SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON SENSE OF AMBIGUITY IN THE HEADLINE PRINTED THE JAKARTA POST PUBLISHED ON MARCH 13TH– APRIL 13TH , 2015

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ABSTRACT

This research was aim to find out the ambiguity which found in the headline of The Jakarta Post based on semantic analysis first classify it which one the most ambiguous (word, phrase or sentence), then the last interpret the sense of ambiguity based on semantic analysis. The researcher collected 100 data of headlines then reduced it into 10 data purposively the most ambiguous. There are 6 data of ambiguity interpreted into two interpretations and 4 data of ambiguity interpreted into three interpretations. From 10 data, the data researcher found a lexical ambiguity in the headlines of The Jakarta Post published on March 13th – April 13th, 2015.

Key words: *Semantic Analysis, Sense of Ambiguity.*

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, there are many ways to communicate with other due to the developments of technology. There are many media, whether electronic or printed media to share information and to keep in touch with the other. People can get the information about the development of the world and everything happens in a day from electronic and printed media.

Newspaper, especially daily newspaper, has a big contribution for the people to get information about local or international events everyday because the news and information are up to date and accurate. As a consequence, there are many daily newspapers published in Indonesia and one of the daily English Newspaper is *The Jakarta Post.*

Generally, people communicate perfectly and completely. They want to give information as many as they can to the other, so the journalist tries to give perfect, complete and accurate information for people. People may have to the different interpretation due the ambiguous words, phrase and sentences. A sentence is said ambiguous whenever it can be associated with two or more different meanings. It can be interpret to some interpretation. To figure out the exact interpretation or exact the meaning of the words and sentences, they need the specific context.

Semantic is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language. Again, ambiguity is a kind of linguistics phenomenon which deserves a careful observation. Ambiguity needs to be thought deeply, to be exposed and eliminated. The sentence may be structural in a case of word order but it may lead the readers to have more than one interpretation.

Based on the phenomenon and explanation above, the researcher is interested to conduct the research related to the sense of semantic ambiguity.So this research is expected to identify the sense of semantic ambiguity found in the articles of *The Jakarta Post.*

Limitation of the Study:

The research is focused on the case of sense ambiguity based on semantic analysis found the headline of *The Jakarta Post*(the ambiguous of words, phrases and sentences) published on March 13th – April 13th, 2015.

Ambiguity can occur in any part of the newspapers so the researcher is going to limit this research on the headlines only.

Formulation of the Problem:
The researcher addresses some questions in this research:
1. Is there any ambiguity sense found in the headline of *The Jakarta Post?*
2. What form of ambiguity sense found in the headline of *The Jakarta Post?*
3. What are the senses of ambiguity interpretation based on semantic analysis?

Purposed of the Study:
The purposes of this research are:
1. To find the ambiguity sense which found in the headline of *The Jakarta Post Printed* based on semantic analysis.
2. To find the ambiguity sense this found in the headline of The Jakarta Post.
3. To interpret the senses of ambiguity interpretation based on semantic analysis.

Benefit of the Study:
This research is expected to be beneficial for:
1. The readers, in order to know the sense ambiguity.
2. The students who study about semantic, so that they will know more about ambiguity especially the sense of ambiguity, and how to interpret the ambiguous words, phrases and sentences.
3. The other researchers, to take this thesis as a reference for further research about ambiguity.

B. Theoretical Review
a. Ambiguity
According to Kempson (1977) in Resmini (2009:92-93) states that ambiguity is word (s), phrase (s), and sentence (s) which have more than one meaning or sense. To figure outthe exact interpretation or exact meaning of the words and sentences, they need the specific context. From a purely linguistic point a view, he distinguishes ambiguity into three main forms: phonetic, grammatical and lexical.

Empson (1945:5-6) said that thus a word may have several distinct meaning; several meanings connected with one another; several meanings which need one another to complete their meaning; or several meanings which unite together so that the word means one relation to one process. This is a scale which might be followed continuously.

Kempson (1977) in Resmini (2009:92-93), divides ambiguity into three, they are:
1. Phonological Ambiguity
Ambiguity in the level of phonology arises from the sound of language uttered.
Example: *I scream* (I skri:m) or *Ice cream* (ais kri:m)
2. Lexical Ambiguity
Lexical ambiguity arises when a single word has more than one meaning.
3. Grammatical Ambiguity
Ambiguity in the level of grammar occurs when phrase, clause or sentence create ambiguity because their structure may be interpreted more than one way.
According to Empson (1949), there are seven types of ambiguity:
1. First type ambiguities arise when a detail is effective in several ways at once.
2. Second type ambiguities two or more alternative meanings are fully resolved into one.
3. The third type, considered as a verbal matter, occurs when two ideas, which are connected only by being both relevant in the context, can be given in one word simultaneously.
4. The fourth type occurs when two or more meanings of a statement do not agree among themselves, but combine to make clear a more complicated state of mind in the author.

5. The fifth type is a fortunate confusion, as when the author is discovering his idea in the act of writing or not holding it all in his mind at once.
6. The sixth type occurs when a statement says nothing, by tautology, by contradiction, or by irrelevant statements.
7. The seventh type is that of full contradiction, marking a division in the author's mind.

b. Semantics and Ambiguity Based on Semantic

Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject, Griffiths (2006:15). It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language.

Many words are semantically ambiguous, and can refer to more than one concept. Words can be ambiguous in different ways. The two meanings of a word like *bark* are semantically unrelated, and seem to share the same written and spoken form purely by chance.

Semantic analysis based on Palmer (1981:33) states that the interpretation of sentences and how these interpretations are related to the things spoken about. Some linguists have even further restricted semantics and defined it in terms of truth relations between sentences.

c. Sense Relations

According to Kreidler (1998:46), states that meaning is more than denotation and connotation. What a word means depends in part on its associations with other words, the relational aspect. Lexemes do not merely 'have' meanings; they contribute meanings to the utterances in which they occur, and what meanings they contribute depends on what other lexeme they are associated with in these utterances.

C. Methodology of the Study

Descriptive qualitative method is applied in this research. The data are taken from *The Jakarta Post Printed* issued on March 13th – April 13th, 2015.

The data is collected by applying the documentary method because the source of this analysis is written materials which are taken from *Printed The Jakarta Post.*Headline have been chosen because this part is the main topic and often become the main reason to the reader why they buy these newspapers.

To analyzing the data, the researcher has done several activities:
1. Read the selected data on the headlines part and identifying ambiguity.
2. Classified the ambiguity in the headline of *The Jakarta Post Printed* included into word, phrase, or sentence which ambiguous.
3. Interpreted the possible sense of ambiguity based on semantic analysis by read the content of the article.

D. Finding and Discussion
1. Finding

The researcher has identified and analyzed 10 data which the most ambiguous, and classified it into 4 form of words, 4 forms of phrases and 3 form of sentences of ambiguity. From 10 headlines that has been analyzed, the researcher has found a data with lexical ambiguity.

The Data of Ambiguity in the Headline Printed The Jakarta Post, Published on March 13th-April 13th, 2015.

No.	Data	Forms of Ambiguity
1.	Government unlikely to carry out executions for **at least 16 days.**	Phrase
2.	**Bali takes a break from the world.**	Sentence

3.	Jokowi starts **Japan tour** for talks with Abe, defense pact.	Phrase
4.	**Kissing ritual**	Sentence and Word
5.	One direction rocks **Jakarta,** as Zayn quits	Word
6.	**Feel the speed**	Phrase
7.	Police discover illegal 'pesantren', mosque on Indonesia's **'death' island.**	Phrase
8.	**Bark** and charge	Word
9.	**Tiger warnings** echo across Augusta National	Word
10.	**Mega bares her teeth**	Sentence

2. Discussion

There are some ambiguities found in the words, phrases, and sentences above. It showed by word, phrase, and sentence that has more than one interpretation. The type of ambiguous based on Empson (1949).

1. Government unlikely to carry out executions for **at least 16 days.** (The seventh type of ambiguity)
   First: "at least 16 days" can be interpret more than 16 days.
   Second: can be interpret less than 16 days.
2. **Bali takes a break from the world.**(The fifth type)
   First: Bali takes a break from the world means Bali will be closed.
   Second: Bali will do such tradition of Balinese.
3. Jokowi starts **Japan tour** for talks with Abe, defense pact. (the sixth type)
   First: Japan tour means touring the entire cities in Japan.
   Second: Japan tour means touring certain places in Japan.
4. **Kissing ritual.**(the seventh type)
   Kissing ritual:
   First: a kind of how to greeting people just like western do.
   Second: a kind of tradition which did by certain group of people.
   Kissing:
   First: kissing in certain part of face such as cheeks, lips, forehead, etc.
   Second: kissing such certain objects.
5. One direction rocks **Jakarta,** as Zayn quits. (the sixth type)
   First: Jakarta means all parts of Jakarta.
   Second: Jakarta means the whole population of Jakarta.
   Third: Jakarta means a group of people in certain place.
6. **Feel the speed.** (the fifth type)
   First: feel the speed related to the new transportation.
   Second: feel the speed related to the sophistication of specific transportation.
7. Police discover illegal 'pesantren', mosque on Indonesia's **'death' island.**(the fifth type)
   First: Death Island is inhabited island, unpopulated island.
   Second: Death island is haunted island.
8. **Bark** and charge. (the sixth type) lexical ambiguity.
   First: bark; the sound made by a dog.
   Second: bark; a part of a tree
   Third: bark; a rifle fire.
9. **Tiger warnings** echo across Augusta National. (the fifth type)
   Tiger warnings
   First: Tiger warnings mean a warning against of a wild animal.
   Second: Tiger warnings mean a warning from a master.
   Tiger
   First: Tiger is a nickname of someone.
   Second: Tiger is a nickname of a golfer Tiger Woods.

10. **Mega bares her teeth.**(the fifth type)
    First: Mega is angry.
    Second: Mega is smiling.
    Third: Mega is talking or convey something emotionally.

E. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the researcher has concluded that:

The ambiguity interpretations besides the analysis also reveal that the ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences are interpreted into two or three ways. There are 6 data of ambiguity interpreted into two interpretations and 4 data with three interpretations. there is one data with lexical ambiguity found in the headline of The Jakarta Post published on March 13th-April 13th, 2015.

Having more than one interpretation makes the readers confused about the exact meaning conveyed by the writer. The readers have to dig deeply to get the right interpretation. In addition to read the whole articles, they should understand the context of the situation and the topic of the articles.

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