vehicles crash into each other, but in this text the word *collision* has additionally context which means as arguing between two Americas. It caused belonged to the lexical ambiguity and based on the Oxford dictionary, the word *collision* which function as noun, means *that "accident in which two vehicles crash into each other", "strong disagreement"*. So, the suitable meaning for the word *collision is the first meaning.* The first meaning was different in each context but has

relation with the meaning. Although, the two meanings were different but they were interconnected because the first meaning was refer to collision between two objects while the second meanings was a collision between two arguments.

e. *"Getting your child vaccinated is a <u>gift</u> to others"*(January 1st , 2019)

The sentence implied polysemy because the word of *gift* has the literal meaning as noun based on dictionary it was *something given freely*. Contextually, he word gift has the same meaning of this sentence which means that getting child vaccinated was aid to other, it means that the gift was helping to other to stay healthy.

f. *"Japanese sponsor accused of 'whitewashing' tennis <u>star</u> Naomi Osaka"* (January 23th, 2019)

Based on the sentence above, the meaning of *star* has the basic meaning as noun. In Oxford dictionary means *large ball of burning gas seen in the sky at night.* In this sentence, star has the same meaning in different context that relating to someone who shines which can interpreted by famous people. It means that the word star has the important role and function in our life even in different context.

g. *"America needs stronger <u>ties</u> to Germany, now more than ever"*. (March 15th, 2019)

This word is polysemy which showed that the word *ties* as the literal meaning is string, but in this sentence means has different meaning but related, it was the

connection the relation between America and German to be more strong. In addition, the word tie has the function as noun means based on Oxford means *"long narrow strip of material worn arrow the neck", "piece of string or wire", "strong connection between people and organization"* and etc. The most suitable meaning for the word *ties is strong connection between people and organization.* It showed that the word *tie* is ambiguous because has different meaning but related based on context.

h. "2020 is not a fair playing <u>field.</u> here's how to even it out*"*(April 23rd, 2019)

Based on the sentence, the word *field* indicated polysemy which has many different meaning in other context. In this context, field explained about area for playing or competition. On oxford dictionary as function as noun, it means *"an area for plane to take off", "an area in computer memory to save the data"," area for study an activity"* and so on. It means that, the word *field* has different meaning but related to each other meaning based on context.

1.3. Synonymy

Synonym id different phonological and spelling word which have the same or very similar meanings but the word are related (Saeed 2009). The researcher found the data as below:

a. "Huawei's <u>no good</u>, very <u>bad</u> year just got even worst" (December 6th, 2018)

Both of the underlined words were synonymy because between the words *no good* and *bad* had the same meanings. Based on Oxford dictionary the word bad means unpleasant something, and also we know that word *no good* means the opposite of word *good* o which means something unpleasant.

1.4. Antonym

According to Seed (2009) defines antonyms are words which opposite in meaning, it described on the following explanation.

a. "Democrats are feeling <u>down</u>. Now they have to decide which way is <u>up</u>" (July 8[h], 2018)

The antonym showed by the words *down* and *up* which has the opposite meaning as adverb. Based on Oxford dictionary, *down* means a lower level. It explained where democrats in a lower level. But *up* means in higher position or level. It m explained the way of democrats back to higher level. In other words, the meaning both are very contradictory or not accordance.

b. "A <u>good </u>end to<u> bad</u> week for President Trump" (July 13th, 2018)

In this sentence, the antonym was created by the words *good* and *bad* which has opposite meaning. The functions of those words as an adjective which word *good* means something pleasant and enjoy it. In contrary, *bad* means something unpleasant

(Oxford Dictionary). It is clear that the meaning of both showed the differences situation for President Trump.

c. "<u>After</u> last night, more women are major party nominees in House and gubernatorial races than ever <u>before</u>"(August 8^{th,} 2018)

The sentence above become antonym because the word *after* and *before* has opposite meaning. It can be found in Oxford dictionary with the function word as preposition which *after* has meaning following in the time. In contrast, before has meaning during the period of time preceding. Those words showed the different of time.

d. "Ladies and gentlemen, <u>the worst</u> (and <u>the best</u>) of the midterm election campaign ads" (November 3rd, 2018)

The *word worst* and *the best* have the opposite meaning and they are antonym which has function word as adjective. The opposite meanings of them are word *worst* means the poorest quality of something or someone. In contrast, the best means the most excellent quality of something or someone (Oxford dictionary). It showed that quality of the midterm election.

e. "<u>Ladies</u> and <u>gentlemen</u>, the worst (and the best) of the midterm election campaign ads" (November 3rd, 2018)

Both of the underlined words are antonym because between the word ladies and gentlemen has the opposite meaning with the function as noun. In Oxford dictionary,

ladies means woman of high social position and contrary gentlemen as man with the high social position. So, from the sentence is cleared the words are contrary.

f. "<u>Women</u> gets a collage football scholarship to play defense of <u>men's </u>team" (March 2nd, 2019)

The antonym formed by the word women and men which has opposite meaning. Based on Oxford dictionary, the function of these words as noun which *women* means adult female of human and *men* means adult men of human. It showed from the sentence those word are contrary.

2. Syntactical Ambiguity

The types of syntactical ambiguity which have been identified in the Headlines f CNN based on Kreidler's theory were:

2.1. Surface Structure Ambiguity

Surface structure ambiguity is words can cluster together in different possible constructions. The types of surface structure showed as below:

2.1.1. A coordinate head with one modifier

A coordinate head means a head formed by two words that are coordinated by the conjunction 'and'. It will be ambiguous since there were some additions that modifies before or after it. Thus, the researcher found ambiguous sentences to surface structure in a kind of coordinate with one modifier. In the headlines the researcher

found only one ambiguous sentence contained coordinate head with one modifier. For example

1. "Oil and gas industry has way to much control congress".

This sentence was ambiguous because it had more than one sentence constructions, it will be bracket into:

  a. ([oil and gas] [industry])
  b. ([oil industry] and [gas])

The firs bracket meant "oil and gas" as the coordinate head with one modifier 'industry',, it means that oil and gas industry has many ways to deal with the congress. Meanwhile, the second bracket contained that only modifying oil industry it was only oil that was industry nor for gas, it means that the oil industry oil industry and thing refer to gas has many ways to deal with the congress.

2.1.2. A head with a coordinate modifier

The researcher found ambiguous sentence belonged to surface structure ambiguity in a kind of A head with a coordinate modifier. From the headlines, the researcher only found one ambiguous sentence contained a head with coordinate modifier, as example:

1. "Drinking two or more diet beverages a day linked to high risk of stroke, heart attacks". (February 16th, 2019)

The sentence above was ambiguous there was two modifiers of one heads, they were:

   a.   ([2] or [more diets])

   b.   ([2 or more] [diets])

The first bracket meant that drinking two or 3 diet beverages a day increases high risk of stroke and heart attacks. Then, the second bracket explained that two or more than 3 diet beverages a day will be at high risk of stroke, heart attacks.

2.1.3. A head with an inner modifier and outer modifier

The researcher also found ambiguous sentence of surface structure in kinds of a head with an inner modifier and outer modifier. As follows:

1.   "Trump court move on Obamacare bolsters Democrats' midterm message".(June 11th, 2018)

It was ambiguous because it had more than one sentence constructions, it will bracket into:

   a.   ([democrat's midterm] [message])

   b.   ([democrats'] [midterm message])

In the first bracket had meaning that democrat's midterm has message. It caused by the head "message" modified by inner modifier 'midterm" and the outer "democrats'" explained that there was message from Democrat's midterm. While, the second structure has meaning

2. *"*Female war hero leads new wave of veteran candidate". (August 9th, 2019)

It was included to ambiguous structural because has more than one construction, as follows:

    a. ([Female war] [hero])

    b. ([female] [war hero])

The first bracket described the warring woman was a hero. Whereas, the meaning of the second brackets means that the war hero was women. Both meaning made it possible to translate the above sentences.

3.   "Brett Kavanaugh's bitter nomination has been years in the making" (September 21st, 2018)

    The headline implies the ambiguous sentence because had more than one explanation as follows:

    a. ([Brett Kavanough's bitter] [nomination])

    b. ([Brett Kavanaough's] [bitter nomination])

The first sentence described the bitterness of Brett Kavanough in a nomination. While, the second meaning means the bitter nomination obtained by Kavanough cause the Brett Kavanough's here as a head and the bitter as inner modifier and the nomination as an outer modifier.

4.   "The chines phone giant that beat Apple to Africa" (October 28th, 2018)

The sentence was ambiguous because has more than one interpretation follows:

a. ([the chines phone][giant])

b. ([the chines] [phone giant])

The first structure meant the giant had telephone issued by China, it was caused by "giant" as the head, and modified by 'phone' as the inner modifier and 'the chines' as an outer modifier. While, the second meant that there was a giant or biggest phone made by China.

5. "Women get a college football scholarship to play defense of men's team." (March 2ⁿᵈ, 2019)

The headline above was ambiguous because can interpret in two interpretations those were:

a. ([a college football] [scholarship])

b. ([a college] [football scholarship])

The first sentence described the scholarship provided by the college of the football. Meanwhile, the second sentence meant issuing that universities issue special scholarship for football only. Both meaning are possible to be the meaning of the headline.

6. "2020 is not a fair playing field. Here's how to even it out". (April 23rd, 2018)

The headline was ambiguous because it had more than one construction, the construction decided into two diverse brackets:

    a. ([A fair playing] [field])

    b. ([a fair][playing field])

The first bracket had meaning that there was fair of playing in the field, but in the second means there was the field of playing that should we fair.

2.1.4. A complement and modifier or two complements

The researcher found ambiguous headlines belonging to surface structure ambiguity in a kind of complement and modifier or two complements. There were two ambiguous headlines of the type of a complement and modifier or two complements as bellows:

1. "The chines phone giant that beat apple to Africa". (October 8th, 2018)

This sentence is ambiguous because has more than one interpretation, there were:

    a. ([beat] [apple to Africa])

    b. ([beat apple] [To Africa])

The first sentence has meaning that Chines phone giant can defeat Apple to till to Africa, thought you know that was true. Whereas, the second structure means that the Chines phone can defeat the apple exactly in Africa.

2. "America needs stronger ties to Germany, now more than ever." (March 15th,

   2019)

   The headline above was ambiguous because has more than interpretation into

   two as follows:

   a. ([needs] [stronger ties to Germany])

   b. ([needs stronger ties] [to Germany])

The first bracket had meaning that America required stronger relation with Germany.

Meanwhile, the second bracket meant America needed stronger relation not only to

Germany but in this case German is one of the country that America needed.

2.2. Deep structural ambiguity

Kreidler's (2017:170) states deep structure ambiguity is one of sequences of words

may have more than one interpretations, generally because the rules of contradiction

of the sentence and the deletion of what of is understood. In this research, the

researcher only found one type of deep structural ambiguity that was gerund + object

or participle modifying a noun.

2.2.1. Gerund + object or participle modifying a noun.

Gerund in English formed by verb and -ing or participle modifying a noun produced a

deep structure ambiguity. In this sentence the research only found one ambiguous

sentence contained gerund+ object or participle modifying a noun. As below:

1. "Getting your child vaccinated is a gift to others".(January 1st , 2019)

The sentence above had more than one interpretation, there were:

    a. ([getting child vaccinated is gift])

    b. ([child vaccinated getting is gift])

The first sentence structure has meaning that refers to vaccination of children obtained is a gift. Meanwhile, the second structure has meaning that refers to children who get the vaccine is a gift for the others. Both sentences had the same interpretation possibilities. So, can conclude this sentence was structural ambiguous.

After the researcher analyzed the type of lexical and syntactical ambiguity in the headlines of CNN. There were 4 types lexical ambiguity namely homonym, polysemy, synonym and antonym. The two types of syntactical ambiguity were surface structural ambiguity which consists of coordinate head with one modifier, a head with a coordinate modifier, a head with an inner modifier and an outer modifier, a complement and modifier or two complements. Deep structural ambiguity which consists of gerund + object or participle modifying a noun.

Table 4.1

The Frequencies of Types of Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines

of CNN

No	Types of Ambiguity	Types of Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity	Frequencies
1.	Lexical Ambiguity	Homonymy	2
		Polysemy	8
		Synonym	1
		Antonym	6
	Total of Lexical Ambiguity		**17**
2.	Syntactical Ambiguity	Surface structure Ambiguity	10
		Deep structure Ambiguity	1
	Total of Lexical Ambiguity		**11**

Based on the total numbers of lexical and syntactical ambiguity found 28 ambiguities. The dominant of ambiguity used in headlines of CNN was lexical ambiguity. The researcher found 17 from 28 ambiguities. In more detail, based on the type of lexical ambiguity, it showed that polysemy was the most type in the headlines of CNN with 8 from ambiguities with the percentage.

The result percentage as follows:

1. There were types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity. In this data the researcher found four types of lexical ambiguity, they were homonym, polysemy, synonym, and antonym. Two types of syntactical ambiguity, they were a coordinate head with one modifier, a head with a coordinate modifier, a head with an inner modifier and an outer modifier, a complement and modifier or two complements. Deep structure ambiguity consisted of gerund + object or participle modifying noun.

    The ambiguities total numbers of words and sentences found in the headlines of CNN as 28 ambiguous. The total of lexical ambiguity was 17 words which included 2 into homonyms, polysemy was 8, synonym was 1 and antonym was 6. The total numbers of syntactical ambiguity was 11 sentences that consisted of surface were 10 sentences. Within coordinate head with one modifier was 1 sentence, a head with a coordinate modifier was 1 sentence , a head with an inner modifier an outer modifier were 6, and complement and modifier or two complements was 2 sentences and deep structure ambiguity was 1 sentence within gerund + object or participle modifying a noun was 1 sentence.

2. Based on the types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity, the types of ambiguity that looked dominantly was lexical ambiguity used in the headlines of CNN. The researcher found 17 lexical ambiguous out of 28 words ambiguous. Clearly,

referring to Seeed and Kreidler' theory of polysemy because the researcher found 8 from 28 ambiguous. Polysemy was a single word that has different meaning but related. It made the people often misinterpreting. That was way polysemy appeared most dominant.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

1. After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that there were two types of ambiguity, there were lexical and syntactical ambiguity in the headlines of CNN. In this data the researcher found four types of ambiguity those were homonym, polysemy, synonym, and antonym. Two types of syntactical ambiguity, those were surface and deep ambiguity. The total of ambiguous words and sentence that were found in headlines of CNN were 28 ambiguous. The total of lexical ambiguity was 17 words consisted homonyms 2, polysemy was 8 words, Synonym was 1 word and antonym was 6 words. The total numbers of syntactical ambiguity was 11 sentences that consisted of surface 10 sentences and deep structure was 1 sentence.

2. Based on the types of lexical and syntactical ambiguity, the dominant type of ambiguity was lexical ambiguity that used in the headlines of CNN. The researcher found 17 of lexical ambiguity in the headlines of CNN. Whereas, the syntactical ambiguity was the opposite of lexical ambiguity because this type was least found in headlines, the total numbers were 11 sentences.

SUGGESTIONS

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

1. To the lecturers teaching semantics it was suggested to elaborate and perform deep research in the study.

2. To others students or researcher it was suggested that this study could be further expanded about semantics fields about the lexical and syntactical ambiguity.

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Form : K – 1

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

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa   : Anisa Fitri
NPM   : 1502050078
Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 138 SKS

IPK = 3,63

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN	
	An Analysis of Language Style in Speech "ILC" by Boni Hargens	
	An Analysis of Contrasitive Language in All Sub-District at Gayo Lues	

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

Medan, 27 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Anisa Fitri

Keterangan:
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
               - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
               - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Form K-2

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

Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa   : Anisa Fitri
NPM   : 1502050078
Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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

Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, M.Hum   *Acc 06/09-2019*

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, 01 April 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Anisa Fitri

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 :   -   Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
                      -    Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
                      -    Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

Nomor   : 1005 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
            Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

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   : Anisa Fitri
N P M   : 1502050078
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN

Pembimbing   : Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra. M.Hum

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 kadaluarsa tanggal : 26 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 21 Sya'ban 1440 H
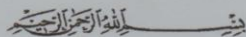   26 April   2019 M

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

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

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi   : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas   : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap   : Anisa Fitri
N.P.M   : 1502050078
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   : Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
	Chapter I	
	- Background of study	
	Chapter II	
	- previous study	
	ttu	

Diketahui oleh: Medan,   April 2019
Ketua Prodi   Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)   (Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, M.Hum)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
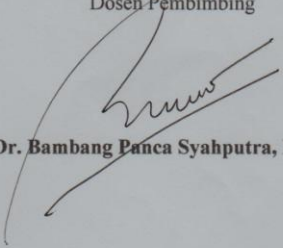
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama   : Anisa Fitri
NPM   : 1502050078
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
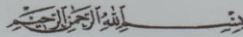Judul Skripsi   : Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan,   Mei 2019
Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Bambang Panca Syahputra, M.Hum

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama   : Anisa Fitri
NPM   : 1502050078
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN

Pada hari ...Selasa......, tanggal 14.., bulan ...Mei..........., tahun 2019 sudah layak
menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan,   Mei 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)   **(Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd, M.Hum)**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama   : Anisa Fitri
NPM   : 1502050078
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Selasa, tanggal 14, Bulan Mei, Tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan,   Mei 2019

Ketua,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama	: Anisa Fitri
NPM	: 1502050078
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN

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*.
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.

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

Medan,   Mei
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Anisa Fitri

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Nomor	: 2276 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019	Medan, 13 Ramadhan 1440 H
Lamp	: ---	18 Mei 2019 M
H a l	: Mohon Izin Riset	

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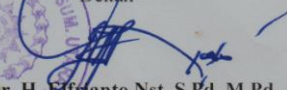Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

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/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama	:	Anisa Fitri
N P M	:	1402050078
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitia	:	Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN

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

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

** Pertinggal **

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: 3166.../KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

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

Nama	:	**Anisa Fitri**
NPM	:	**1502050078**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

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

"LEXICAL AND SYNTACTICAL AMBIGUITY IN THE HEADLINES OF CNN"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>14 Muharram 1441 H</u>
14 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Anisa Fitri
N.P.M : 1502050078
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of CNN

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
	Acknowledgments	
	Chapter I	
	Chapter II	
	Chapter III	
	References	
	Acc	

Medan, September 2019

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

Dosen Pembimbing

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

(Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd, M.Hum)

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: 1687./KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Berdasarkan hasil pemeriksaan data pada Sistem Perpustakaan, maka Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Anisa Fitri**
NPM	:	**1502050078**
Fakultas	:	**Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/ P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris**

telah menyelesaikan segala urusan yang berhubungan dengan Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, <u>3 Muharram 1441 H</u>
03 September 2019 M
Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Information

Name	: Anisa Fitri
Place/Date of Birth	:Kampung Akul,21 oktober 1997
Register Number	:1502050078
Sex	:Female
Religion	:Islam
Hobbies	: Reading
Phone Number	: 085206111438

Parents

Father's Name	:Dahlan
Mother's Name	: Srimah
Address	:Kampung Akul, Blangjerango

Education

Kindergarten	:-
Elementary School	: SD NEGERI 6 BLANGJERANGO
Junior High School	: SMP SWASTA SHALAHUDDIN AL-MUNAWWARAH
Senior High School	: SMA NEGERI 1 KUTAPANJANG
University	:UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA