

## CHAPTER 4

### ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the ambiguous sentences in *Hello English* magazine. The writer divides it into two, analysis and summary of findings.

#### 4.1. Analysis

The writer uses tree diagrams in explaining ambiguous sentences by applying the theory of transformational grammar. The writer is able to find the deep structures of each ambiguous sentence. The writer divides the ambiguous sentences into two, structurally ambiguous sentences and lexically ambiguous sentences.

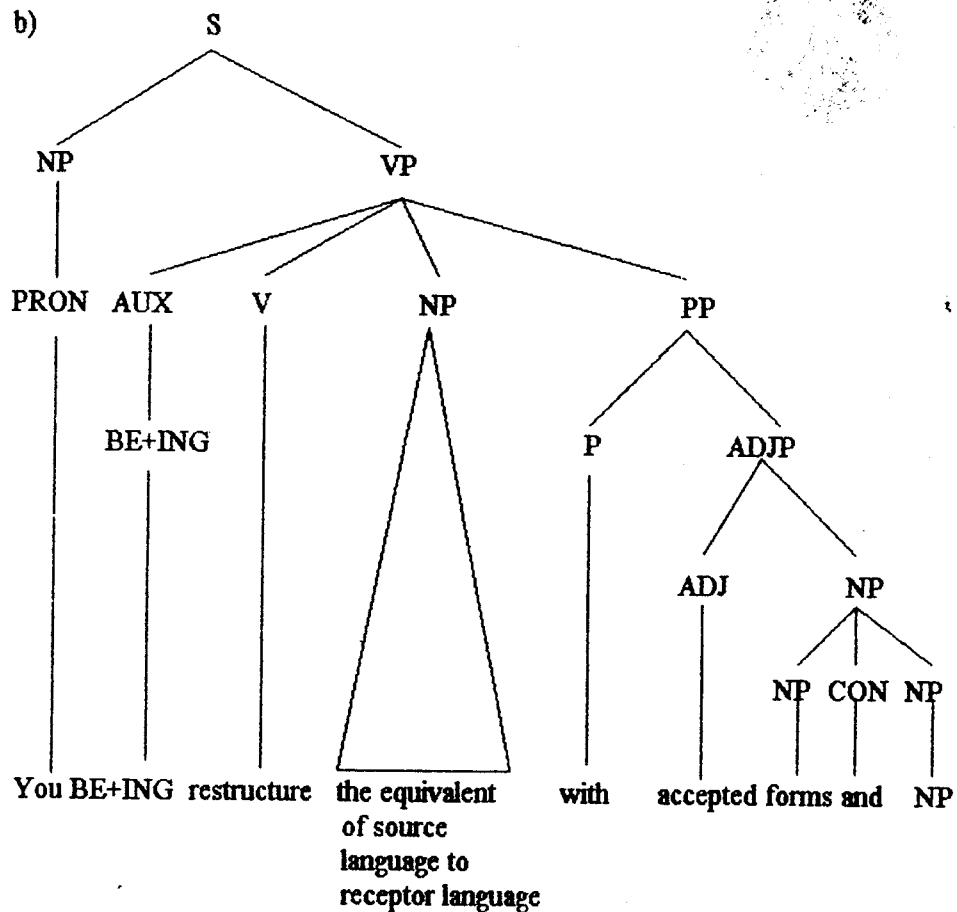
##### 4.1.1. STRUCTURALLY AMBIGUOUS SENTENCES

From the ten articles that the writer takes in *Hello English* magazine, she finds sixteen structurally ambiguous sentences. The writer divides the structurally ambiguous sentences into ten types of ambiguity. The ten types of structural ambiguities are an adjective as a noun modifier, an adverb as a noun modifier, an -ing verb as a noun modifier, a prepositional phrase as a noun

#### 4.1.1.1.Adjective as Noun Modifier

“Third, restructuring the equivalent meaning of source language to receptor language with *accepted forms and sentence patterns*”. This sentence has subject deletion in which the subject is deleted. In order to make it easier to generate, the writer adds a subject in the sentence. Since this sentence is in the form of imperative so the proper noun for the subject is the pronoun, *you*. The sentence is changed into “You are restructuring the equivalent meaning of source language to receptor language with accepted form and sentence patterns”. This sentence has two interpretations.



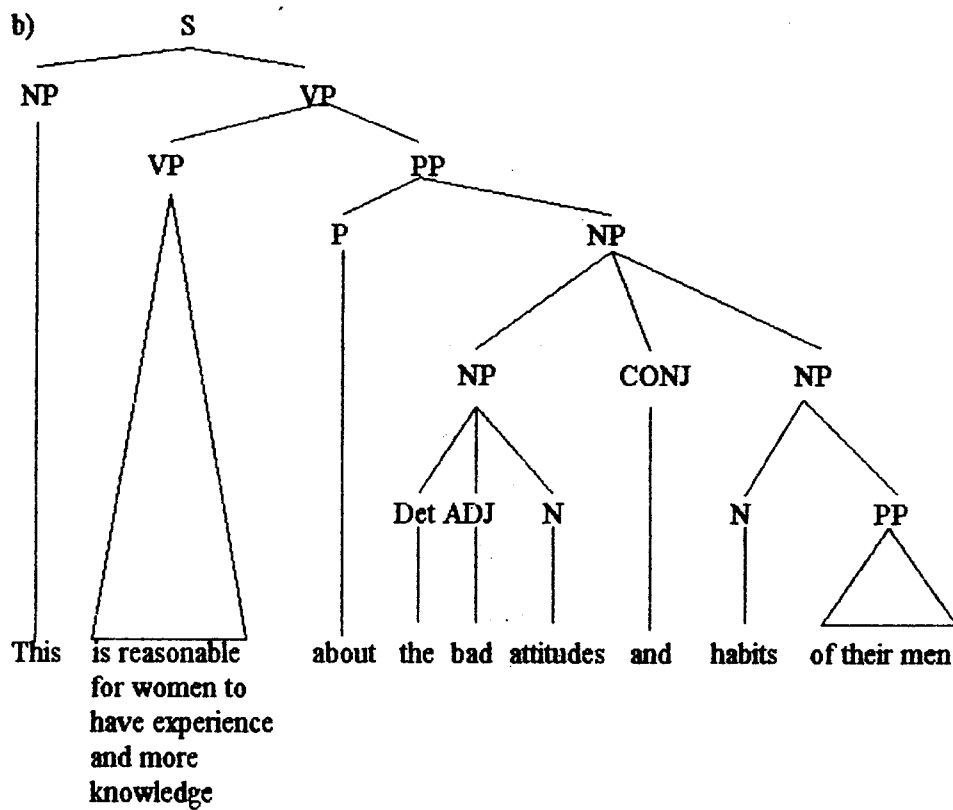
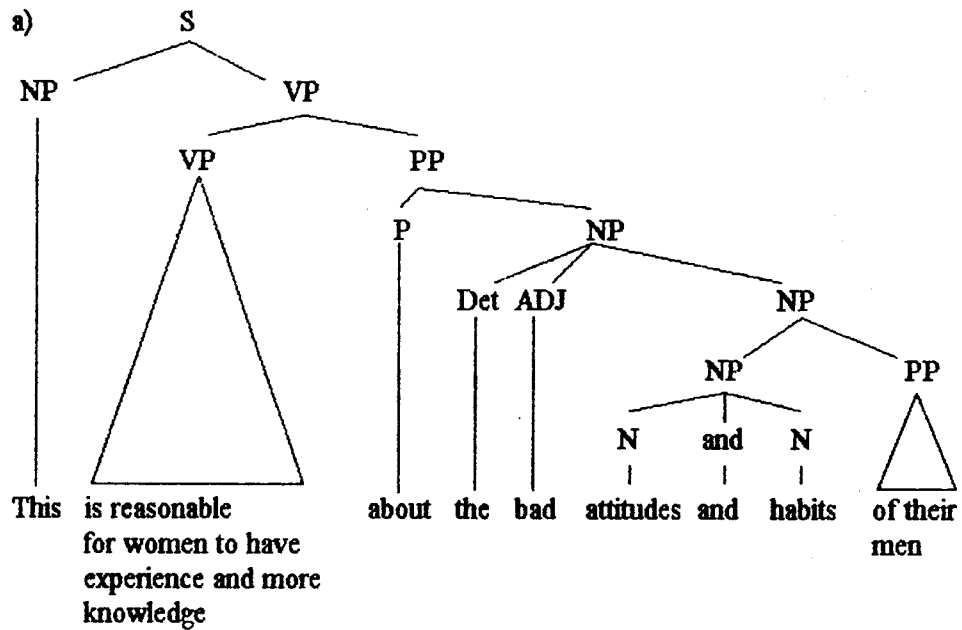


From the sentence above, the constituent noun phrase constructs the ambiguity. For sentence *a*, the adjective, *accepted*, modifies the noun, *forms*, for the sentence *b*, the adjective, *accepted*, modifies the noun phrase, *forms and sentence patterns*. Thus, the sentence *a* means that in restructuring the equivalent meaning of source language to receptor language is by accepted forms and sentence patterns. While, the meaning of sentence *b* is that the way to restructure the equivalent meaning of source language to receptor language is by both accepted forms and accepted sentence patterns.

From the content of the article entitled 'How to be A Good Translator', the sentence refers to structure *b* in which the adjective, *accepted*, modifies the noun, *forms and sentence patterns*.

#### 4.1.1.1.2. Second Data

"This is reasonable for women to have experience and more knowledge about the *bad attitudes and habits* of their men" has two deep structures.

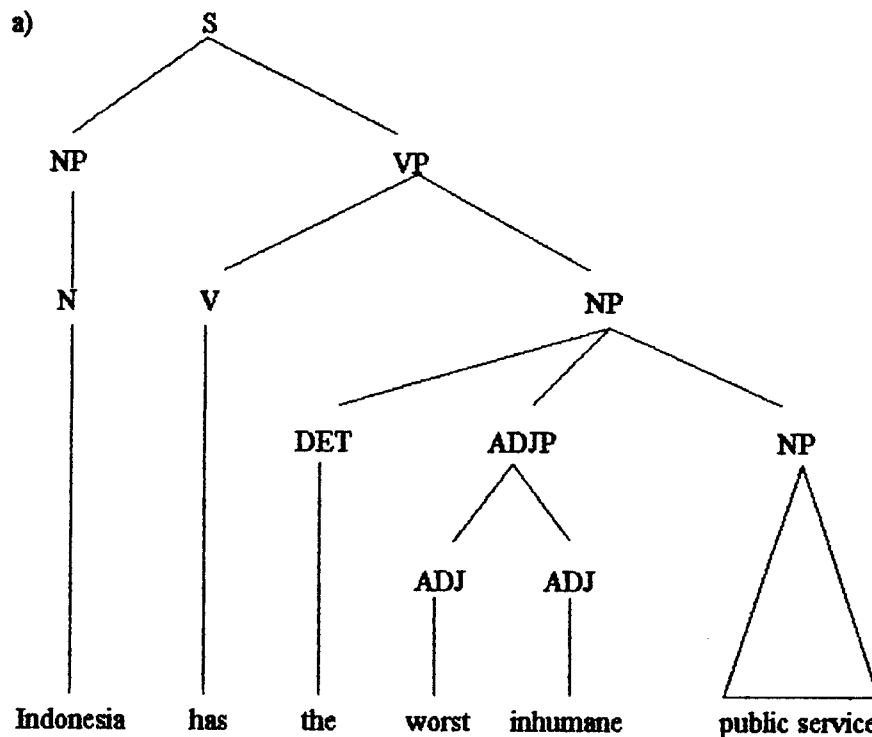


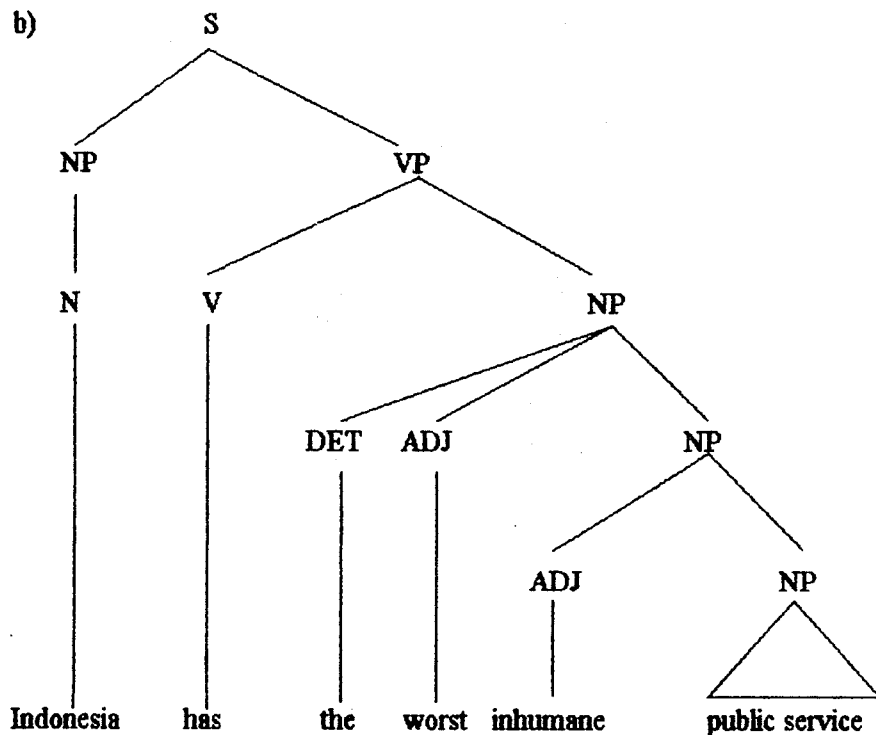
From the sentence above, the constituent noun phrase constructs the ambiguity. For sentence *a*, the adjective, *bad*, modifies the nouns, *attitudes* and *habits*, for sentence *b*, the adjective, *bad*, only modifies the noun, *attitudes*. The sentence *a* means that this is reasonable for women to have experience and more knowledge about the bad attitudes and bad habits of their men. Whereas the sentence *b* means this is reasonable for women to have experience and more knowledge about the bad attitudes and the habits of their men.

From the content of the article entitled 'Eleven Positive Attitudes of Men to be Considered', the sentence refers to structure *a* in which the adjective, *bad*, modifies the nouns, *attitudes* and *habits*.

#### 4.1.1.1.3. Third Data

"Indonesia has the worst inhumane public service" has two interpretations.



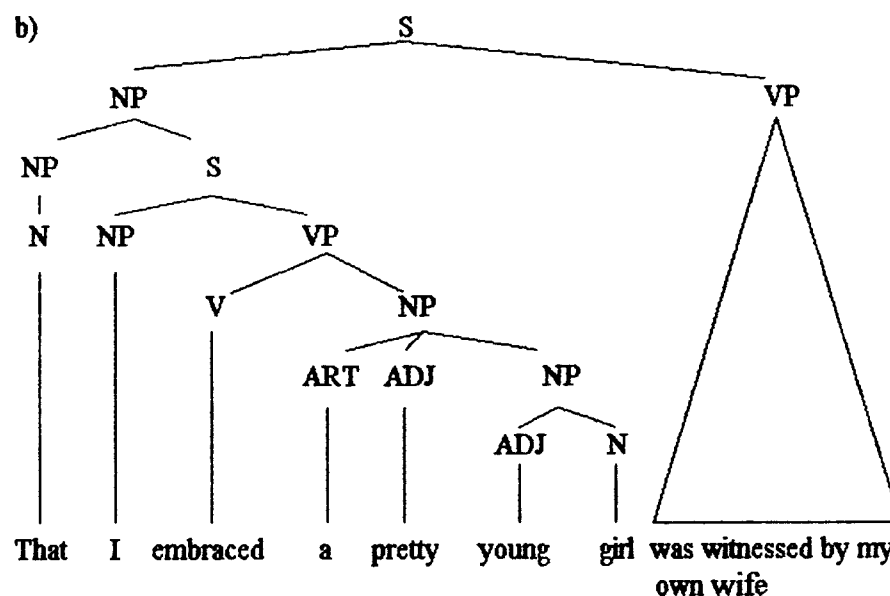
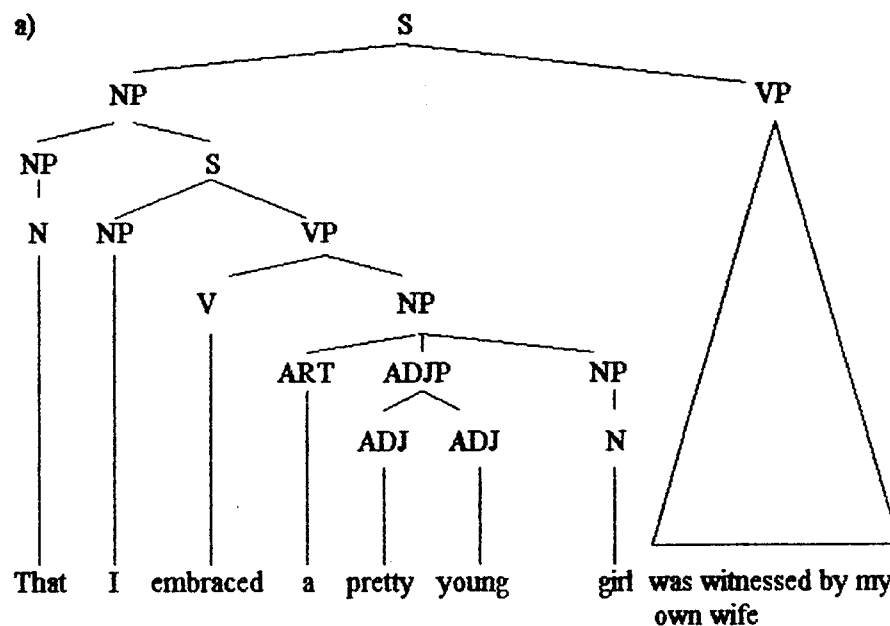


From the sentence above the superlative adjective construct the ambiguity. In sentence *a*, the superlative adjective phrase, *worst inhumane*, modifies the noun phrase, *public service*. While the superlative adjective, *worst*, itself modifies another adjective, *inhumane*. In sentence *b*, the superlative adjective, *worst*, modifies the noun phrase, *inhumane public service*. Then the adjective, *inhumane*, modifies the noun phrase, *public service*. The meaning of sentence *a* is that what is worst inhumane is public service. Whereas sentence *b* means what is worst is public service, which is inhumane.

From the content of the article entitled 'Indonesia 's Public Service the Worst: Official', it refers to structure *b* in which the superlative adjective, *worst*, modifies the noun phrase, *inhumane public service*.

#### 4.1.1.1.4.Fourth Data

"I embraced a *pretty young girl*... witnessed by my own wife" has two interpretations.



From the sentence above, the constituent noun phrase constructs the ambiguity. In sentence *a*, the noun phrase, *pretty young girl*, in which the adjective phrase, *pretty young*, modifies the noun, *girl*. In sentence *b*, the noun phrase, *pretty young girl*, in which the adjective, *pretty*, as a modifier of the noun phrase,

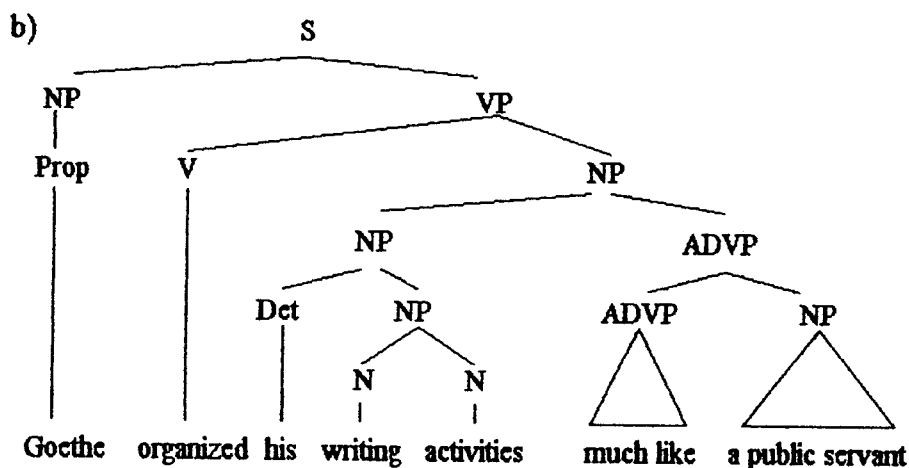
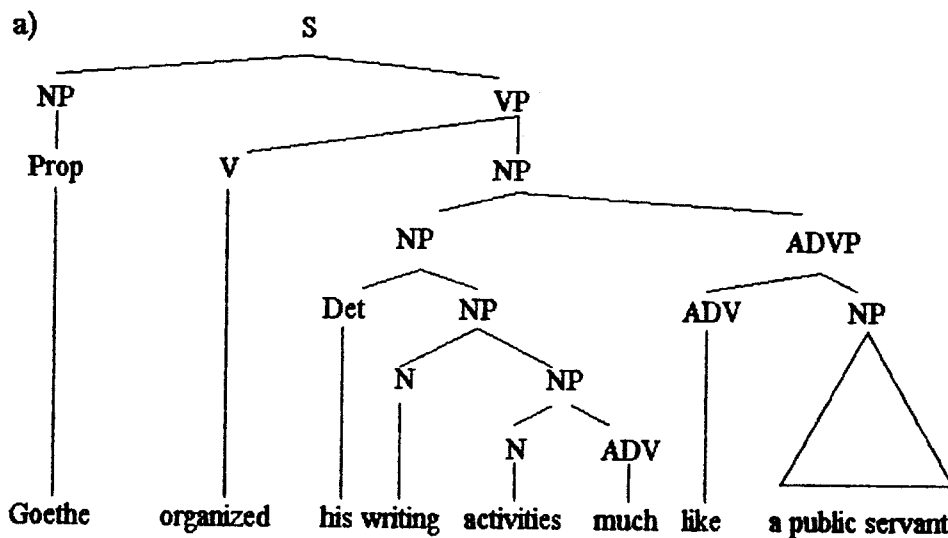
*young girl*. Thus sentence *a* means that the girl is pretty young. While the meaning of sentence *b* is that the one who is pretty is the young girl.

From the content of the article entitled 'Having (Light) Affairs with Other Women', the sentence refers to structure *b* in which the adjective, *pretty*, modifies the noun phrase, *young girl*.

#### 4.1.1.2. Adverb as Noun Modifier

##### 4.1.1.2.1. First Data

"Goethe organized his writing activities *much like* a public servant" has two deep structures.





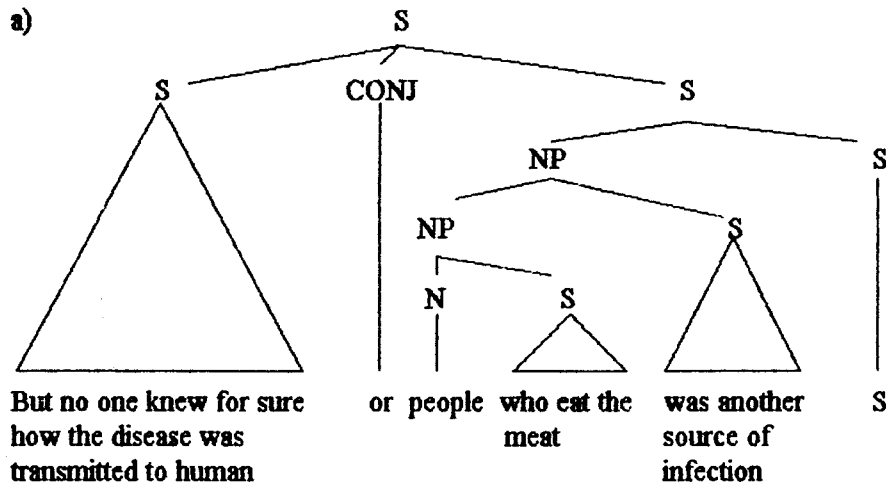
From the sentence above, the adverb phrase constructs the ambiguity. In sentence *a*, the adverb, *much*, modifies the nominal constituent, *his writing activities*. In *b*, the adverbial phrase, *much like a public servant*, modifies the nominal constituent, *his writing activities*. Thus, structure *a* means that Goethe organized his writing activities in which the activities are so many,<sup>3</sup> whereas, the meaning of structure *b* is that Goethe organized his writing activities, which is similar to a public servant.

From the content of the article entitled ‘Giant of German Literature’, the sentence refers to structure *b* in which the adverb phrase, *much like*, modifies the noun phrase, *a public service*.

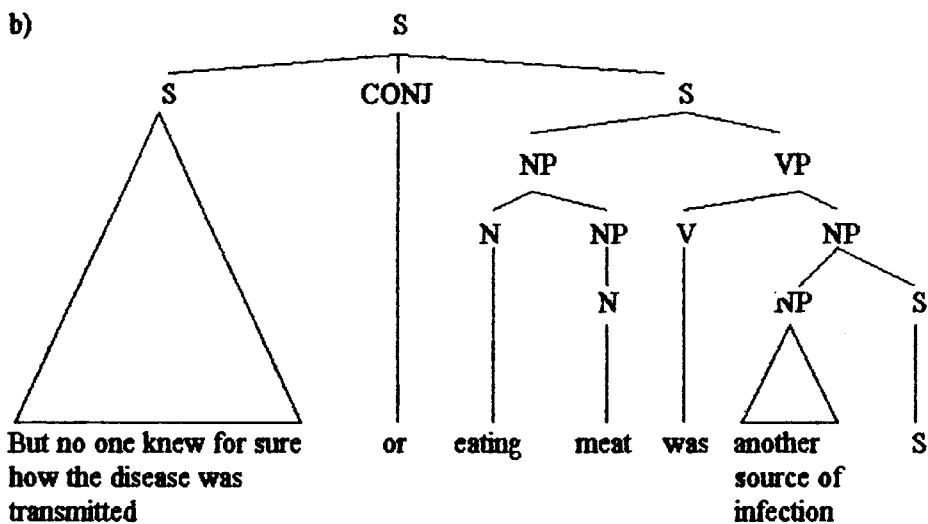
#### **4.1.1.3. Ing Verb as Noun Modifier**

##### **4.1.1.3.1. First Data**

”But no one knew for sure how the disease was transmitted to human, or that *eating meat* was another source of infection, which, expert says, is an easier form of transmission” has two interpretations. The sentence is changed into “But no one knew for sure how the disease was transmitted to human or people who eat the meat was another source of infection, which, expert says, is an easier form of transmission”. The sentence which has been changed is shown in structure *a*. However, there is no changing in structure *b*. The structure *b* is still the same as the original data has which is “But no one knew for sure how the disease was transmitted to human, or that eating meat was another source of infection, which, expert says, is an easier form of transmission.”



S = which, experts say, is an easier form of transmission



S = which, experts say, is an easier form of transmission

From the sentence above, the constituent noun phrase constructs the ambiguity. For sentence *a*, the clause, *who eat the meat*, modifies the noun, *people*. It means that the noun, *meat*, functions as the complement of the verb *ing*. For sentence *b*, the -ing verb, *eating*, modifies the noun, *meat*. In sentence *b*, the -ing verb, *eating*, is as modifier of the noun, *meat*. Thus, sentence *a* means but no one knew for sure how the disease was transmitted to human, or people who eat the meat was another source of infection, which, experts say, is an easier form of transmission. While sentence *b* means that meat in which

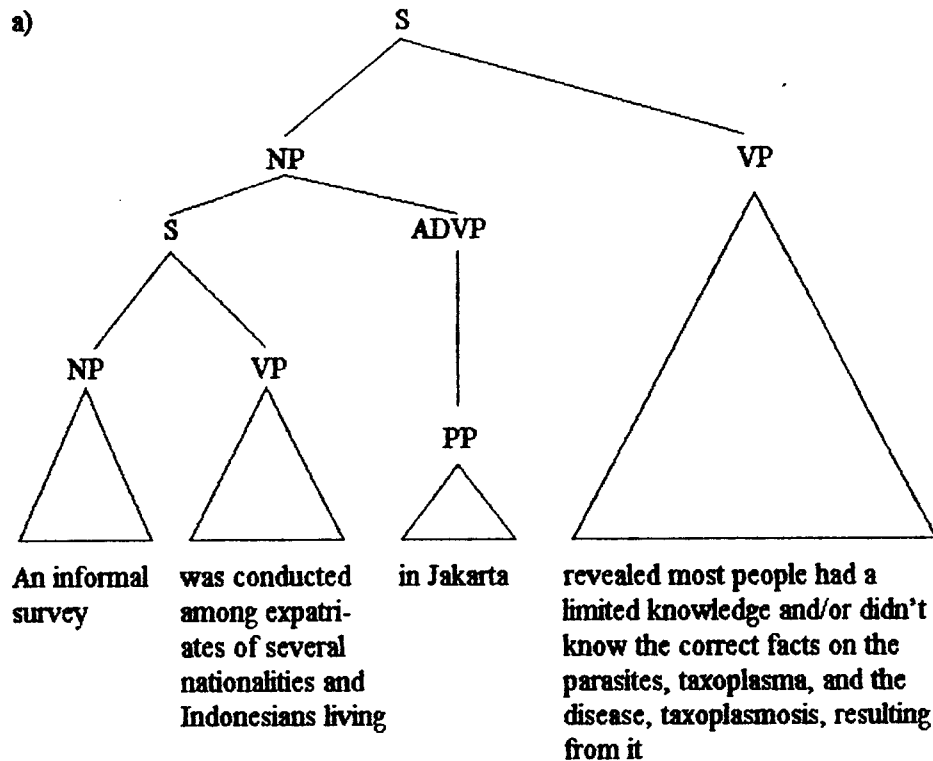
it is for eating was another source of infection. As experts say that eating meat is easier form of transmission.

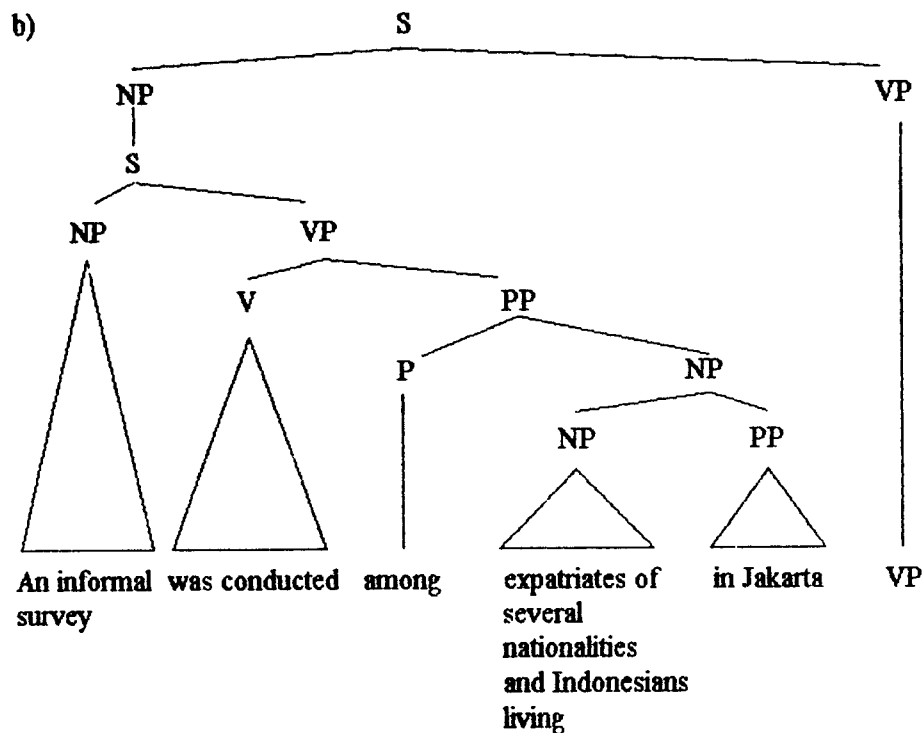
From the content of the article entitled 'Cats: No Danger to Women', the sentence refers to structure *b* in which the ing verb, *eating*, modifies the noun, *meat*. It means that the meat for eating.

#### 4.1.1.4. Prepositional Phrase as Noun Modifier.

##### 4.1.1.4.1. First Data

"An informal survey conducted among expatriates of several nationalities and Indonesians living in Jakarta revealed most people had a limited knowledge and/or did not know the correct facts on the parasite, taxoplasma, and the disease, taxoplasmosis, resulting from it" has two deep structures.





VP = revealed most people had a limited knowledge and/or did not know the correct facts on the parasites, toxoplasma, and the disease, toxoplasmosis, resulting from it

From the sentence above, the prepositional phrase constructs ambiguity. In sentence *a*, the prepositional phrase, *in Jakarta*, functions as the adverbial of place of the sentence. It explains where the action takes place, that is, where the informal survey was conducted. The meaning of sentence *a* is an informal survey among expatriates of several nationalities and Indonesians living was conducted in Jakarta. In sentence *b*, the prepositional phrase, *in Jakarta*, functions as the modifier of the noun phrase, *expatriates and Indonesians living*. It explains that the survey was conducted among expatriates and Indonesians who live in Jakarta.

From the content of the article entitled 'Cats: No Danger to Women', the sentence refers to structure *a* in which the prepositional phrase, *in Jakarta*, is

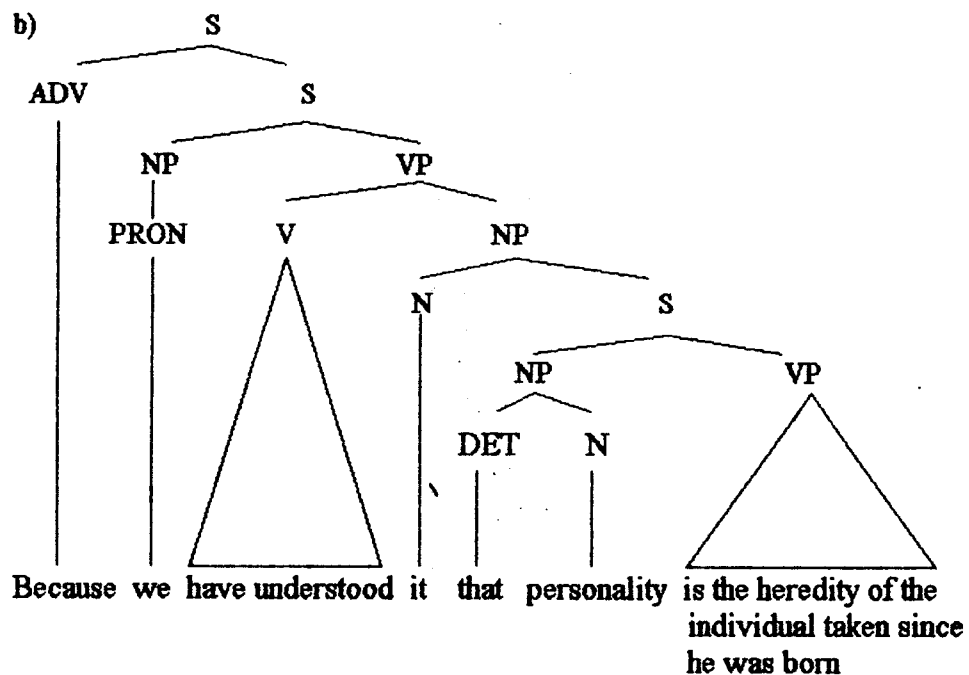
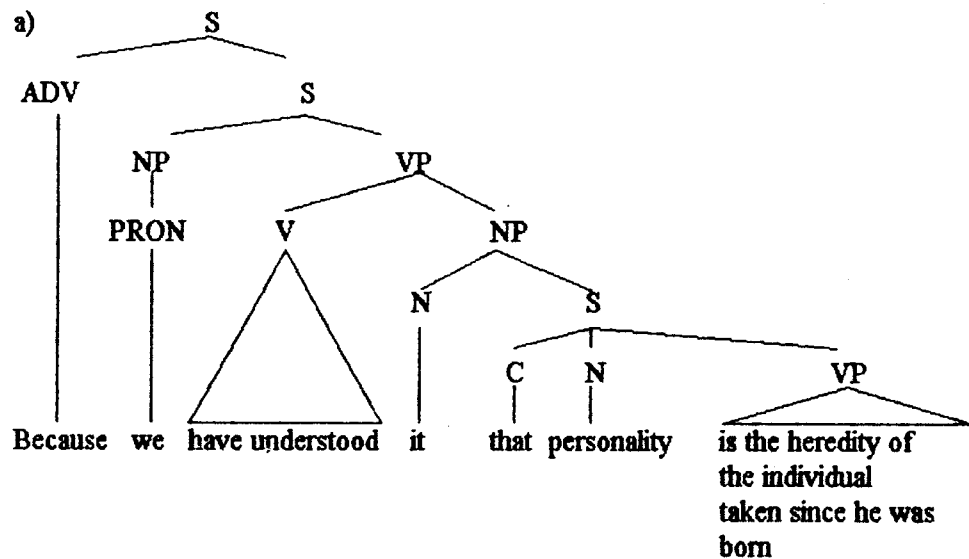
as the adverbial of the sentence. It means that the survey is conducted in Jakarta.



#### 4.1.1.5. Clause as Noun Modifier

##### 4.1.1.5.1. First Data

"Because we have understood *that personality is the heredity of an individual taken since he was born*" has two interpretations.

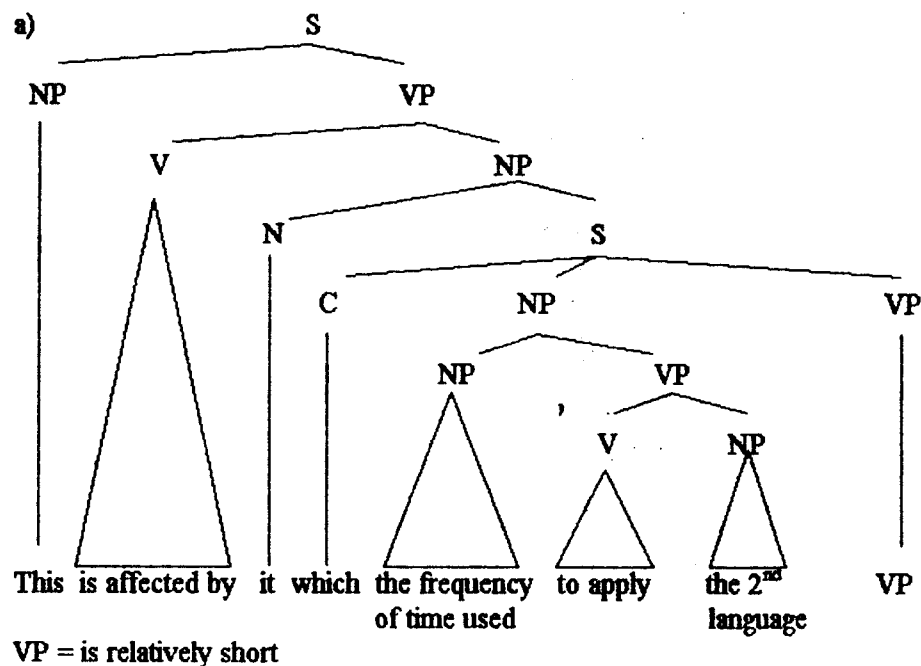


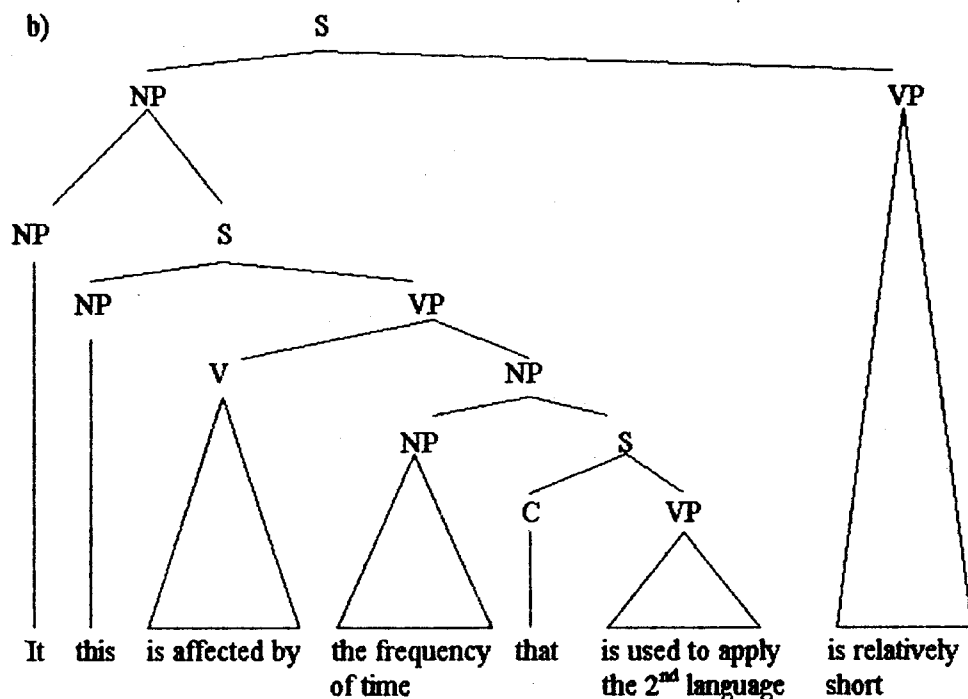
From the sentence above, the constituent noun phrase constructs the ambiguity. In *a*, the sentence, *personality is the heredity of the individual taken since he was born*, functions as a clause to modify the pronoun, *it*. It can be said that because we have understood it. *It* represents personality, which is the heredity of the individual taken since he was born. While, in sentence *b*, the noun phrase, *that personality*, explains the pronoun, *it*. Sentence *b* means because we have understood the personality that has been mentioned above.

From the content of the article entitled 'Learning and Language Acquisition', this sentence refers to structure *b* in which the noun, *that*, as determiner. The noun, *that*, modifies the noun, *personality*. *That personality* means the personality that has been mentioned before.

#### 4.1.1.5.2. Second Data

"This is affected by the frequency of *time used* to apply the second language is relatively short" has two deep structures.





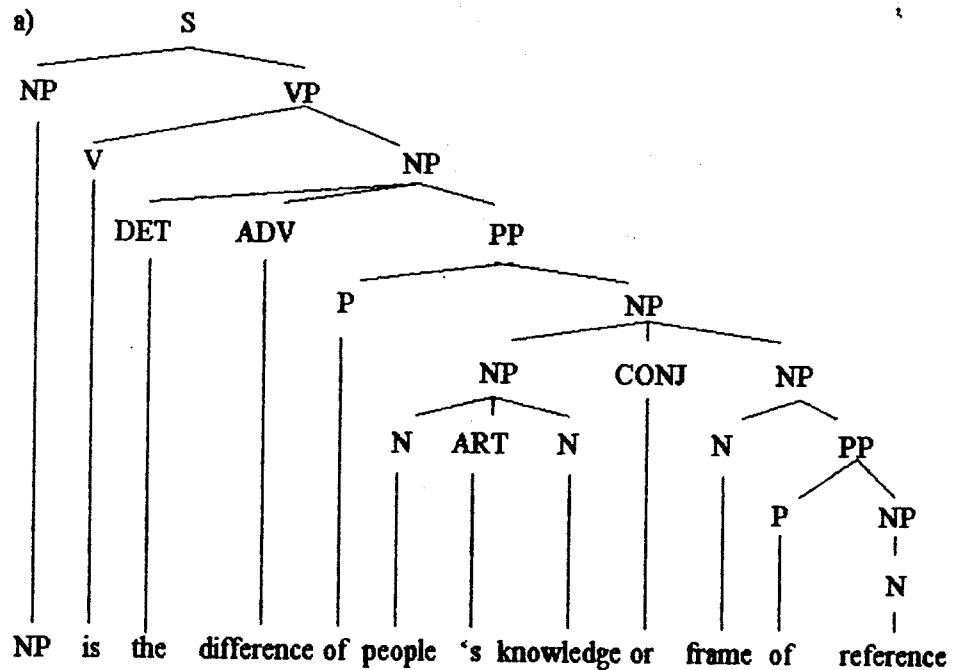
From the sentence above, the constituent noun phrase, *the frequency of time used*, constructs the ambiguity. In *a*, the clause, *which the frequency of time used to apply the second language*, modifies the pronoun, *it*. Sentence *a* means that this is affected by the frequency of time used. The frequency of time used to apply the second language is relatively short. Whereas the sentence *b*, the clause, *is used to apply the second language*, modifies the nominal constituent, *the frequency of time*. This structure means that the frequency of time that is used to apply the second language is relatively short.

From the content of the article entitled 'Learning and Language Acquisition', the sentence "This is affected by the frequency of time used to apply the second language is relatively short" refers to structure *b* in which the clause, *that is used to apply second language*, modifies the noun phrase, *the frequency of time*. It means that what is relatively short is the frequency of time that is used to apply second language.

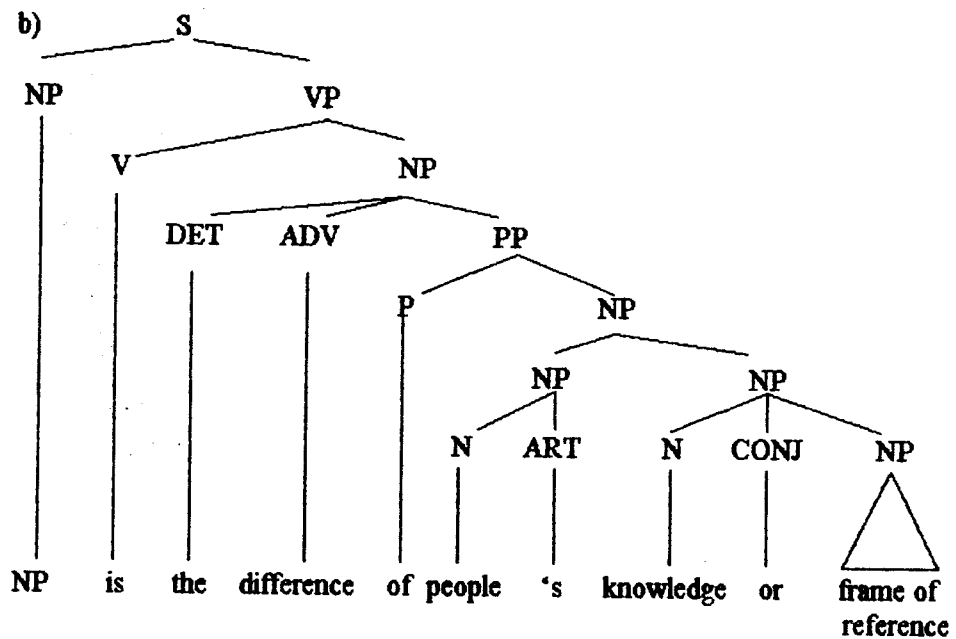
#### 4.1.1.6. Possessive Noun as Noun Modifier

##### 4.1.1.6.1. First Data

"The difficulties we always face in communication is the difference of people's knowledge or frame of reference" has two interpretations.



NP = the difficulties we always face in communication



NP = the difficulties we always face in communication

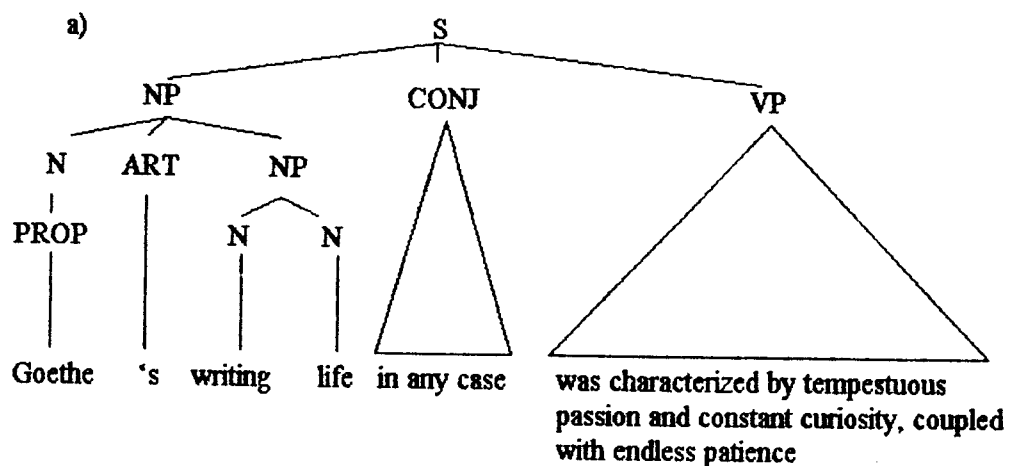


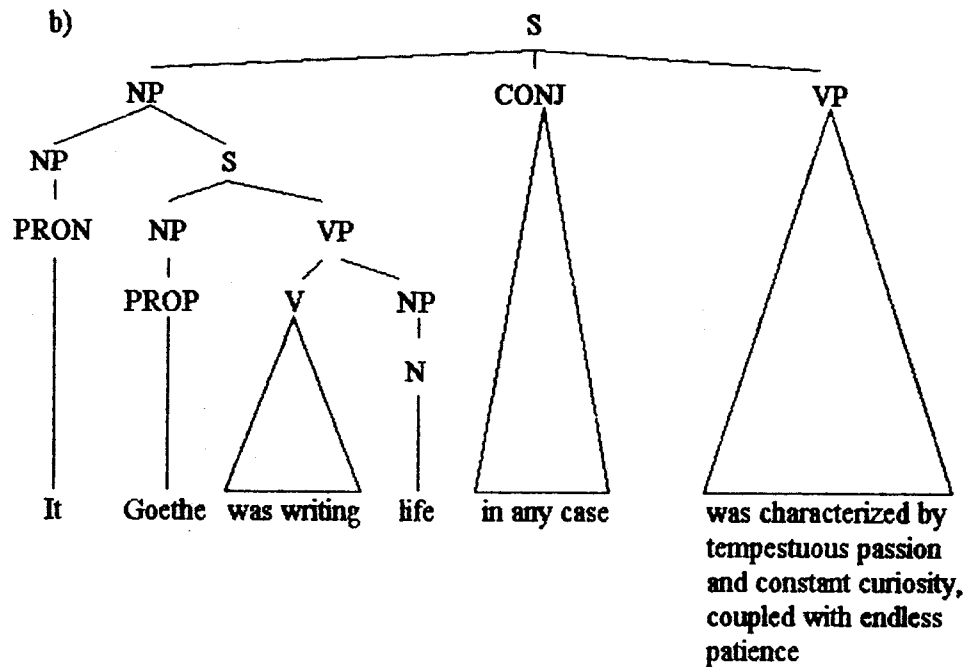
From the sentence above, the constituent noun phrase, *people's knowledge or frame of reference*, constructs the ambiguity. In *a*, the noun in possessive, *people's*, modifies only the noun, *knowledge*. The meaning of sentence *a* is that the difficulties we always face in communication is the difference of the people's knowledge and the frame of reference. While in sentence *b*, the noun in possessive, *people's*, modifies the noun phrase, *knowledge or frame of reference*. This sentence means the difficulties we always face in communication is the difference of people's knowledge or people's frame of reference.

According to the content of the article entitled 'The Art of Communication', the sentence "The difficulties we always face in communication is the difference of people's knowledge or frame of reference" refers to structure *b* in which the possessive in noun, *people's*, modifies, the nouns, *knowledge* and *frame of reference*.

#### 4.1.1.6.2. Second Data

"Goethe's writing life, in any case, was characterized by tempestuous passion and constant curiosity, coupled with endless patience" has two interpretations.





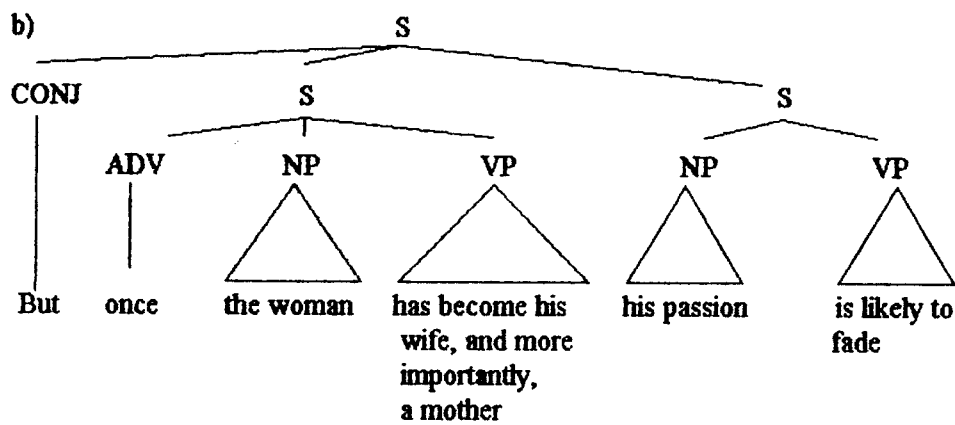
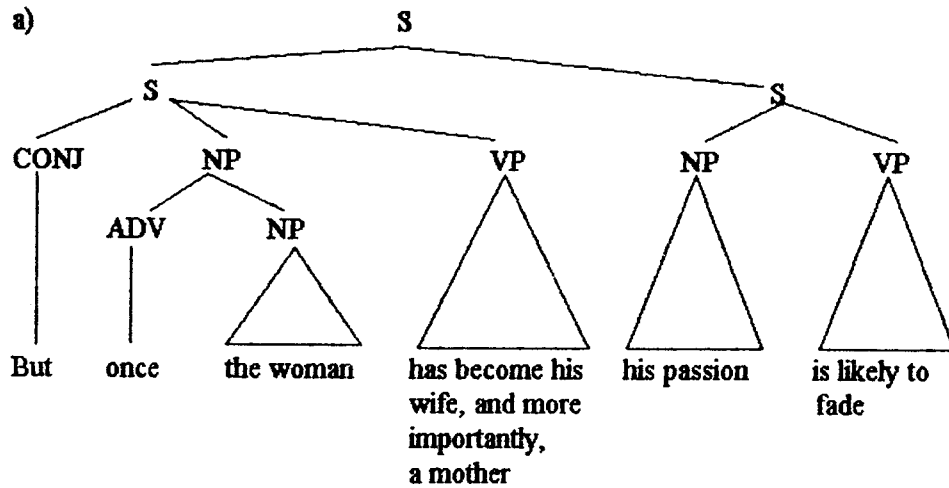
From the sentence above, the constituent noun constructs the ambiguity. For sentence *a*, the possessive noun, *Goethe's*, modifies the noun phrase, *writing life*. The sentence *a* means the writing belongs to Goethe. Whereas, for sentence *b*, the possessive, 's, functions as be, *was*. The be modifies the verb, *write*, and it explains about the process that is the process of writing. So this sentence means Goethe was writing life.

From the content of the article 'Giant of German Literature', the sentence refers to structure *a* in which the possessive noun, *Goethe's*, modifies the noun phrase, *writing life*. It means that the writing about life belongs to Goethe.

#### 4.1.1.7. Conjunction as Sentence Modifier

##### 4.1.1.7.1. First Data

"But once the woman has become his wife and, more importantly, a mother his passion is likely to fade."

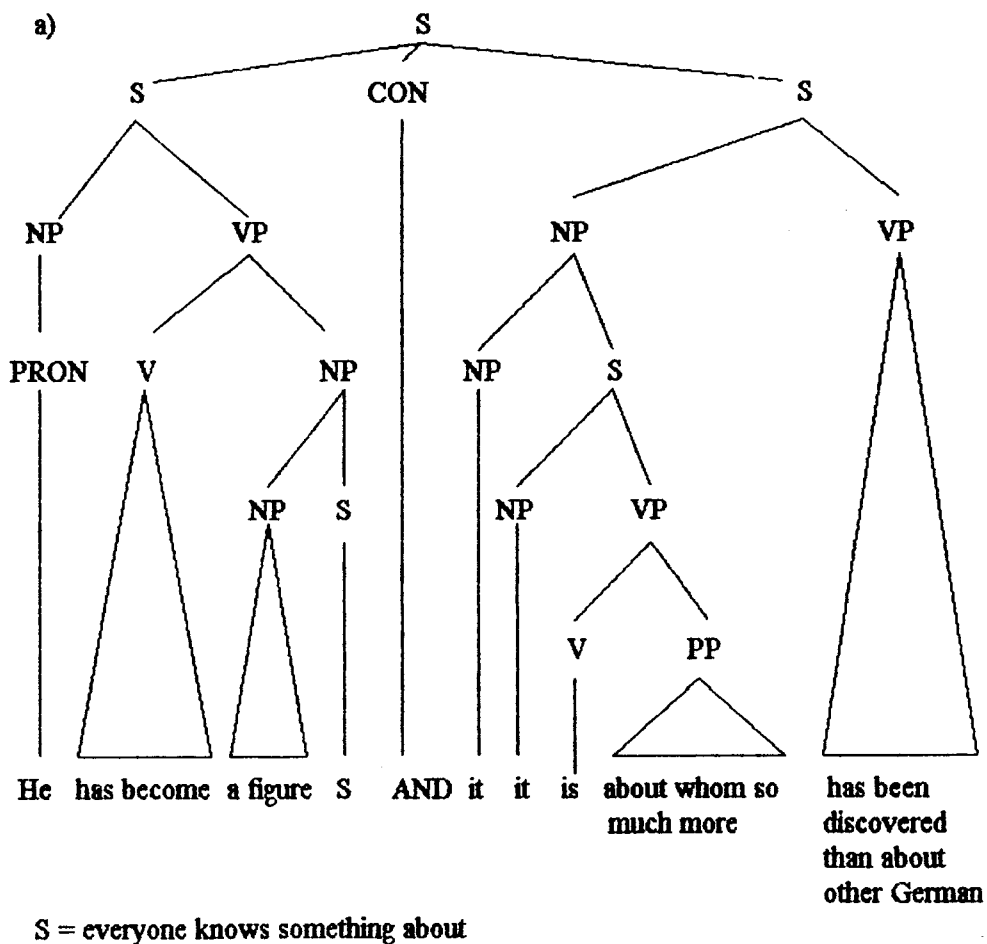


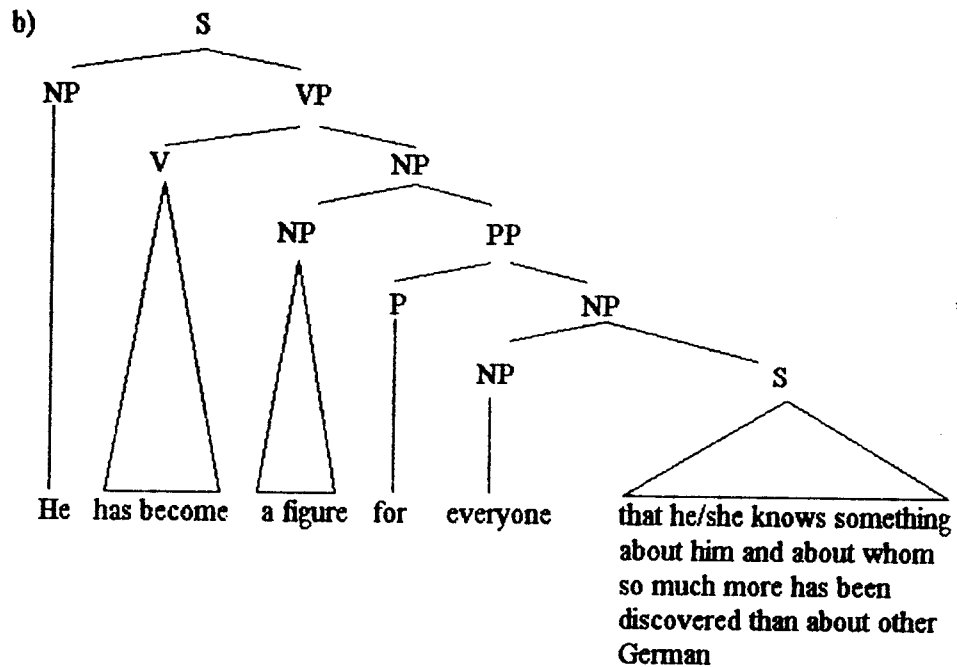
From the sentence above, the conjunction, *but*, constructs the ambiguity. For sentence *a*, the conjunction, *but*, modifies only one sentence which is *once the woman has become his wife and, more importantly a mother*. While the adverb, *once*, modifies the noun phrase, *the woman who has become his wife and a mother*. It means that whenever the woman has become his wife and a mother, his passion is likely to fade. While for sentence *b*, the conjunction, *but*, modifies both sentences which are *the woman has become his wife and a mother* and *his passion is likely to fade*. This structure means that however, the woman once has become his wife and a mother, his passion is likely to fade.

From the content of the article entitled 'What Men Really Want from Sex', the sentence refers to structure *a* in which the conjunction, *but*, only modifies one sentence, *once the woman has become his wife, more importantly, a mother*.

#### 4.1.1.7.2. Second Data

"In return, he has become a figure everyone knows something about, *and* about whom so much more has been discovered than about other German" has more than one deep structure. For structure *b*, the sentence is changed in order to make it easier to analyze. It becomes "he has become a figure for everyone that he/she knows something about him and about whom so much more has been discovered than about other German."





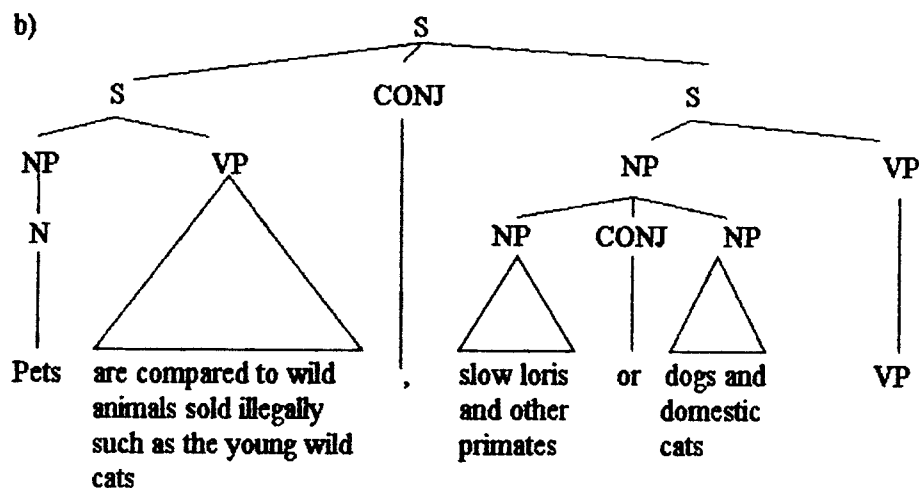
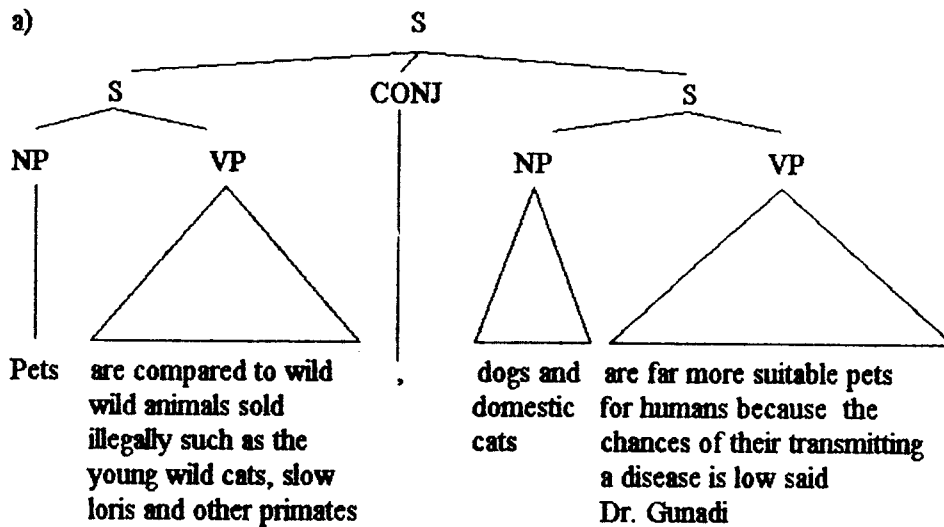
From the sentence above, the conjunction, *and*, constructs the ambiguity. For sentence *a*, there are two sentences. First is *he has become a figure everyone knows about*. Second is *that about whom so much more has been discovered than about other German*. The sentence, *everyone knows something about*, modifies the noun phrase, *a figure*. And the prepositional phrase, *about whom so much more*, represents the noun, *it*. The structure of this sentence means that he has become a figure that everyone knows something about him and about whom so much more has been discovered than about other German. While in sentence *b*, the prepositional phrase, *for everyone*, modifies the nominal constituent, *a figure*. Then the sentence, *that he/she knows something about him and about whom much more has been discovered than about other German*, modifies the noun, *everyone*. This sentence means that Goethe has become a figure for everyone that everyone knows something about him and about whom so much more. Goethe became a figure for everyone has been discovered than about other German.

From the content of the article entitled 'Giant of German Literature', the sentence refers to structure a in which the conjunction, and, modifies both of sentences.

#### 4.1.1.8. Series of Words as Sentence Modifier

##### 4.1.1.8.1. First Data

"Pets are compared to wild animals sold illegally, such as *the young wild cat, slow loris and other primates*, dogs and domestic cats are far more suitable pets for humans because the chances of transmitting a disease is low Dr. Gunadi said"





VP = are far more suitable pets for humans because the chances of transmitting a disease is low Dr. Gunadi said

From the sentence above, the constituent noun phrase constructs the ambiguity. In *a*, the verb phrase, *are far more suitable pets for human*, only modifies the noun phrase, *dogs and domestic cats*. The meaning of this sentence is compared to wild animal sold illegally, such as the young wild cat, slow loris and other primates; dogs and domestic cats are far more suitable pets for human. While in sentence *b*, the verb phrase, *are far more suitable pets for human*, modifies both the noun phrases, *slow loris and other primates* and *dogs and domestic cats*. It means compared to wild animals sold illegally, such as the young wild cat; slow loris and other primates, dogs, and domestic cats are far more suitable pets for human.

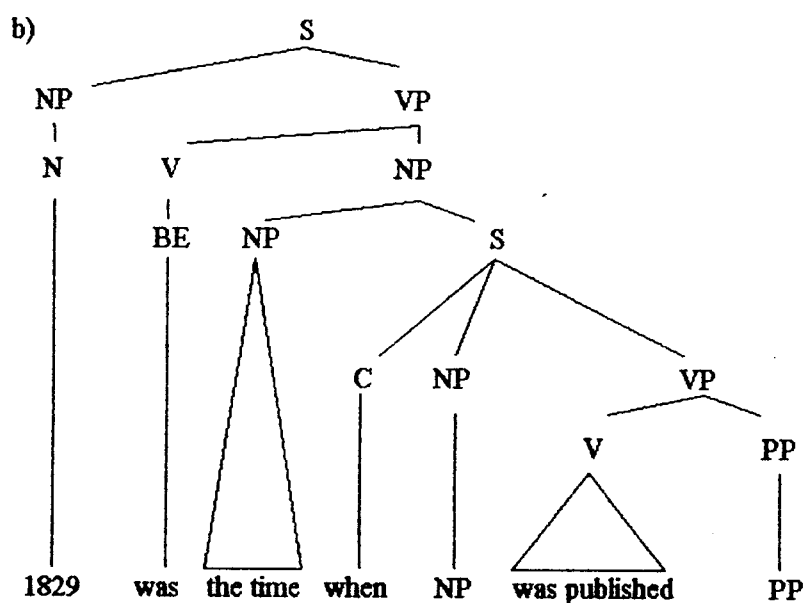
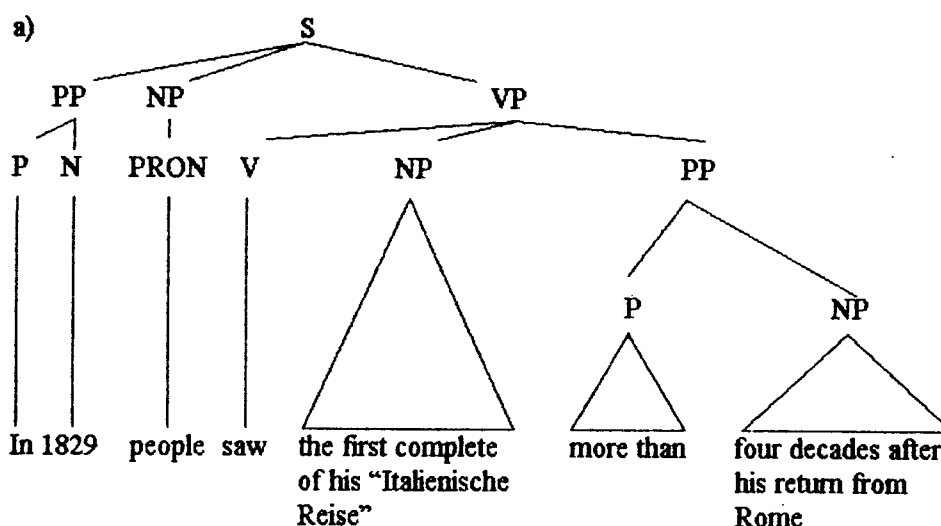
From the content of the article entitled 'Cats: No Danger to Women', the sentence refers to structure *a* in which the noun phrase, *dogs and domestic cats*, functions as the subject of the sentence, *are far more suitable pets for human because the chances of transmitting a disease is low Dr. Gunadi said*.

#### 4.1.1.9.Noun as Adverb of Time

##### 4.1.1.9.1.First Data

"1829 saw the first complete edition of his 'Italiensiche Reise', more than four decades after his return from Rome" has two interpretations. In order to make it easier in analyzing the data, there are two deep structures for this sentence. First is "In 1829 people saw the first complete of his 'Italienische Reise' more than four decades after his return from Rome". Second is in structure *b* that is "1829 was the time when the first complete edition of his

'Italienische Reise' was published more than four decades after his return from Rome."



NP = the first complete edition of his "Italienische Reise"

PP = more than four decades after his return from Rome

From the sentence above, the noun, 1829, constructs the ambiguity. In sentence a, the noun, 1829, functions as complement in which the preposition, in, modifies the noun, 1829. It means that in 1829, people at that time saw the first complete of Goethe's "Italienische Reise" more than four decades after his return from Rome. While in sentence b, the noun, 1829, functions as



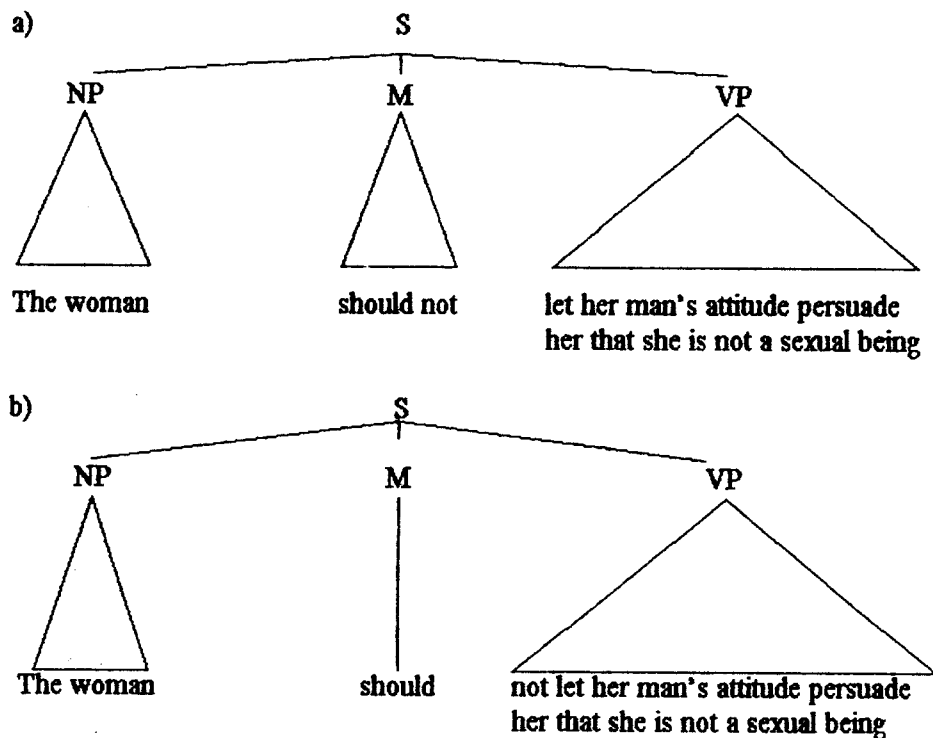
subject of the sentence. It explains when the action happen, that is when the first complete of Goethe's "Italienische Reise" was published.

From the content of the article entitle 'Giant of German Literature', the sentence refers to structure *a* in which the noun, *1829*, functions as adverb of time

#### 4.1.1.10. Negative as Modifier

##### 4.1.1.10.1. First Data

"The woman *should not* let her man's attitude persuade her that she is not a sexual being" has two interpretations.



From the sentence above, the constituent verb phrase constructs the ambiguity. In sentence *a*, the negative, *not*, modifies the modal, *should*. Sentence *a* means that what the woman should not do is let her man's attitudes persuade her that she is not a sexual being. Whereas in sentence *b*, the negative, *not*, modifies the verb phrase, *let her man's attitudes persuade her*

that she is not a sexual being. The meaning of sentence *b* is that what the woman should do is not let her man's attitude persuade her that she is not a sexual being.

From the content of the article entitled 'What Men Really Want from Sex', the sentence refers to structure *a* in which the negative, *not*, modifies the modal, *should*.

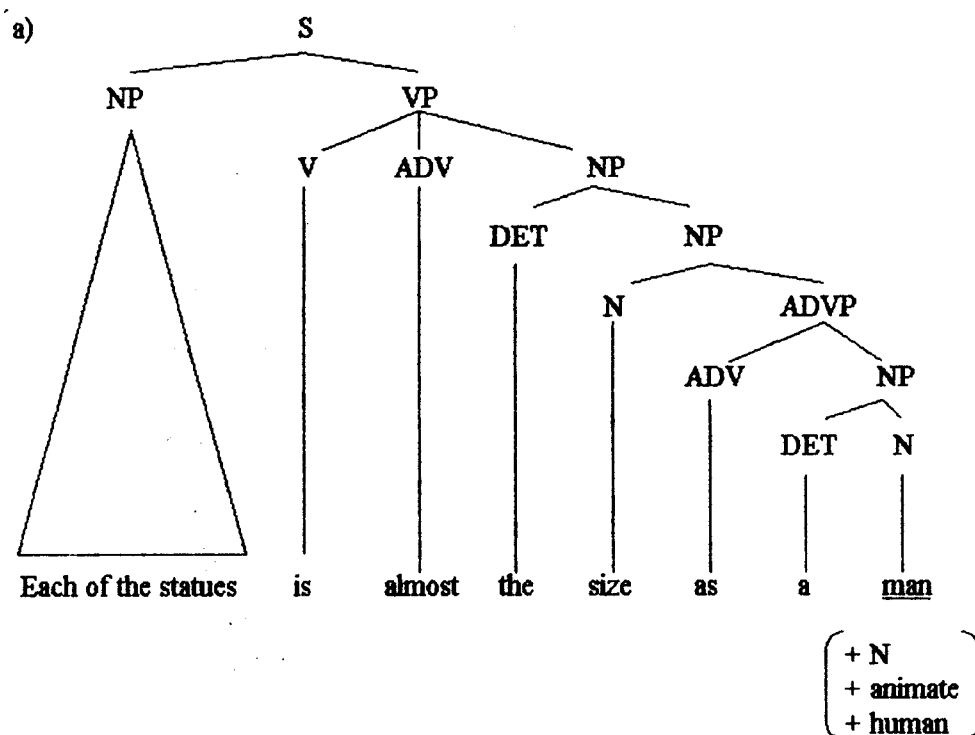
#### 4.1.2.LEXICALLY AMBIGUOUS SENTENCES

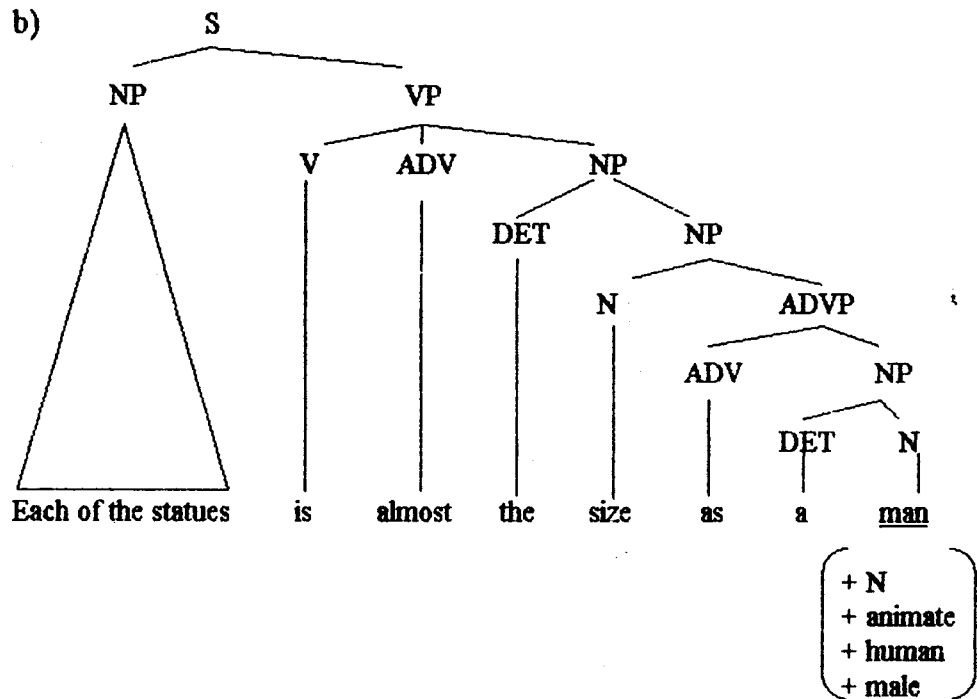
There are four lexically ambiguous sentences, which are found in the *Hello* English magazine.

##### 4.1.2.1.Noun

##### 4.1.2.1.1First Data

"Each of the statues is almost the size as a *man*."





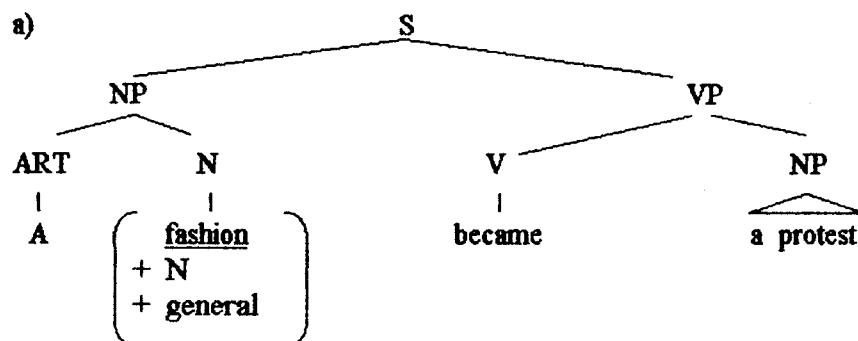
In *a*, the meaning of the noun, *man*, is that man as human being. It can be male or female. So, here, man means mankind.

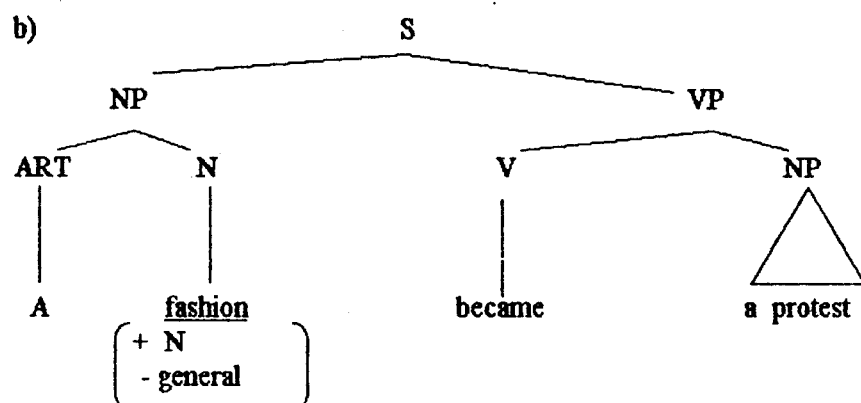
In *b*, the noun, *man*, means male because the lexical features that explains the noun, man, <+ human> and <+ male>.

If we looking at the article of *Hello English* magazine of February 2001 entitled 'A Sacred Place of Pilgrimage' deeper, the intended meaning of the noun, *man*, is that man refers to an adult male. Therefore, this refers to structure (b).

#### 4.1.2.1.2. Second Data

"A *fashion* became a protest."





In a, the noun, *fashion*, has some lexical features such as <+ N> referring to noun, and <+ general> referring to something that is general. The noun, *fashion*, here means a garment in such a style. In other word, fashion refers to style in dressing.

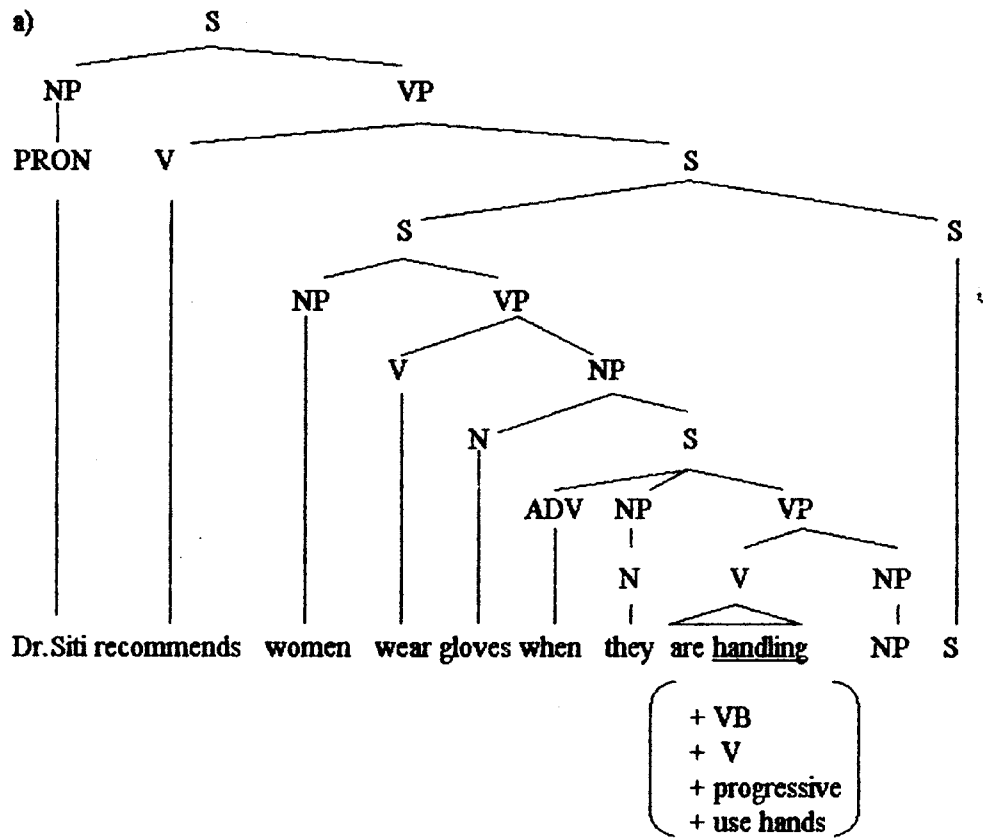
In b, the lexical features of the noun, *fashion*, are <+ N> referring to noun, and <- general> referring to something that is specific. Here, the noun, *fashion*, refers to custom or people social behavior.

If we look deeper in the article of *Hello English* magazine on February 2001 edition entitled 'Giant of German Literature', the intended meaning of the noun, *fashion*, closely relates to a garment in such a style. It means that people at that time protested through the way they dressed. Therefore, it refers to structure (a).

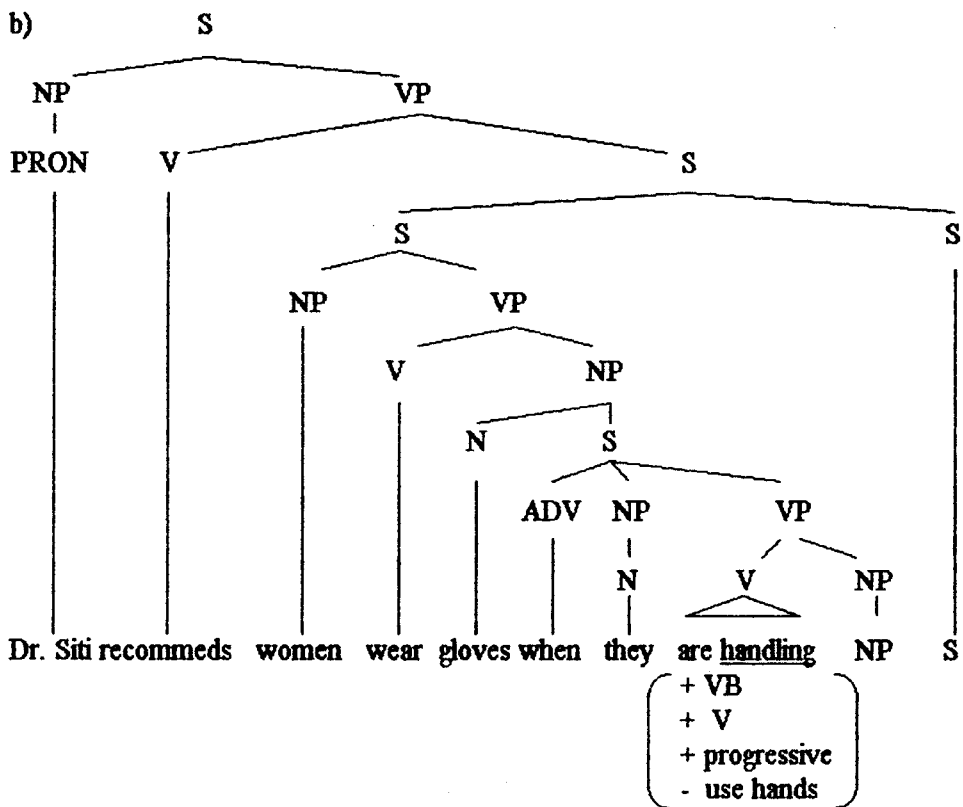
#### 4.1.2.2. Verb

##### 4.1.2.2.1. First Data

"Dr. Siti recommends women wear gloves when *handling* raw met, the litter box or working in the garden, and to wash their hands immediately afterwards."



NP = raw meat, the litter box or working in the garden  
S = women wash their hands immediately afterwards



NP = raw meat, the litter box or working in the garden

S = women wash their hands immediately afterwards

In *a*, the verb progressive, *handling*, refers to the activity that is doing by hands. This sentence means that Dr. Siti recommends women wear gloves when they touch raw meat or the litter box by their hands.

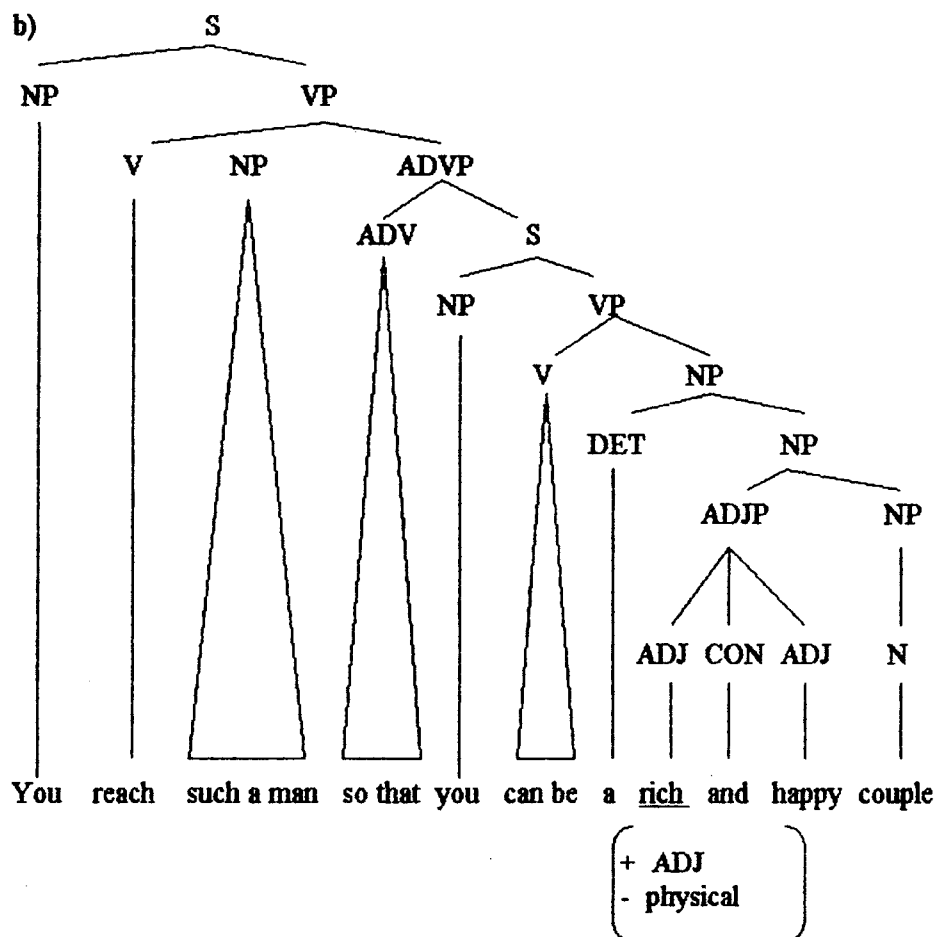
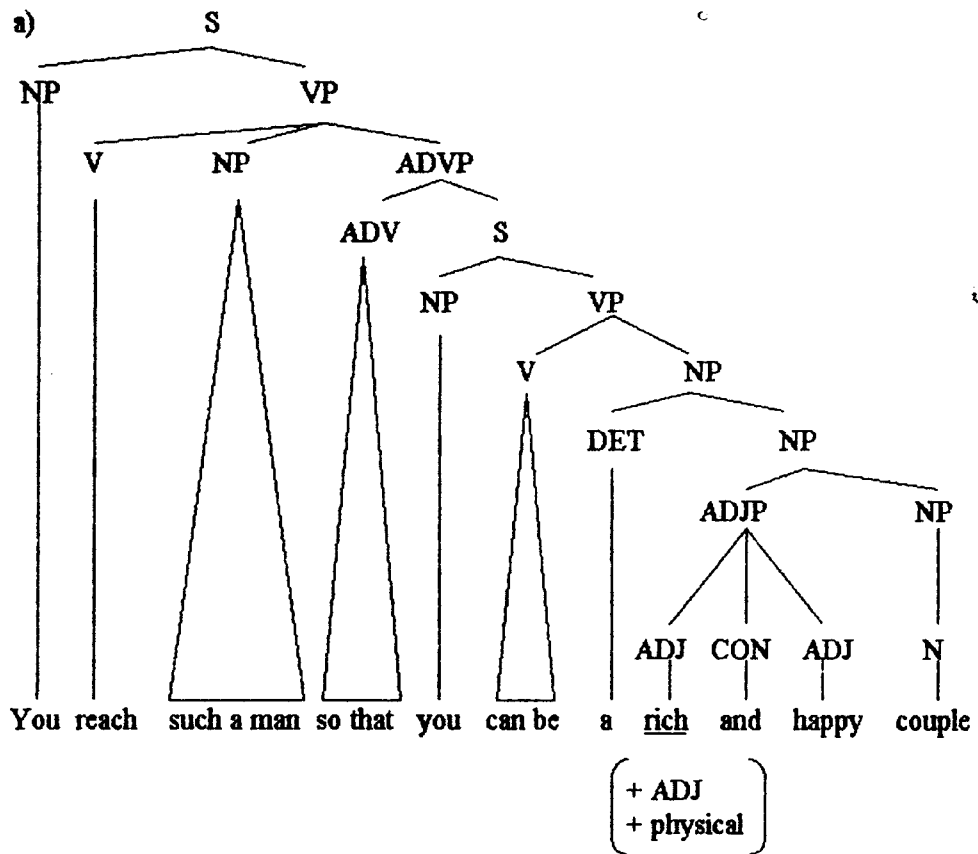
In *b*, the verb progressive, *handling*, means deal with. In other word, Dr. Siti recommends women wear gloves when they deal with the raw meat or the litter box. Here, it can be said that when the women deal with raw meat they can use other tools rather than use their hands directly.

From the context in the article of *Hello English* magazine edition March 2001, entitled 'Cats: No Danger to Women', the sentence means that Dr. Siti recommends women wear gloves when they touch the raw meat or the litter box with their hands rather than machine. Therefore, it refers to structure (a), while structure (b) the meaning of verb progressive, *handling*, is deal with. In other word, women wear gloves when they deal with the raw meat or the litter box as it refers to structure (b). In structure b, they can use any tools in dealing with the raw meat or the litter box.

#### 4.1.2.3 Adjective

##### 4.1.2.3.1 First Data

"Reach such a man so that you can be a *rich* and happy couple." This sentence is a kind of imperative sentence. That is why it does not have a subject. In order to make it easier to understand, the writer adds a subject pronoun, *you*. This sentence is "You reach such a man so that you can be a rich and happy couple."



In *a*, the adjective, *rich*, has the meaning of wealthy. It means that physically the couple is rich in material. This sentence means that you reach such a man so that you can be rich in material and happy couple.

In *b*, the adjective, *rich*, means something mentally rich, such as rich in mind. This sentence means that if you reach such a man, you can have significant relationship with your couple.

From the article in *Hello English* magazine of March 2001 edition entitled 'Eleven Positive Attitudes of Men to be Consiered', the meaning of adjective, *rich*, relates to significant. It means that rich is about something that is in mind or mentally rich. Therefore, it refers to structure (b).

## 4.2.SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

### 4.2.1.Kinds and Frequencies of Ambiguity

After analyzing the ambiguous sentences the writer finds that the structurally ambiguous sentences appear more than lexically ambiguous sentences. The frequency of the ambiguous sentences is shown as follow.

Table1

**The Frequencies of Ambiguity**

Kinds of Ambiguity	Frequency	Percentage ( % )
Structural Ambiguity	16	80%
Lexical Ambiguity	4	20%
TOTAL	20	100%



The table 1 shows that the number of the structurally ambiguous sentences is sixteen so the percentage of the structural ambiguity is 80%. Whereas the number of the lexically ambiguous sentences is four so the percentage of the lexical ambiguity is 20 %. The total ambiguous sentences are twenty ambiguous sentences.

#### 4.2.2.Kinds and Frequencies of Structural Ambiguity

There are ten types of structural ambiguity that the writer finds in the articles of Hello English magazine. The frequencies of the ten types of the structural ambiguity are shown as table below:

Table 2

#### **The Frequencies of Structural Ambiguity**

TYPE OF STRUCTURAL AMBIGUITY	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Adjective as Noun Modifier	4	25%
Adverb as Noun Modifier	1	6.25%
Ing Verb as Noun Modifier	1	6.25%
Prepositional Phrase as Noun Modifier	1	6.25%
Clause as Noun Modifier	2	12.5%
Possessive Nouns as Noun Modifier	2	12.5%
Conjunction as Sentence Modifier	2	12.5%
Series of Words as Sentence Modifier	1	6.25%
Noun as Adverb of Time	1	6.25%
Negative as Modifier	1	6.25%
TOTAL	16	100%

Table 2 shows the frequency of each type of structural ambiguity. There are four structurally ambiguous sentences of the adjective as a noun modifier. It is about 25% of an adjective as a noun modifier from the total number of structural ambiguity. There are three types of structural ambiguity that have two structurally ambiguous sentences. The three types are a possessive noun as a noun modifier, a clause as a noun modifier, and a conjunction as a sentence modifier. For the rest of six types of structural ambiguity, each type has one structurally ambiguous sentence.

#### 4.2.3.Kinds and Frequencies of Lexical Ambiguity

The writer finds that the frequency of the lexical ambiguity appears less than the frequency of the structural ambiguity because the context is already there in the article so that there is a little chance in finding the lexical ambiguity.

Table 3

**The Frequencies of Lexical Ambiguity**

TYPE OF LEXICAL AMBIGUITY	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Noun	2	50%
Verb	1	25%
Adjective	1	25%
TOTAL	4	100%

Table 3 shows the frequency of the lexical ambiguity in *Hello English* magazine. There are two lexically ambiguous sentences in which the lexical words are nouns. The percentage of the noun is about 50% from the total

number of lexical ambiguity found in *Hello English* magazine. For a verb and an adjective, the percentage of each is 25% because the writer only finds one example for a verb and one example for an adjective.