

## 4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In chapter 4, the writer divides this chapter into two parts based on the research problems about the structural ambiguity which occurs in the articles of opinion in The Jakarta Post newspaper.

The two parts are the types of structural ambiguous sentences which occur in the articles of opinion in The Jakarta Post, and the frequency of occurrence in each types of ambiguity & most predominant of the types of structural ambiguity. The question about frequency and the most predominantly of the types can be put in one section because each finding is related one to another.

### 4.1 The types of structural ambiguity which occur in the articles of opinion in The Jakarta Post

#### 4.1.1 Findings

table 1: the types of structural ambiguity in the articles of opinion in “The Jakarta Post” newspapers

The types of structural ambiguity	Example
Noun phrase	They will constitute <b>an important history subject</b> to be taught to students. (see in appendix 1)
Verb phrase	--
Adjective phrase	--
Adverb phrase	--
Prepositional phrase	The hoodlums <b>among the otherwise polite street musicians and beggars</b> are generally unemployed

	young men, victims to protected unemployment. (see in appendix 1)
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In the appendix 1, the table presents the 28 structural ambiguous sentences and shows the types of structural ambiguity that are found in the articles of opinion in The Jakarta Post newspapers

In appendix 1 shows that in The Jakarta Post newspaper, it is just found two types of structural ambiguity. They are Noun phrase and Prepositional phrase. From the data, the writer finds that:

#### 1. Noun phrase

The ambiguous parts in Noun phrase do not affect the meaning in the sentence, for example, the ambiguous part is in Noun phrase as subject, the ambiguous part in Noun phrase does not affect the meaning of the verb, the meaning of the object or etc. Therefore, the writer just analyses the noun phrase ambiguity only, not analyzing the whole sentence. In the findings, the writer finds that the ambiguous part in noun phrase is in the form of **Adjective + Noun + Noun** and **Adjective + Noun + conjunction + Noun**.

#### 2. Prepositional phrase

The ambiguous part in Prepositional phrase has two types of structural ambiguity.

1. First, the ambiguous part is Noun phrase but it is in the object of Prepositional Phrase (1). Therefore, this is not affecting the other function. This type of prepositional phrase has also two forms like the type of ambiguity in noun phrase, **Preposition + (Adjective + Noun + Noun)** and **Preposition + (Adjective + Noun + conjunction + Noun)**.

2. The ambiguous part is Noun phrase in the position of object of Prepositional phrase that affects the meanings (affects as verb modifier or as Noun modifier) (2).

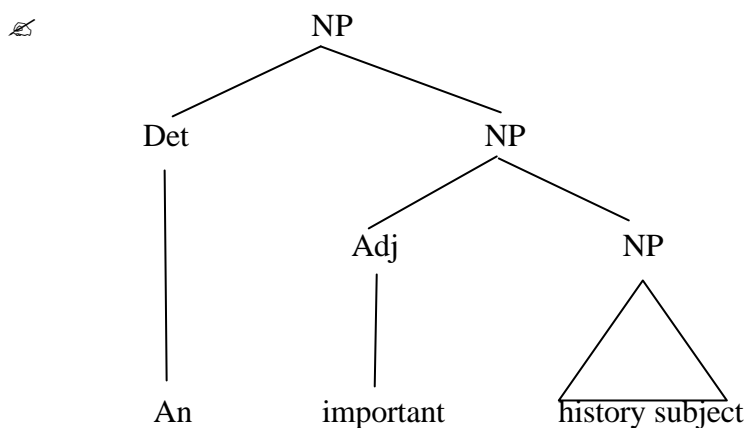
Therefore, the writer divides the discussion of prepositional phrase into two parts which are (1) and (2). In (1), the writer analyses with the same technique through the noun phrase three diagram while in (2) the writer will analyze one sentence.

#### 4.1.2 Discussion

##### 4.1.2.1 Noun Phrase

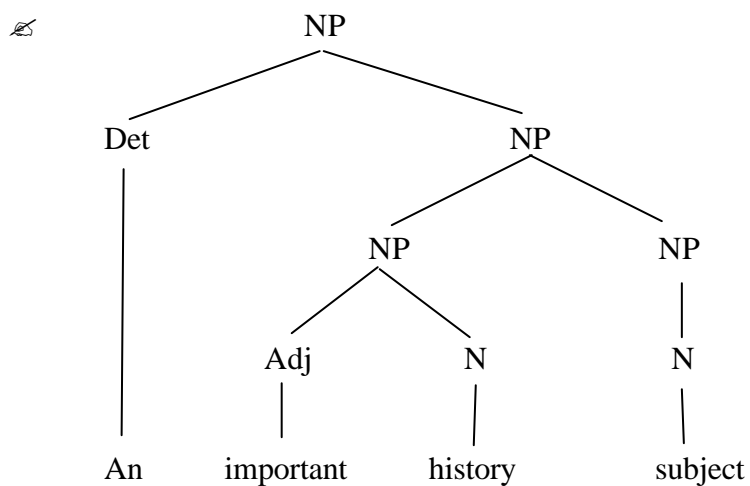
###### 1. Adjective + Noun + Noun

- ? In the article no. 1, it is stated “They will constitute **an important history subject** to be taught to students.” The ambiguous phrase is ‘an important history subject’.



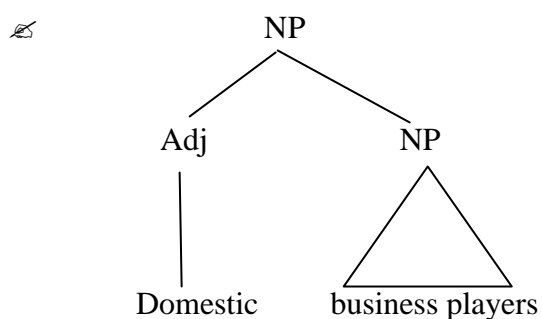
Noun, *history*, modifies the noun head, *subject* and the adjective, *important* modifies the noun phrase, *history*

subject. It means that they will constitute the important subject of history to be taught to students.

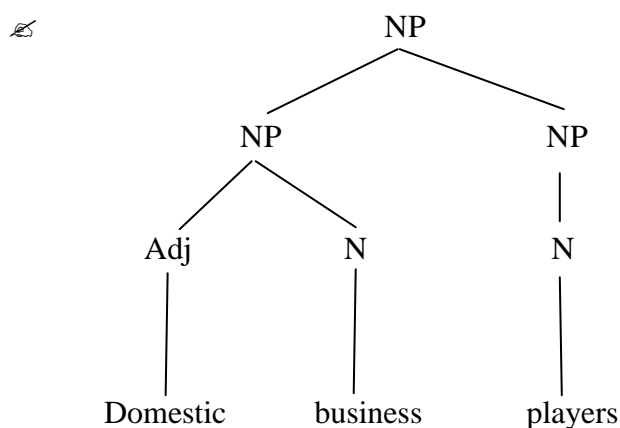


The adjective, *important* modifies the noun, *history* and then the *important history* modifies the noun, *subject*. It means that they will constitute the subject of important history to be taught to students.

- ? In article no. 9, it is stated “However, the government and **domestic business players** must anticipate the negative impact of this recent hysteria.” The ambiguous phrase is ‘domestic business players’.

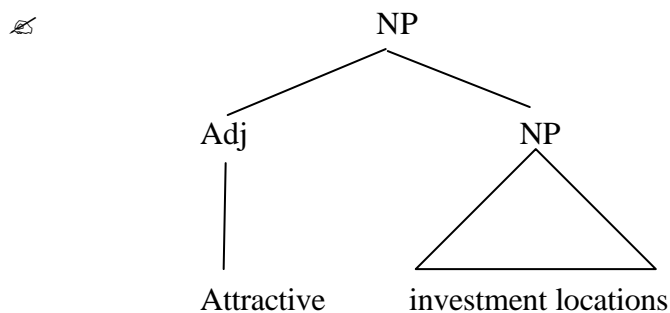


The adjective, *domestic*, modifies the noun phrase, *business players* and the noun, *business* modifies the noun head, *players*. It means that however, the government and the domestic players of business must anticipate the negative impact of this recent hysteria.

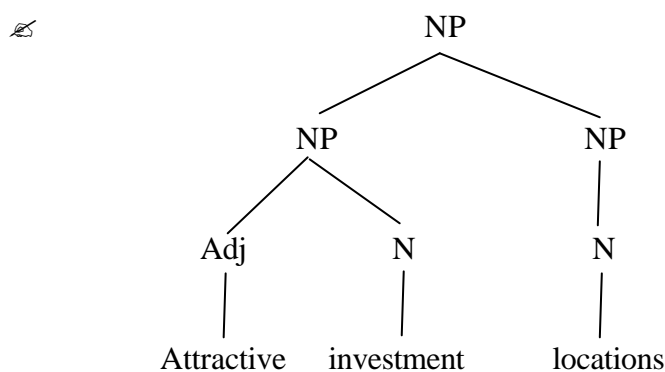


The noun phrase, *domestic business*, modifies the noun head, *players* and the adjective, *domestic* modifies the noun, *business*. It means that however, the government and the players of domestic business must anticipate the negative impact of this recent hysteria.

- ? In article no.15, it is stated “In East and Southeast Asia, capable trade partners and **attractive investment locations** have already emerged for German business.” The ambiguous phrase is attractive investment locations.



The adjective, *attractive*, modifies the noun phrase, *investment locations* and the noun, *investment* modifies the noun head, *locations*. It means that in East and Southeast Asia, capable trade partners and the attractive locations of investment have already emerged for German business.

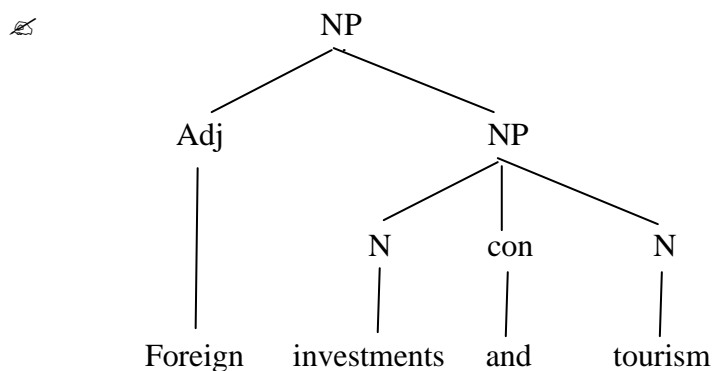


The noun phrase, *attractive investment*, modifies the noun head, *locations* and the adjective, *attractive* modifies the noun, *investment*. It means that in East and Southeast Asia, capable trade partners and the locations of attractive investment have already emerged for German business.

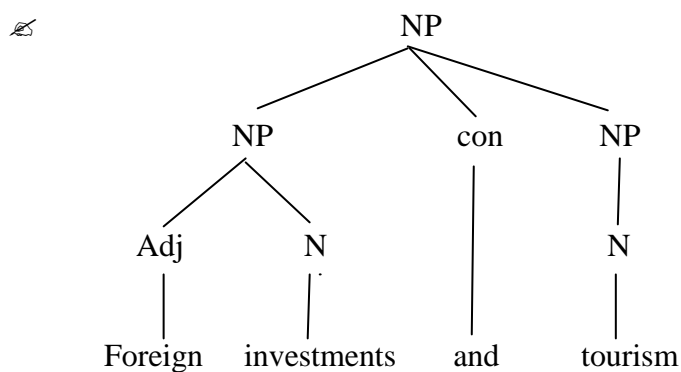
## 2. Adjective + Noun + conjunction + Noun

- ? In the article no. 26, it is stated "Indonesia would be considered determined and decisive, which in turn will increase trust in

Indonesia and accordingly bring back badly needed **foreign investments and tourism** to the country.”



The adjective, *foreign*, modifies the noun phrase, both *investments* and *tourism*. It means that Indonesia would be considered determined and decisive, which in turn will increase trust in Indonesia and accordingly bring back badly needed foreign investments and foreign tourism to the country.



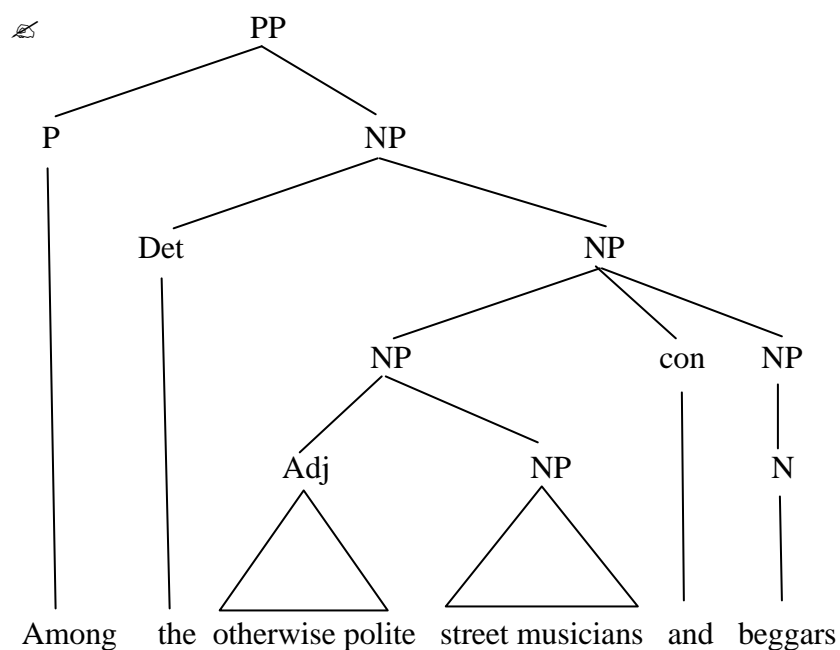
The adjective, *foreign*, modifies noun head, *investment* only. It means that Indonesia would be considered determined and decisive, which in turn will increase trust in Indonesia and accordingly bring back badly needed foreign investments and tourism to the country.

## 4.1.2.2 Prepositional phrase

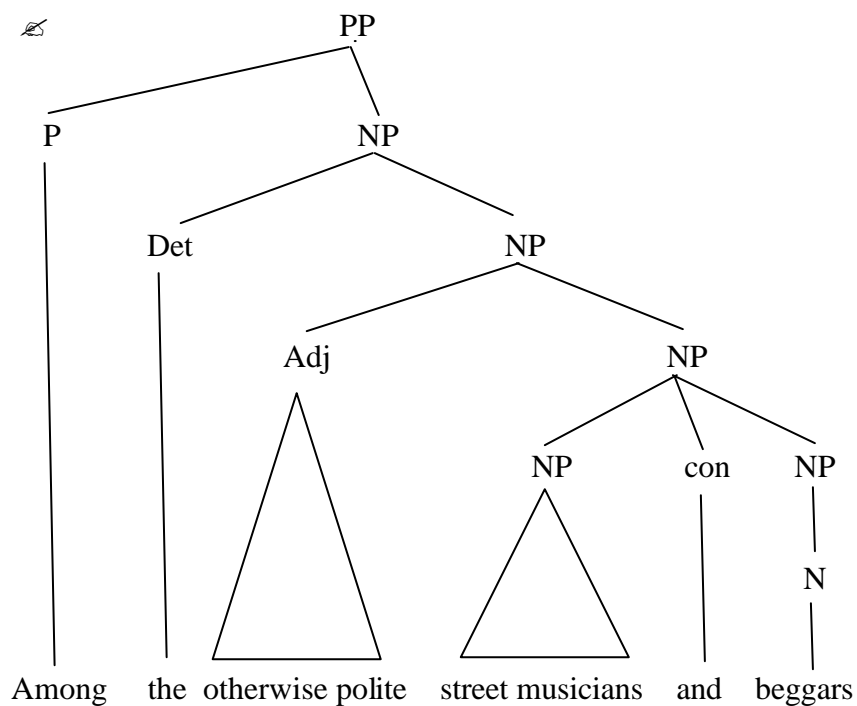
## 1. The first type of prepositional phrase

✍ Preposition + (Adjective + Noun + con + Noun)

? In the article no. 2, it is stated “The hoodlums **among the otherwise polite street musicians and beggars** are generally unemployed young men, victims to protected unemployment.” The ambiguous phrase is ‘among the otherwise polite street musicians and beggars’.

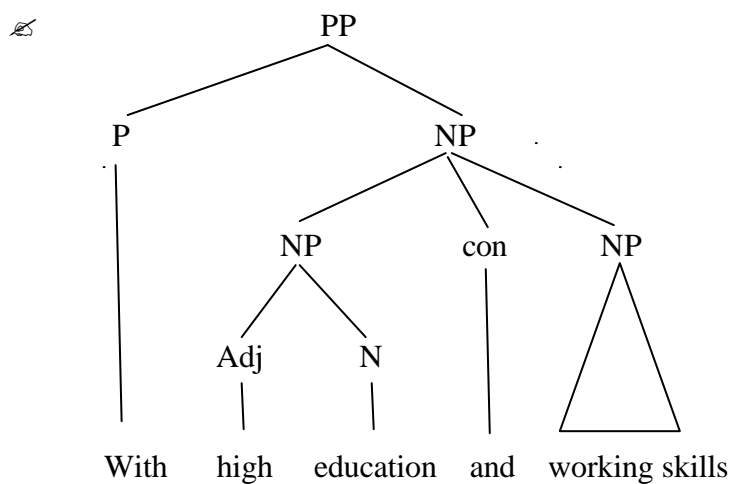


The adjective, *otherwise polite*, modifies noun head, *street musicians* only. It means that the hoodlums among the otherwise polite street musicians only and beggars are generally unemployed young men, victims to protected unemployment.

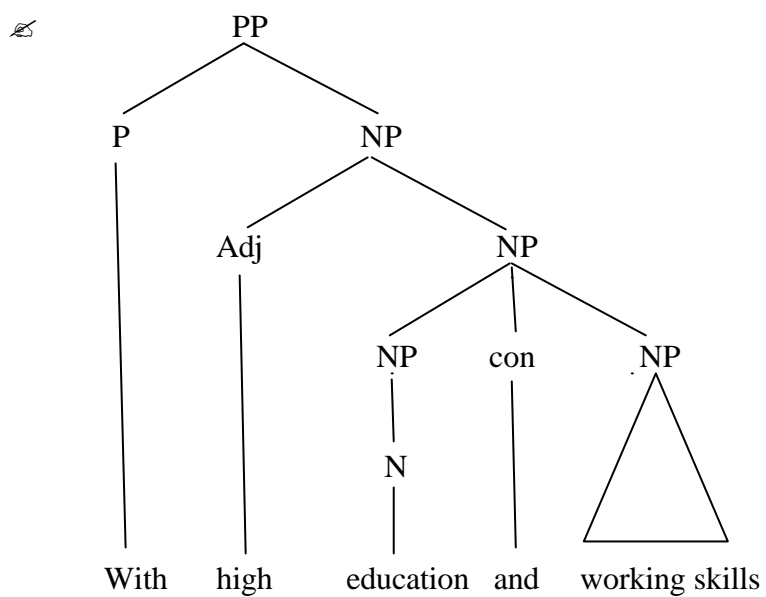


The adjective, *otherwise polite*, modifies the noun phrase, both *street musicians* and *beggars*. It means that the hoodlums among the otherwise polite street musicians only and otherwise polite beggars are generally unemployed young men, victims to protected unemployment.

- ? In the article no. 18, it is stated “Indonesia should instead open the country for more foreigners **with high education and working skills**.” The ambiguous part is ‘with high education and working skills’.

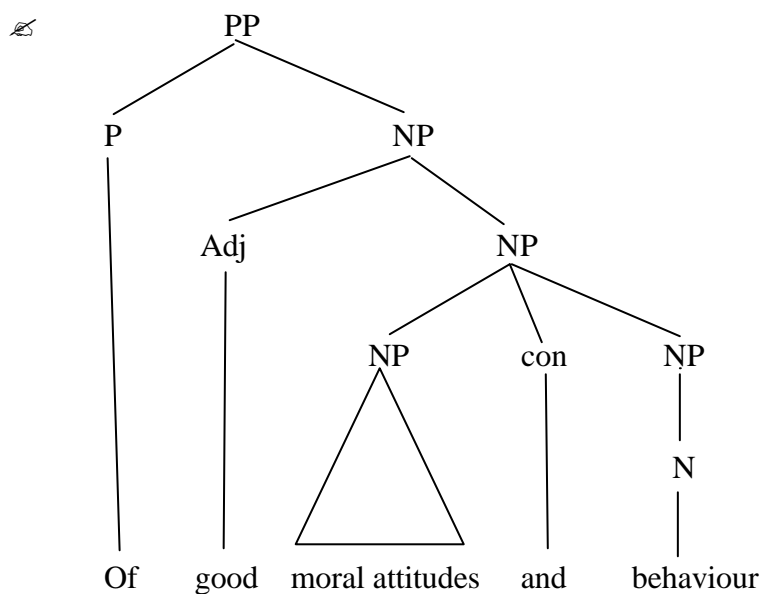


The adjective, *high*, modifies noun head, *education* only. It means that Indonesia should instead open the country for more foreigners with high education and with working skills.

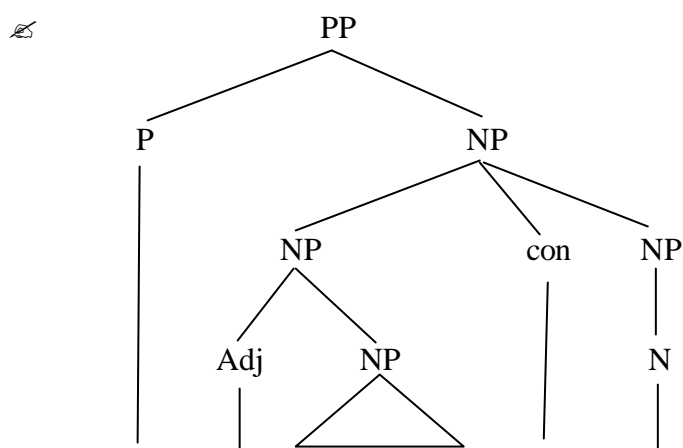


The adjective, *high*, modifies the noun phrase, *education and working skills*. It means that Indonesia should instead open the country for more foreigners with high education and high working skills.

- ? In the article no. 7, it is stated “It is rather a reasonable hope that the exploration of religion will increase the likelihood **of good moral attitudes and behaviour**” the ambiguous phrase is ‘good moral attitudes and behaviour’.



The adjective, *good*, modifies the noun phrase, *moral attitudes and behavior*. It means that it is rather a reasonable hope that the exploration of religion will increase the likelihood of good moral attitudes and good behaviour.

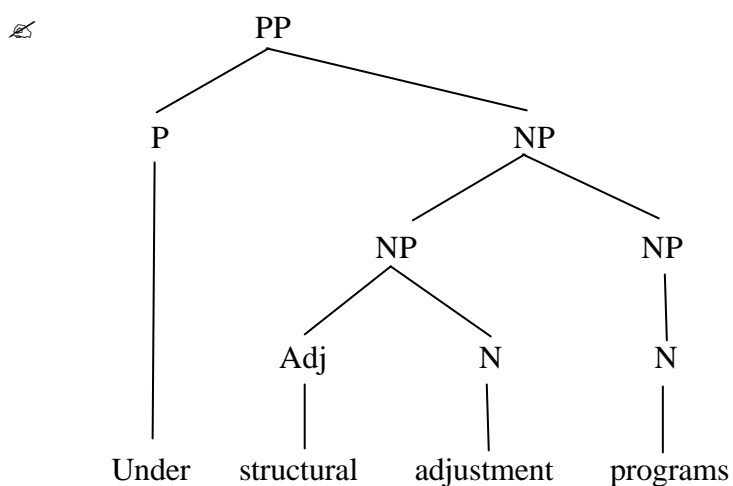


Of good moral attitudes and behaviour

The adjective, *good*, modifies noun head, *moral attitudes*. It means that it is rather a reasonable hope that the exploration of religion will increase the likelihood of good moral attitudes and behaviour.

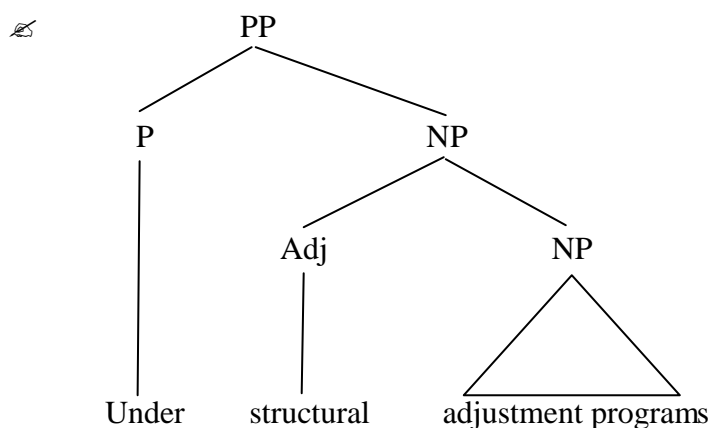
✍ Preposition + (Adjective + Noun + Noun)

- ? In the article no. 5, it is stated “In recent years, **under structural adjustment programs**, jointly imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, many Third World countries have been forced to hand over their public services to private companies, especially transnational companies, thereby disconnecting access of million people to basic services.” The ambiguous phrase is ‘under structural adjustment programs’.



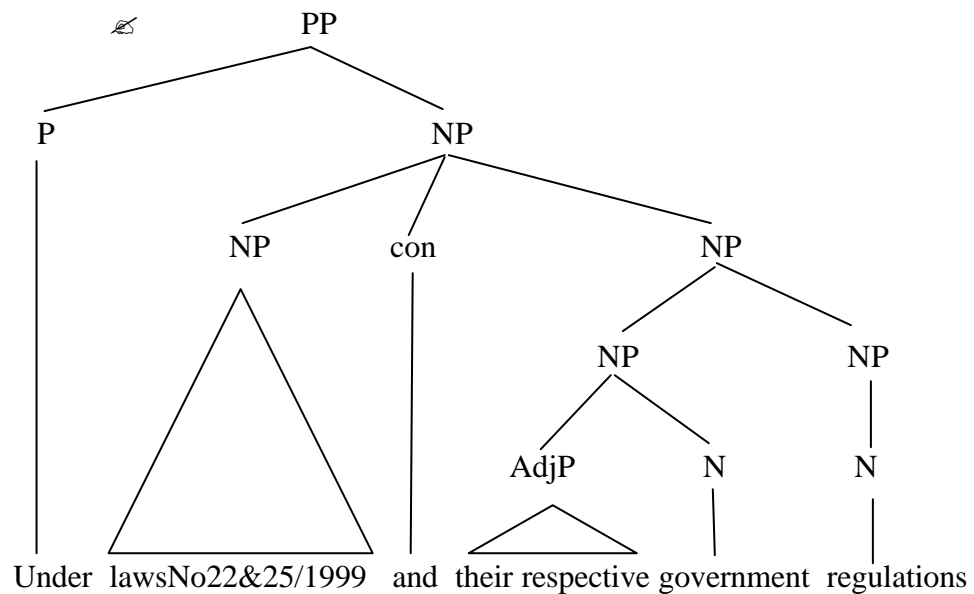
The adjective, *structural*, modifies the noun, *adjustment* and the noun phrase, *structural adjustment*, modifies the noun head, *programs*. It means that in recent years, under programs of structural adjustment, jointly imposed by the

International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, many Third World countries have been forced to hand over their public services to private companies, especially transnational companies, thereby disconnecting access of million people to basic services.

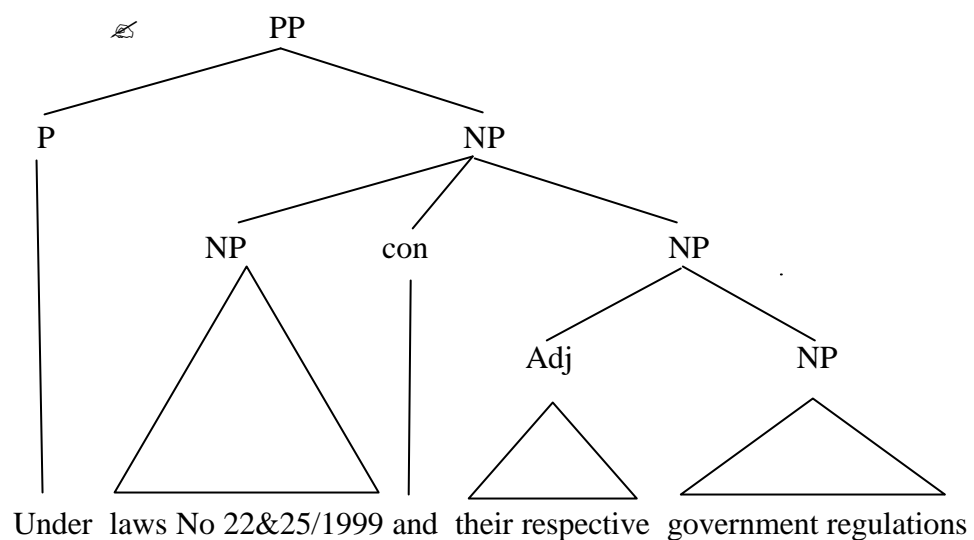


The adjective, *structural*, modifies the noun phrase, *adjustment programs* and the noun, *adjustment*, modifies the noun head, *programs*. It means that in recent years, under the adjustment programs in structural way, jointly imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, many Third World countries have been forced to hand over their public services to private companies, especially transnational companies, thereby disconnecting access of million people to basic services.

- ? In article no. 10, it is stated “Under laws No. 22 and 25/1999 and **their respective government regulations**, regional administrations have been more flexible to run programs according to their needs.” The ambiguous phrase is ‘their respective government regulations’.

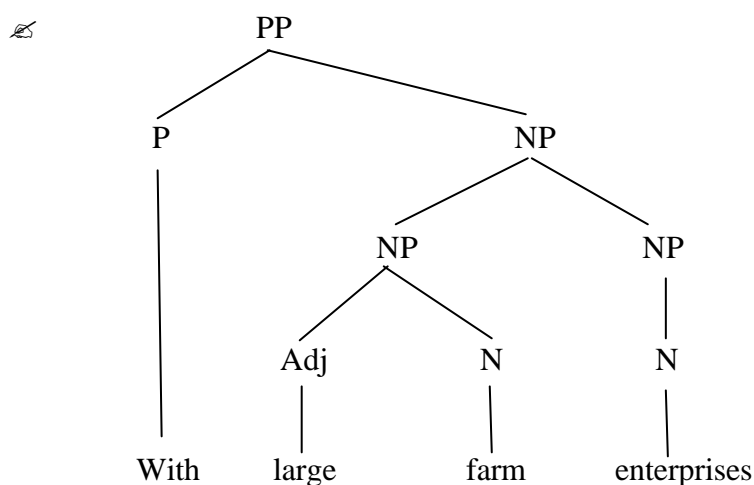


The adjective, *respective*, modifies the noun, *government* and the noun phrase, *respective government*, modifies the noun head, *regulations*. It means that under laws No. 22 and 25/1999 and the regulations that are made by their respective government, regional administrations have been more flexible to run programs according to their needs.

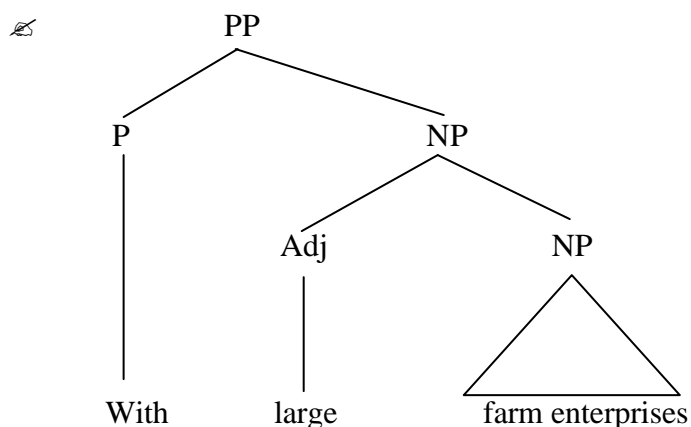


The adjective *respective* modifies the noun phrase, *government regulations* and the noun, *government*, modifies the noun head, *regulations*. It means that under laws No. 22 and 25/1999 and the respective regulations that are made by their government, regional administrations have been more flexible to run programs according to their needs.

- ? In the article no. 10, it is stated “The true meaning of the agribusiness system paradigm remains widely misperceived; it is confused **with large farm enterprises**” The ambiguous phrase is ‘with large farm enterprises’.



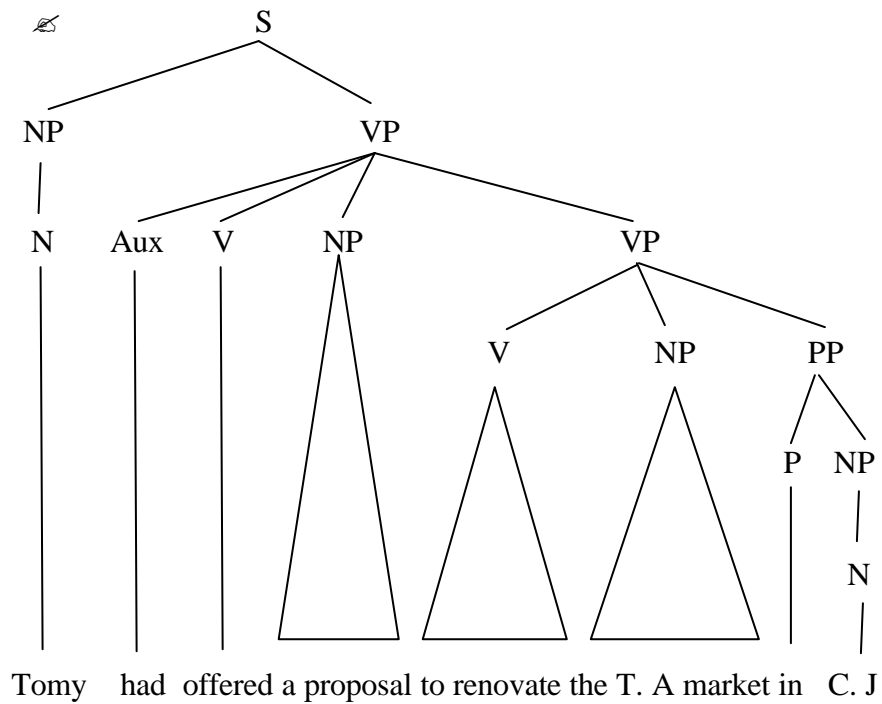
The adjective, *large*, modifies the noun, *farm* and the noun phrase, *large farm*, modifies the noun head, *enterprises*. It means that the true meaning of the agribusiness system paradigm remains widely misperceived; it is confused with enterprises of large farm.



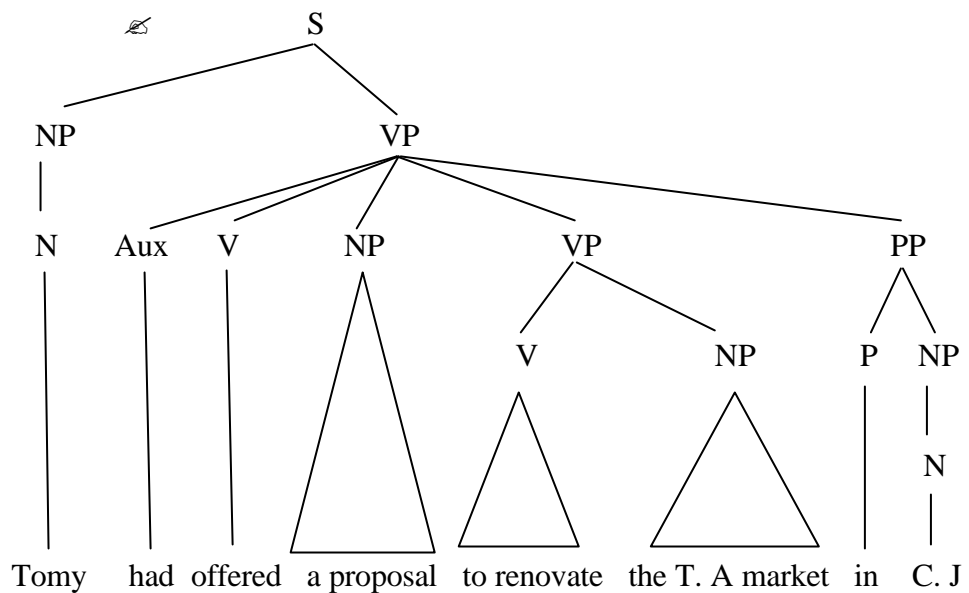
The adjective, *large*, modifies the noun phrase, *farm enterprises* and the noun, *farm*, modifies the noun head, *enterprises*. It means that the true meaning of the agribusiness system paradigm remains widely misperceived; it is confused with large enterprises of farm.

## 2.The second type of prepositional phrase

- ? In the article no. 3, it is stated “They were upset on the weekly’s report which quoted an anonymous source saying **Tomy had offered a proposal to renovate the Tanah Abang market in Central Jakarta** prior to the fire which destroyed it.” The ambiguous part is in Central Jakarta in the sentence ‘Tomy had offered a proposal to renovate the Tanah Abang market in Central Jakarta’.



The prepositional phrase, *in Central Jakarta*, is as a function of modifier of noun phrase, *the Tanah Abang market*. It means that Tomy had offered to renovate the Tanah Abang market which is in Central Jakarta.



The prepositional phrase, *in Central Jakarta*, is as a function of verb modifier, *had offered*. It means that Tomy had offered a proposal to renovate the Tanah Abang market while he was in central Jakarta.

## 4.2 The frequency of each type of structural ambiguity

### 4.2.1 Findings

Table 3: the frequency of each structural ambiguity

Types of Structural Ambiguity	Total	percentage
Noun phrase	12	42.86%
Verb phrase	--	--
Adjective phrase	--	--
Adverbial phrase	--	--
Prepositional phrase	16	57.14%

The writer just finds two types of structural ambiguity from five types (Noun phrase, Verb phrase, Adjective phrase, Adverb phrase, and Prepositional phrase) of structural ambiguity. They are Noun phrase and Prepositional phrase. In Noun phrase, the writer finds 12 ambiguous sentences. In Prepositional phrase, the writer finds 16 ambiguous sentences. From that total number, the writer finds 42.86 % ambiguous sentences in Noun phrase and 57.14 % in Prepositional phrase. Therefore, from this findings, the writer also finds the most predominantly types of structural ambiguity, the prepositional phrase 57.14 %.

Based on the writer's analysis, the writer divides the prepositional phrase, based on the effects to the meaning that the writer has already explained above. They are in the first type that this ambiguous part does not affect other's function

(1) and second type of prepositional phrase that the ambiguous part affects the meaning (2). In the first type, the writer finds 15 data while in the second type, the writer finds 1 data. From this finding, the writer concludes that the ambiguity in prepositional phrase is found that the ambiguous in prepositional phrase does not affect to the other functions in the sentence. The predominant ambiguity in the first type is divided into two forms,

1. **prep + Adjective + Noun + Noun**

For example: under structural adjustment programs

Prep    Adj            N            N

2. **prep + Adjective + Noun + con + Noun**

For example: among the otherwise polite street musicians and beggars

Prep                    AdjP                    N            con    N

In the form **prep + Adjective + Noun + Noun** the writer finds 10 data while in the form **prep + Adjective + Noun + con + Noun**, the writer finds 5 data. Then in noun phrase, the writer also divides into two,

1. **Adjective + Noun + Noun**

For example: an important history subject

Det        Adj        N        N

2. **Adjective + Noun + con + Noun.**

For example: an inefficient police and military

Det        Adj        N        con    N

In the form **Adjective + Noun + Noun**, the writer finds 11 data while in the form **Adjective + Noun + con + Noun**, the writer finds 1 data.

#### 4.2.2 Discussion

From the findings, the writer finds out that the ambiguity in articles of opinion in The Jakarta Post newspapers is in the types of noun phrase and prepositional phrase. However, in the articles of opinion in The Jakarta Post

newspaper, it is found that the most predominant ambiguous sentences are in prepositional phrase. The ambiguity in prepositional phrase is just in phrases not affecting the other's meaning in the sentence and it is in the form of **prep + Adjective + Noun + Noun**.

Moreover, the writer discusses the findings further to give possible suggestions for the structural ambiguity. In presenting the possible suggestions, the writer will divide into two, noun phrase ambiguity and prepositional phrase ambiguity.

The possible suggestion for noun phrase and prepositional phrase

### 1. Suggestion for Noun phrase ambiguity

No	NP ambiguity	Possible suggestion	Example
1.	Adj + N + N	Add a hyphen (-) to indicate modifier and modified	1. Small family-farms 2. small family - farms
2.	Adj + N + N	Construct the phrase using 'of'	1. The small farms of family 2. the farms of small family
3.	Adj + N + con + N	Add the adj word after before the second noun to indicate the adj modifies both nouns	1. The otherwise polite street musicians and the polite beggars

## 2. Suggestion for prepositional phrase

For PP that does not affect other's meaning, the solution for this type has the same solution with noun phrase ambiguity. However, for the second type of prepositional phrase that affects other's meaning cannot be solved.

As a conclusion, The Jakarta Post newspaper has good clarity in term of giving information by seeing the findings that each article mostly contains one or two ambiguous sentences only. Mostly it happens in the prepositional phrase in the form of prep + Adj + N + N.