

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this part, it introduces the present study. The present study describes background of study, problem of study, objective of study, significance of study, and scope and limitation of study.

1.1. Background of The Study

Newspaper is one of the media that provides much information that we need. There are two newspapers for nowadays, offline and online newspaper. The information we can get from the newspaper is such as sport, lifestyle, health, etc., and also newspapers are easily to be got and accessed if the newspaper is an online newspaper. According to Ramadani (2015), he said that Newspaper gives more contribution to the people who need an accurate information, because newspaper always updates a new information every time, it also supports by the argument of Fitria and El'Arsya (2011) they said "Everyday people are always served headlines containing about economics, finance, conflicts, politics, law, disaster, and social problems" (p.1). In Indonesia there are many kind of newspapers ; Republika, Warta Kota, Suara Pembaruan,a Media Indonesia, *The jakarta post*, Suara Karya, Pos Kota, Seputar Indonesia, Koran Tempo, Bisnis Indonesia, Harian Pelita, Sinar Harapan, Kompas, Rakyat Merdeka and Top SKOR.

For understanding the information that we read in the newspaper, we must know first the content of the information and also understand each word in the information itself. Somehow there is some word that is quite hard to be understood or we can say ambiguous. Based on kind of newspapers above, there are many newspapers which use an English language one of them is *The Jakarta Post* and the researcher focuses on *The Jakarta Post* for his study. We are able to recognize the word but not the meaning because in one word it will have more than one meaning. It is also supported by the argument of Ramadani (2015), he said that the sentence in the headlines must be structurally good but sometimes it makes the reader confuse, because there is more than one interpretation, it is called ambiguity.

The researcher also has learned some previous studies which are related to the topic above. The first study has been done by Khamahani (2013). He discusses ambiguity in fifty English newspaper headlines of two newspapers written by the non-native and native journalists. He states that ambiguity is found in every aspect of language, but newspaper headlines are the most important source of examples of ambiguity. In his research, he deals with the structural (noun-verb) and lexical (polysemy) ambiguities found in the English headlines written by the native and non-native journalists. The main is to arrive at the ratio of lexical (polysemy) ambiguity and structural (noun/verb) ambiguity in newspaper headlines. He found that the headlines written by the native journalists are more ambiguous than those written by the non-native journalists.

The second study has been done by Ramadani (2015). She discusses the ambiguity in the headlines of Jakarta Post which she collects 9 headlines of Jakarta Post and she analyzes them in Semantics way. Her purpose in her research is to classify the form of the ambiguity words. In her finding there is 10 ambiguous words categorized as Polysemy in 9 headlines of *The jakarta post* and the rest is categorized as Homonymy because the words are usually used in the newspaper.

By learning the previous studies, the researcher conducts the research which analyzes the lexical ambiguity in *The jakarta post*. The reason why the researcher choose *The jakarta post* article as his source of data because there will occur many words which has more than one meaning, by that issue the ambiguity could occur and also it becomes his data for being analyzed. The reason why the researcher focuses on the lexical ambiguity because as we know that *The jakarta post* is the newspaper which the language is English language, of course the reader is Indonesian and we cannot deny that the reader is also from the overseas. It can be possible that the reader will have difficulties when they read *The jakarta post* if the word is ambiguous, and this the turn for the researcher to analyze the words in *The jakarta post*.

seems similar with the previous study of Ramdani which does the same thing as the researcher does, but what makes them different is only the data, which the Researcher is focusing on the contain in *The jakarta post*, and Ramdani is focusing on the headline in *The jakarta post*. one of example that the

lexical ambiguity already occurs in the article of *the jakarta post*, *President Donald Trump's standout act Tuesday was to brand porn star Stormy Daniels "Horseface."*, the word *Brand* could be said as the lexical ambiguity because it has more than one meaning and of course it could mislead or make the reader confused with the word *Brand*. The word *Brand* (Verb) :

Marking with the a branding iron

Marking out as having a particular bad quality

Possibly the two interpretations above could occur, when the readers are not able to choose the right interpretations, misleading of the information they will get.

First Interpretation

President Donald Trump's standout act Tuesday was to marking porn star Stormy Daniels "Horseface." with iron.

Second Interpretation

President Donald Trump's standout act Tuesday was marking porn star Stormy Daniels "Horseface." Because she is so bad.

Based on the two definitions of word *Brand* above, the appropriate one is the second definition.

1.2. Statements of the Research Problems

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What are the kinds of lexical ambiguity found in *The jakarta post*?
2. What are the factors of lexical ambiguity found in *The jakarta post*?

1.3. The Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the researcher formulates the objectives of the study below:

1. To describe the ambiguous words occur in *The jakarta post*.
2. To explain more about factors of lexical ambiguity.

1.4. The Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is distinguished into two benefits. Theoretically, in this significance of the study especially the theoretical benefit, the researcher hopes that by this study the reader will understand more about the lexical ambiguity. It can be easy for the readers when they meet the ambiguous words in some articles, books, etc.

Practically, the researcher hopes that the readers uses the lexical ambiguity understanding in their reading to avoid the misleading in reading the information in books, articles, etc.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

In this research, the researcher focuses on the ambiguous words which consist in the article of *The jakarta post*. To help the researcher in analyzing the

problems above, he needs theories that could solve the problems that have been mentioned before, and the theories is about semantics, and ambiguity.