

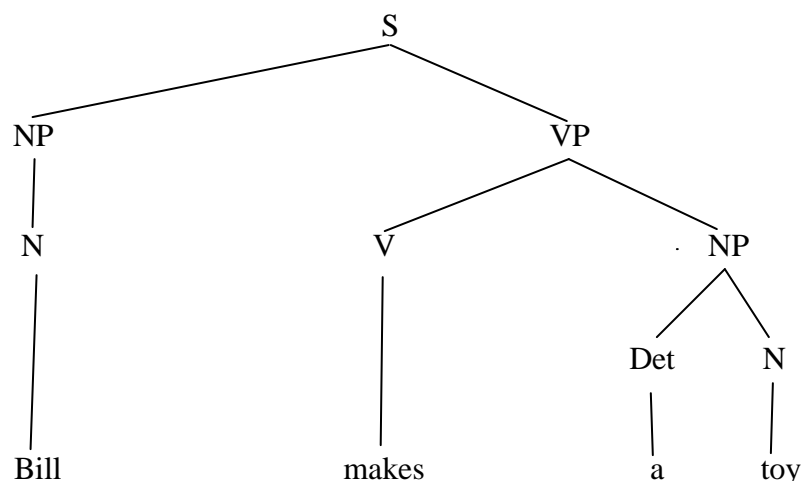
2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The writer uses main theory, supported theory, and related studies in her research about structural ambiguity in the articles of opinion in The Jakarta Post newspaper.

2.1 Main theory

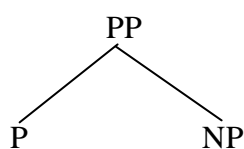
In this study, the writer would like to analyze the ambiguity by using theory of immediate constituent analysis and generating the constituent through diagramming which is labelled tree diagram. The writer would use the theory of immediate constituent analysis (Van Valin, 2001)

The immediate constituent analysis is a technique of describing syntactic structure into immediate constituents. The words are organized into units which then are organized into larger units. The units are called constituents and the hierarchical of larger units in a sentence is called constituent structures. Therefore, in the analysis of the constituent structure of a sentence, it is important to break sentences down into their various constituents and establish the form classes. Breaking sentences into constituents is known as parsing. So far, labelled bracketing is only used to indicate the immediate constituent, but actually there is another way to indicate the immediate constituent. It is labelled tree diagram or just known as tree diagram. Other names for tree diagram are phrase structure tree or immediate-constituent diagram. The tree diagram provides a visual representation of categorical constituent structure of a sentence. This is the example of tree diagram:



(S = sentence, NP = noun phrase, VP = verb phrase, AdjP = adjective phrase, AdvP = adverb phrase, PP = prepositional phrase, Aux = auxiliary, Det = determiner, N = noun, V = verb, Adj = adjective, Adv = adverb, P = preposition)

The components of a constituent-structure tree are nodes and branches. Branches are the lines that are connecting to the nodes. In nodes, there is important dominance among nodes. For example, PP immediately dominates P and NP; it means that PP is the mother node and P and NP are the daughter nodes. In other words, it means that the mother nodes dominate the daughter nodes. The mother is called immediate dominance because the mother dominates the daughter. On the other side, the daughter is known as immediate constituent. Moreover, mother nodes and daughter nodes are connected with the branches.

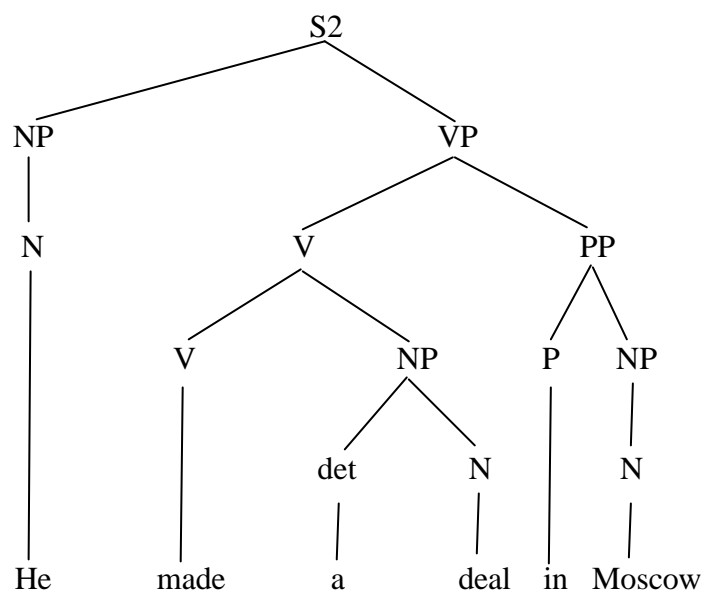
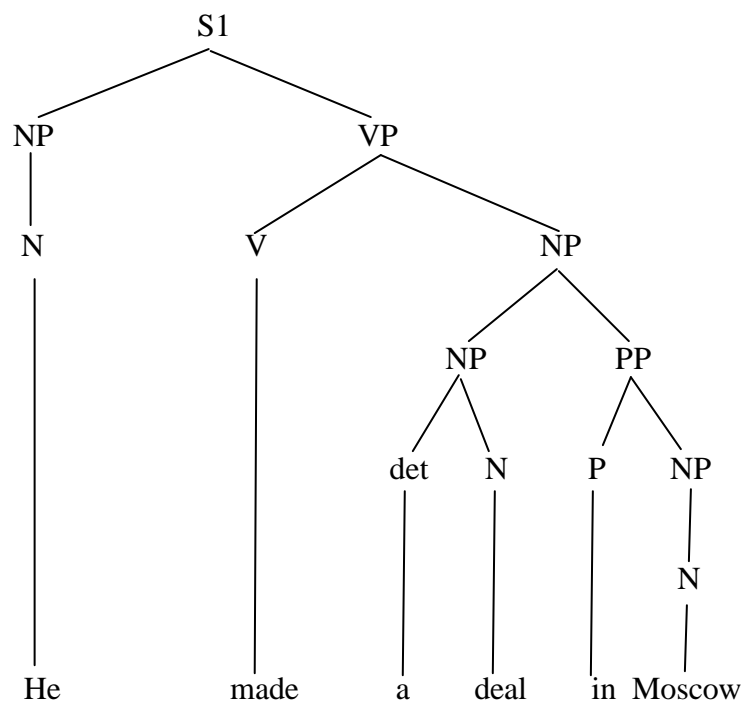


PP = mother nodes

P & NP = daughter nodes

—— = branches

While this research is about structural ambiguity, the sentence will have two tree diagrams. For instance:



In S1, the PP, *in Moscow*, functions as modifier of the noun phrase, *a deal*, in the sentence. In S1, it means that a deal which takes a place is in Moscow. In S2, the PP, *in Moscow*, functions as modifier of the verb phrase. It means that while he was in Moscow, he made a deal.

The form of tree diagram shows the speaker's intuition about the structure relations between constituents in a sentence. In the tree diagram, there are two level-categories. They are word level categories and phrasal categories (Radford, 1988: p. 56-88):

1. Word level-categories

Words belong to various categories of different types, like Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, and Preposition. There are morphological evidence that support the fact that words belong to those categories. The morphological evidence concerns the fact that certain types of inflection attach only to specific categories.

? Noun

Only Noun that can take a plural morpheme {-s}.

? Verb

Verb has up to five distinct forms: they are uninflected base form, and may have four different inflection (the present tense -s, past tense -d, participle -n, gerund -ing). However, many verbs have irregular past or participle forms, and in some cases either or both of these forms may not be distinct from the base form. The morphological property of having 5 forms differently verb from modal, which have no participle (-n) or gerund (-ing) forms.

? Adjective and adverb

There are the only categories which have a comparative form in -er for adjective and adverb that are no longer than one syllable. Adverb generally carry a distinctive -ly inflection, however, some irregular adverb, like fast, hard, etc do not end with -ly.

? Preposition

Preposition always remain completely uninflected.

2. Phrasal categories

The major word level category can be expanded into the corresponding phrasal category by the addition of other constituents.

✍ Noun phrases

Noun phrase is a group of words when the head word is a Noun or pronoun. The Noun phrases can consist of a single Noun or pronoun, or a Noun or pronoun with modifiers.

For example: new English teacher

teacher is a noun with those modifier, new, and English.

✍ Verb phrases

Verb phrase is a group of words when the head is a verb with the modifiers

For example: win the competition

win is a verb that is followed by modifier, the competition.

✍ Adjective phrases

Adjective word can be expanded into adjective phrase by the addition of a complement.

For example: beautiful young lady

beautiful and young are adjective words and followed by noun, lady.

✍ Adverb phrases

Adverb word can be expanded into adverb phrase by the addition of a modifier of the adverb word.

For example: much like the public figures

much like is adverb with noun phrase, public figures.

✍ Prepositional phrase

Prepositional can be expanded into prepositional phrase by the addition of a complements.

For example: under the black table

under is prepositional with a complement, the black table.

2.2 Supporting theory

In supporting theory, the writer would use the theory of ambiguity to see what ambiguity is to support the main theory that the writer used.

As the writer encounters the problem about ambiguous sentences, it is important to know about ambiguity itself, so the writer cites from <http://webdeptos.uma.es/filifa/personal/amoreno/teaching/ling/19.htm> by Antonio Moreno Ortiz. Ambiguity is a single word or a group of words that has two or more interpretations. In ambiguity, there are two types of ambiguity. They are:

? Lexical ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity is ambiguity in the form of a morpheme or word. It results from the existence of homonyms, cases in which a single form has two or more meanings.

1. **Homophones:** a single pronunciation with two or more meanings, e.g. (*to/two/too; flower/flour*)
2. **Homographs:** a single spelling with two or more meanings: *tear, read, wind, use*. Some homographs are also homophones: *club, bat, bank, hide*.

? Structural ambiguity

Structural ambiguity exists when a phrase or sentence has two or more meanings because of structure, either of grouping or function, e. g: I saw a man with a telescope

This example has two interpretations structurally. First meaning is *I saw a man who holds a telescope* and second meaning is *I am using a telescope to see a man.*

This theory supports this research to describe what the ambiguity is and what the types of ambiguity are.

In analyzing the ambiguous sentences, it is important to know about the competence, the competence of reader enables him or her to produce and understand sentences or the knowledge of reader about his or her language. In grammatical competence, the reader has intuition about the well formedness and structure of sentences. The reader has the ability to judge sentences as grammatical or ungrammatical. Reader should have ability to know or recognize the ambiguous sentences. It includes the reader's competence. (Radford, 1997)

2.3 Related studies

In this related studies, the writer would like to review two others studies, that are Silvia Hartono and Diana Kusumawati who do the researches in the same field with the writer, ambiguity. The writer reviews Silvia Hartono's research entitled 'The structural ambiguity in news headlines in the Jakarta post' (1999). She analyzes structural ambiguity in the headlines of Jakarta Post using the theory from Andrew Radford that she classifies the ambiguity into two, phrase and sentence. She finds one type of phrases that is Noun Phrases. In sentence, she finds that the ambiguity is caused by the arrangement of the prepositional phrase in the sentence and the prepositional phrase can function either as an adverb of place of the sentence. The writer also reviews Diana Kusumawati's research entitled 'The study of ambiguity in the articles of Hello magazine' (2001). She analyzes structural ambiguity using theory from Andrew Radford and Diane D. Bornstein and lexical ambiguity using Jacobs' and Rosenbaums' theory in Hello

magazine. She finds that the structural ambiguity appears more than the lexical ambiguity. She finds 16 structural ambiguity while in lexical ambiguity she finds 4 lexical ambiguity. The writer's study has similarities with Silvia Hartono's study, which is structural ambiguity and the source of data "The Jakarta Post newspaper", on the other hand, Diana Kusumawati's study analyzes both ambiguity, lexical and structural. However, the writer has also the similarity with Diana Kusumawati's studies that she and the writer analyze the same source, articles.

From the explanation above, those studies can help the writer to have a picture about ambiguity. However, the writer uses immediate constituent analysis-tree diagram to analyze the research. The writer will use those studies as the theory that can support the writer's research in giving a picture how to analyze ambiguity using tree diagram.