

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION

From the analysis, I conclude that there are a number of sentences in the articles of The Jakarta Post newspaper that contain syntactic ambiguities. The ambiguous sentences in the articles can mislead the reader in understanding the content of the news. To be more specific, the syntactic ambiguities that I find in the article in The Jakarta Post newspaper have some classifications. There are four kinds of syntactic ambiguity.

The first kind of syntactic ambiguity is the syntactic ambiguities that occur due to the connector and. The first word before the connector “and” in the sentences that contain the connector and is connected with the word after the connector and. For example: **former colleagues and school**. The word **former** in that phrase can be related to not only the word **colleagues** but also the word **school**. Therefore, that sentence can be interpreted as *former colleagues and former school*.

However, the words preceding the connector and can also stand alone. The first word preceding the connector and only connects the word preceding the connector and. The word **former** can only be related to the word **colleagues**. Therefore, this phrase can have a possible meaning i.e. *former colleagues and school that is not former*.

In addition, if there are prepositional phrase that follows a phrase, it can be connected not only to the word preceding the connector and but also to the word

following the connector and and the word preceding prepositional phrase. For example: **seminars and discussions in campuses**. The phrase **in campuses** can connect not only to the word **discussions** but also to the word **seminars**. Therefore, that phrase can mean *seminars in campuses and discussions in campuses*. Nevertheless, the prepositional phrase in the sentence that contains the connector ‘and’ can be connected only to the word following the connector ‘and’. In this example, the phrase **in campuses** can be related only to the word **discussions**. Therefore, it can have a meaning *seminars which are not in campuses and discussions in campuses*.

The second kind of syntactic ambiguities is the syntactic ambiguities that occur because of a noun phrase. The head of the noun can be related to the other noun that is located preceding the head of the noun. For example: **the Orthodox Jewish school teacher**. The head of the noun in this phrase is **teacher**. The word **teacher** can be related to the word **the Orthodox Jewish school**. Furthermore, the phrase **school teacher** can be related to **the Orthodox Jewish**. Therefore, it can mean *the school teacher who is Orthodox Jewish*. Furthermore, the phrase **Orthodox** can be related to the word **Jewish school teacher**. Therefore, it can be said to be *the Jewish school teacher who is born as an Orthodox Jewish*.

The third is syntactic ambiguity of the preposition in. The preposition in can be related not only to the verb (predicate) but also to the noun (object). For example: **counseled a more down-to-earth woman in my office**. From that example, the phrase **in my office** can be related to the word **counseled**. Therefore, it can mean *a more down-to-earth woman counsel me something in my office*. Besides that, the phrase **in my office** can relate to the phrase **a more down-to-earth woman**. Therefore, it can mean *counseled a more down-to-earth woman who works in my office*.

The fourth is the syntactic ambiguities that occur out of the connector with. I conclude that the connector with can be related not only to the predicate but also to the object. For example: **share their experience with friends and family**. The phrase **with friends and family** can be related to the word **share**. Therefore, it can mean *share with friend and family about their experience*. Besides that, the phrase **with friends and family** can relate to the phrase **their experience**. Therefore, this phrase can mean *share their experience when they go with their friends and family*.

From the four kinds of syntactic ambiguity, I conclude that the data that consists of syntactic ambiguities and arise out because of the connector and are much more than those of the other kind of syntactic ambiguities. I find six data in the article in The Jakarta Post newspaper, which consist of syntactic ambiguities that occur because of the connector and. I find only one datum in the article in The Jakarta Post that consists of syntactic ambiguity of Noun Phrase. I can find only one datum in the article in The Jakarta Post newspaper, which contains a syntactic ambiguity that occurs because of the connector in. The data that I find in the article consisting of syntactic ambiguity due to the connector with is one datum.

Tree diagrams also help me dissolve the ambiguous sentence that I find in the article in The Jakarta Post newspaper so that the meaning becomes clearer. From the tree diagrams, I can know the possible meanings of the sentences that contain syntactic ambiguities in the articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper are.

In my analysis, I conclude that Noun Phrase (NP) is often used in the tree diagram because the sentence that usually ambiguous is the sentence that contain Noun Phrase (NP). I do not find Adverb Phrase (AdvP) in the ambiguous sentence that I find

in the article in The Jakarta Post newspaper because Adverb Phrase (AdvP) is rarely make one sentence become ambiguous.

Aside from tree diagrams, I dissolve the ambiguous sentences in the articles in The Jakarta Post newspaper by looking at the context. To dissolve the ambiguous sentences in The Jakarta Post newspaper, I read the context of the articles that can help me to figure out the real meaning of the ambiguous sentence. I look for the context and relate it to the sentence or phrase that contains syntactic ambiguity.

From the analysis, I conclude syntactic ambiguity that occurs due to the connector and can be dissolved by finding the word before the phrase and after the phrase that contains syntactic ambiguity. In syntactic ambiguity that occurs because of a noun phrase, I find that the word before the phrase and the word after the phrase that contains syntactic ambiguity help me to narrow down the meaning of ambiguous sentence. Syntactic ambiguity of the connector in can be dissolved by finding the word before the phrase and the word after the phrase that contains syntactic ambiguity. Syntactic ambiguity of the connector with can be dissolved by looking at the word before the phrase and after the phrase that contains syntactic ambiguity.

In my opinion, tree diagrams and the role of context are really important to dissolve the ambiguous sentence in the newspaper articles and they are related with each other. If we only use tree diagrams, we cannot find the actual meaning of the ambiguous sentence and if we do not use tree diagram, we cannot interpret the possible meaning of the ambiguous sentence because we cannot know syntactic categories of the ambiguous sentence. If we cannot know syntactic categories, we cannot know the difference between the first interpretation and the second or the third interpretation.

From this thesis, I hope the reader to be more aware of reading the articles in the The Jakarta Post newspaper. They will know which sentence in the article contains syntactic ambiguity and the possible meanings of the syntactic ambiguity.