STRUCTURAL AMBIGUITY IN THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER’S HEADLINE NEWS

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ABSTRACT: This research aims to investigate the structurally ambiguous phrases in the Jakarta Post Newspaper’s headline news and how they are resolved. It is a qualitative-descriptive research and the data are the headline news in the Jakarta Post newspaper published during the month of October 2011. The results show there are two types of structurally ambiguous phrases: noun phrase and prepositional phrase. They can be resolved by adding the hyphen or the preposition (of), adding the word (which is/are) and (who is/are), and placing the prepositional phrase at the beginning of the sentence.

Keywords: structural ambiguity, headline news, Jakarta Post

There are two types of languages that people use to deliver messages, which are spoken language and written language. Both of them have similarity in their function, which is to deliver messages. Although they have the same function, they have a difference in the way of delivering the messages. In spoken language, speakers deliver the messages and utter the words directly to the hearers. Different from spoken language, written language does not deliver messages directly. The writers use some written document to deliver the messages to the readers.

Because written language does not deliver the messages directly, it can make the readers confused in determining the meaning of the sentences that the writers write. Understanding the meaning of spoken language is easier than understanding the meaning of written language. It is because if the listeners do not understand what the speakers say, they can ask to the speakers directly. Besides, written language uses more complex grammar than spoken language. Written language also does not use pauses, hesitations, tone of voices, stress, and intonations. That is why sometimes the sentences in written language can be interpreted more than one meaning and that is called ambiguity. Ullman (1960, in Azis 2008:21) classifies ambiguity into three structural levels; they are phonetic, lexical, and grammatical ambiguity. The grammatical ambiguity is caused by the ambiguity of grammatical forms and the structure of the sentence. Yule (1985:82) identified the grammatical ambiguity that is caused by the structure of the sentence as structural ambiguity.

There are many sentences in written document that are potentially structurally ambiguous so that the readers sometimes get confused in determining the meaning. Some of them sometimes define the wrong meaning of those structurally ambiguous sentences. That is why it is very important for the readers to know the way to resolve the structurally ambiguous sentences because it can help them to determine the correct meaning of structurally ambiguous sentences.

The Jakarta Post is one of the famous daily English newspapers in Indonesia. Besides, it is one of the English newspapers in Indonesia that can be accessed online. There are some sections that we can find in this newspaper. Headline is one of the sections in this newspaper that contains some articles. The writers of headline news usually use some structurally ambiguous phrases that can
make the sentences are potentially structurally ambiguous in order to attract the readers’ attention. In fact, there are many people who read news in the headline rapidly if they do not have much time to read the whole news. Because of that, it can make the readers get the wrong information when the sentences in the headline news are ambiguous. Knowing the patterns of structurally ambiguous phrases that usually occur in the headline news can help the readers in determining or classifying the phrases in the headline news which are potentially structurally ambiguous so they can avoid guessing the wrong meaning of those structurally ambiguous phrases.

There are two research problems that want to be conducted in this research, which are structurally ambiguous phrases in the Jakarta Post newspaper’s headline news and the way of resolving those structurally ambiguous phrases.

In analyzing the structural ambiguity, the writer uses tree diagram. According to Radford (1988:54), there are many linguists use tree diagram because it contains the information that is less condensed so that it is easier to read. To resolve the ambiguous words, phrases and sentences, there are some ways that can be used. Surono (2003:123, in Paramitaswari, 2007: 30) offers doing paraphrase, that is, expressing a meaning of a word or sentence by using different words. Yule (1985:99) then suggests another technique, that is relating an ambiguous word, phrase and sentence to its context. It has the important role in determining the correct meaning of the ambiguous word, phrase, and sentence. According to Jacobus (2007), there are several ways that can be used to solve the structural ambiguity. They include adding the hyphen (-) or prepositional (of) between the head and modifier, using negative construction, and placing the prepositional phrase at the beginning of the sentence in terms to explain where the action took place.

METHOD

Headline news in the Jakarta Post Newspaper is used as the data source. The writer collects the articles in Headline of the Jakarta Post for a month from October 1st, 2011 up to October 31st, 2011. To collect the data, there are some steps done. The first step is reading the articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper’ headline news to make sure that the structurally ambiguous phrases that make sentences become structurally ambiguous are found in the Headline news of the Jakarta Post newspaper. The writer has collected the data from the Headline news in the Jakarta Post accessed online, (http://www.thejakartapost.com/paper). The second step is identifying the data by noting each structurally ambiguous sentence found in the headline news of the Jakarta Post newspaper. The writer takes the sentences separately from the context of sentences so that it could be potentially structurally ambiguous. The next step is classifying those potentially structurally ambiguous phrases and sentences by writing those sentences in table based on the edition date of the articles and the title of the articles.

After the data are collected, they are analyzed using some steps. The first step is analyzing which part of the sentences that may be potentially structurally ambiguous. In this step, she categorizes each of the ambiguous phrases that make sentences become potentially structurally ambiguous based on the five phrasal categories, which are NP, VP, AP, AdvP, and PP. The second step is writing the
element of phrase structure rule of the ambiguous phrases and sentences. The next step is giving explanation of the two possible meanings of the ambiguous phrases and sentences. In analyzing the data, the writer uses tree diagram. She uses the tree diagram of deep structure in order to represent the structural ambiguities that can cause the sentences to be ambiguous. Because the ambiguous sentence has more than one meaning, the writer make more than one tree diagram for each sentence. After that, the writer gives the correct meaning of some possible meanings. In giving the correct meaning, the writer considers the context of the articles. In the last step, the writer resolves the ambiguous sentences by concluding what type of structural ambiguities that causes the sentences to become ambiguous and the real intended meaning of the sentence.

**FINDINGS**

The researcher finds 19 phrases of 16 articles in the Jakarta Post newspaper’s headline news which make sentences become potentially structurally ambiguous. The writer finds there are two types of structurally ambiguous phrases which occur in the headline news of the Jakarta Post newspaper. The findings of the types of structural ambiguous phrases will be classified in the Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structurally Ambiguous Phrases</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>78,9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
NP = Noun Phrase
PP = Prepositional Phrase

The table shows the frequency of the occurrences of the types of structural ambiguous phrases found in the Headline news of the Jakarta Post Newspaper published from October 1st, 2011 up to October 31st, 2011. It can be categorized into two ranks. The first rank is Noun Phrase (NP) which occurs 15 times (78,9%). Then, the second rank is Prepositional Phrase (PP) which occurs 4 times (21,1%).

**Noun Phrase**

From the table 1, there are 15 noun phrases that are potentially structurally ambiguous. The patterns of those noun phrases are presented in the table 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patterns</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NP → A+ N + N</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP → A+ N + N</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP → A + N + N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
NP = Noun Phrase
A = Adjective
N = Noun
N = N-bar
Based on the table, it is obvious that the pattern $NP \rightarrow A + N + N$ which is the most frequent pattern occurred in the structural ambiguity in noun phrase, which occurs 9 times (60%). Then, the second pattern is $NP \rightarrow A+N+N$ which occurs 4 times (26.7%). The last pattern is $NP \rightarrow A+N+N$ which occurs 2 times (13.3%).

The structural ambiguity in noun phrase can be resolved by adding the hyphen (-) or the preposition (of) between the head and modifier.

**Prepositional phrase**

There are only 4 prepositional phrases found in the Jakarta Post newspaper’s headline news that make sentences become potentially structurally ambiguous. There is only one prepositional phrase pattern used, which is $VP \rightarrow V + NP + PP$.

The structural ambiguity in prepositional phrase can be resolved by adding the word *which is* or *which are* and *who is* or *who are* in terms to show something that is being talked about and by placing the prepositional phrase at the beginning of the sentence to explain where the action took place.

**DISCUSSIONS**

**Structurally Ambiguous Phrases**

There are two types of structurally ambiguous phrases found in the Jakarta Post newspaper’s headline news, which are noun phrase (NP) and prepositional phrase (PP).

**Noun Phrase**

Noun phrase is the most frequently structurally ambiguous phrase occurs in the Jakarta Post newspaper’s headline news. There are three patterns of structurally ambiguous noun phrase found in the Headline news of the Jakarta Post Newspaper published from October 1st, 2011 up to October 31st, 2011. They include $A+N+N$, $A+N+N$, and $A+N+N$. In this present study’s finding, the structurally ambiguous noun phrase occurs in the adjective modifier. According to Radford (1988: 213), the part of the ambiguity in the adjective modifier lies in the categorical status of Adjective, which can be either a prenominal NP (Noun Phrase), or a prenominal AP (Adjective Phrase). It means that the modifier can be either NP (as complement) or AP (as attribute). The patterns of structurally ambiguous noun phrase are as follow:

1. $NP \rightarrow A + N + N$

   In this pattern, there are two modifiers in the noun phrase (NP), which are, adjective (A) and noun (N). There are nine ambiguous phrases from the Headline news of the Jakarta Post newspaper that belong to this noun phrase pattern.

   The following is the example taken from the data:

   **Example:**

   Witnesses from Ririn-Subhan campaign team refused to sign the official election results.

   (Jakarta Post, October 05, 2011)
The ambiguous phrase in this sentence is “the official election results”.
This phrase is ambiguous since there are two interpretation of this phrase:

a.

$$\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{AD+NP+NP}$$

The adjective (A) official modifies a noun (N) election forms an N-bar (N) official election. Then, an N-bar (N) official election modifies a noun head (N head) results forms an N-bar (N) official election results. A determine (D) the is added before an N-bar (N) official election results forms an noun phrase (NP) the official election results. Thus, an noun phrase (NP) the official election results means the results of official election.

b.

$$\text{NP} \rightarrow \text{AD+NP+NP}$$

Election is an A which modifies a N head results forms an N election results. Then, an A official modifies an N official results forms an N official election results. A D the is added before an N official election results forms an NP the official election results. Thus, the official election results means the election results which are official.

2. NP → A+ N + N

In this pattern, there are two modifiers in an NP, which are, A and N. There are four ambiguous phrases from the Headlines of the Jakarta Post newspaper that belong to this noun phrase pattern. Following is the example of this noun phrase pattern:

Example:

We are struggling for the investment grade first, “he said when asked a possible investment target revision when Indonesia gets an investment grade by leading credit rating agencies.

(Jakarta Post, October 07, 2011)

The ambiguous phrase in this sentence is a possible investment target revision. There are two tree diagram that can be drawn from this ambiguous phrase:
Possible is an A which modifies an N possible target investment forms an N possible target investment. Then, an N possible target investment modifies an N head revision forms an N possible target investment. A D a is added before an N possible target investment forms an NP a possible target investment revision. Thus, an NP a possible target investment revision means revision of a possible target revision.

Target investment is an N which modifies an N head revision forms an N target investment revision. Then, an N target investment revision is modified by an A possible forms an N possible target investment. A D a is added before an N possible target investment forms an NP a possible target investment revision. Thus, an NP a possible target investment revision means the target investment revision which is possible.

3. NP → A + N + N

In this noun phrase pattern, there are two modifiers in the noun phrase, which are, adjective (A) and N-bar (N). There are two structurally ambiguous phrases from the Headline news of the Jakarta Post newspaper that belong to this noun phrase pattern.

Example:

After the new government tax census program had initially been announced, many expected it would incorporate a greater number of taxpayers in the tax data system in order for tax offices to improve monitoring of both paid and unpaid obligations.

(Jakarta Post, October 01, 2011)
The ambiguous phrase in this sentence is *the new government tax census program*. There are two tree diagram of this ambiguous phrase since it has two meaning.

a.  

```
NP
   N
  N
  AP
  D A N
The new government tax census program
```

*New* is an *A* which modifies an *N* *government* forms a *N* *new government*. An *N* *new government* modifies an *N* *tax census program* forms an *N* *new government tax census program*. This *N* is added by a *D* *the* forms an *NP* *the new government tax census program*. Thus, the *NP* *the new government tax census program*, means the tax census program of new government.

b.  

```
NP
   N
  N
  AP
  D A N
The new government tax census program
```

*Government* is an *N* which modifies an *N* *tax census program* forms an *N* *government tax census program*. Then, an *A* *new* modifies an *N* *government tax census program* forms an *N* *new government tax census program*. That *N* is added by a *D* *the* forms an *NP* *the new government tax census program* officer. Thus, an *NP*, *the new government tax census program* means the government tax census program which is new.

**Prepositional Phrase**

According to Marianne Celce-Murcia and Diane Larsen-Freeman (1999:379), prepositional phrases that are present in the base structure and function as adverbials can be potentially ambiguous in a sentence. In this ambiguity classification, the prepositional phrase in the sentence can function as Adjunct of the verb phrase or as Adjunct of the noun phrase. In the findings, there is only one structural ambiguous prepositional phrase pattern occurs in the Jakarta Post newspaper’s headline news, which is VP → V + NP + PP. There are some examples of ambiguous sentences from the Headlines of the Jakarta Post that are analyzed in the following:
Example 1:

According to Elang, his office has told the industrial sector in Batam to continue using the rupiah in business contracts between foreign investors and local subcontractors.

(Jakarta Post, October 1, 2011)

The structural ambiguity in the example above is his office has told the industrial sector in Batam. The tree diagrams of that structural ambiguity sentence are as follows:

a.

The prepositional phrase (PP) in Batam modifies the noun phrase (NP) the industrial sector. The noun phrase (NP) the industrial sector in Batam modifies the verb (V) told forms a V-bar (V) told the industrial sector in Batam. Then, the auxiliary (aux) has is added before a V-bar (V) the industrial sector in Batam forms a VP has told the industrial sector in Batam.

From the tree diagram and explanation above, it explains which industrial sector is being talked about, that is, the industrial sector which is in Batam. Thus, the meaning of this sentence is His office has told the industrial sector and the industrial sector that this office told is one which is in Batam.

b.
The NP the industrial sector modifies a V told forms a V told the industrial sector. The aux has is added before a V told the industrial sector forms a VP has told the industrial sector. Then, a PP in Batam modifies a VP has told the industrial sector forms a VP has told the industrial sector in Batam.

From the tree diagram and explanation above, it explains where the action takes place, which is, where his office has told the industrial sector. The meaning of this sentence is his office has told the industrial sector while his office is in Batam.

Example 2:

The National Police spokesman Insp. Gen. Anton Bachrul Alam told reporters in Jakarta on Saturday that the force’s counterterrorism squad had captured Heru Komaruddin, (alias Haekal and Udin), early in the morning in Senen market in central Jakarta.

(Jakarta Post, October 9, 2011)

The structural ambiguity in this sentence is Insp. Gen. Anton Bachrul Alam told reporters in Jakarta on Saturday. There are two interpretations of this ambiguous sentence:

a. Insip. Gen. Anton Bachrul Alam told reporters in Jakarta on Saturday

In Jakarta is a PP which modifies an N reporters forms an NP reporters in Jakarta. Then, told is a V has function as the head is modified by an NP reporters in Jakarta forms a VP told reporters in Jakarta. On Saturday is a PP which also modifies a VP told reporters in Jakarta forms a VP told reporters in Jakarta on Saturday.

From tree diagram and explanation above, it explains which reporters being talked about, that is reporters who are in Jakarta. The meaning of the sentence is Insp. Gen. Anton Bachrul Alam told reporters who are in Jakarta on Saturday.

Reporters is an N which modifies a V *told* forms a VP *told reporters*. Then, a VP *told reporters* is modified by a PP *in Jakarta* forms a VP *told reporters in Jakarta*. A PP *on Saturday* also modifies a VP *told reporters in Jakarta* forms a VP *told reporters in Jakarta on Saturday*.

From tree diagram and explanation above, it explains where the action takes place, which is where Insp. Gen. Anton Bachrul Alam told reporters. It explains the action takes place because PP *in Jakarta and on Saturday* modifies VP *told reporters*. The meaning of this sentence is Insp. Gen. Anton Bachrul Alam told reporters while he was in Jakarta on Saturday.

**Resolution of Structurally Ambiguous Phrases**

According to Yule (1985: 99) there is a technique to resolve the ambiguity, that is, relating an ambiguous word or sentence to its context. In this study, the writer put the ambiguous phrase in the context in order to get the correct meaning. After knowing about the correct meaning, the writer suggests some easier ways to resolve those structurally ambiguous phrases or sentences.

**Noun Phrase**

1. NP → A + N + N

In this noun phrase pattern, there are two modifiers in the noun phrase, which are, adjective (A) and noun (N).

Example:

“Subhan, chairman of the Golkar’s Pringsewu chapter, said the lawsuit would be filed against the Pringsewu election body (KPUD) for its failure to conduct the election properly, and against the election monitoring committee (Panwas) for not being firm in dealing with violations. Witnesses from the Ririn-Subhan campaign team refused to sign the official election results. KPUD Pringsewu chairman Warsito said that it was fine if they did not sign the results, but added that they must file a letter of objection”.

(Jakarta post, October 05, 2011)

From that context, it can be seen that the correct meaning of the ambiguous noun phrase, the official election results, is the election results which are official. That context tells that Warsito said that Ririn-Subhan is allowed not to sign the result but they must file a letter of objection. It means that the election results are official so that they need to file a letter of objection if they did not sign the result.
The intended meaning of this ambiguous phrase referred to tree diagram:

```
NP  \_  N
   /  \  /  \  /
  AP  NP  D  A  N

The official election results
```

This ambiguous phrase can be resolved by adding hyphen (-) between the words the official and election results. As stated by Jacobus (2007), the structural ambiguity in noun phrase can be resolved by adding hyphen (-) between the head and modifier. Thus, the phrase should be the official-election results.

2. NP → A + N + N

In this noun phrase pattern, there are two modifiers in the noun phrase, which are, A and N.

Example:

“After speaking at the 2011 Investor Summit and Market Expo in Jakarta on Thursday, BKPM chairman Gita Wirjawan said the target could be higher whenever Indonesia got an investment grade, which was expected in the near future. He said that they’ll discuss the target again and they are struggling for the investment grade first. He said that when asked about a possible target investment revision when Indonesia gets an investment grade by leading credit rating agencies”.

(Jakarta Post, October 07, 2011)

From the context above, it can be seen that the correct meaning is the revision of possible target investment. The context explains that they will discuss the target investment. Besides, the target investment should be the higher grade. From that explanation, it is very clear that it tells about the revision of possible target investment.

Thus, the intended meaning of this ambiguous phrase referred to tree diagram below:

```
NP  \_  N
   /  \  /  \  /
  AP  NP  D  A  N

A possible target investment revision
```

As stated by Jacobus (2007), the structural ambiguity in noun phrase can be resolved by adding hyphen (-) or preposition (of) between the head and
modifiers. Thus, this ambiguous noun phrase can be resolved by adding hyphen (-) between the words a possible target investment and revision becomes a possible target investment-revision. This ambiguous noun phrase also can be resolved by adding preposition (of) becomes a revision of possible target investment.

3. NP → A + N + N

There are two ambiguous phrases from the Headline news of the Jakarta Post that belong to this noun phrase pattern.

Example

"After the new government tax census program had initially been announced, many expected it would incorporate a greater number of taxpayers in the tax data system in order for tax offices to improve monitoring of both paid and unpaid obligations. However, when the nationwide census was officially launched at the Mangga Dua Square shopping center in Jakarta by Finance Minister Agus Martowardjojo, Jakarta Governor Fauzi Bowo and Finance Ministry taxation director general Fuad Rahmany on Friday, some questioned whether their stated objectives could be achieved”.

(Jakarta Post, October 01, 2011)

From that context, we can know that the correct meaning is the government tax census program that is new. We can know it from the sentence which explains that the program of nationwide census was officially launched at the Mangga Dua Square shopping center in Jakarta.

The intended meaning of this ambiguous phrase referred to tree diagram:

```
The new government tax census program
```

This ambiguous noun phrase can be resolved by adding hyphen (-) between the word new and government tax census program. As mentioned by Jacobus (2007), the structural ambiguity in noun phrase can be resolved by adding hyphen (-) between head and modifier. Thus, this noun phrase should be the new-government tax census program.

**Prepositional Phrase**

Example 1

"The law has been put into effect but is difficult to implement in Batam because foreign currencies are still being used in many financial transactions,” Batam BI head Elang Tri Praptomo said. According to Elang, his office has told the industrial sector in Batam to continue using the rupiah in business contracts between foreign investors and local subcontractors.

(Jakarta Post, October 1, 2011)

From the context, the correct meaning from the clause, his office has told the industrial sector in Batam, is his office has told the industrial sector which is in Batam. We can conclude that it is the correct meaning because there is a
sentence tells that the law is difficult to implement in Batam since there are many financial transactions that still use foreign currencies.

The intended meaning of this ambiguous phrase referred to tree diagram:

This ambiguous phrase can be resolved by adding the words *which is* between the words *the industrial sectors* and *in Batam*. The sentence should be “According to Elang, his office has told the industrial sector which is in Batam to continue using the rupiah in business contracts between foreign investors and local subcontractors”.

Example 2

“The National Police arrested three terror suspects on Saturday in connection with the recent bombings in Cirebon and Surakarta. National Police spokesman Insp. Gen. Anton Bachrul Alam told reporters in Jakarta on Saturday that the force’s counterterrorism squad had captured Heru Komarudin, (alias Haekal and Udin), early in the morning in Senen market in Central Jakarta, and two other suspects, identified only as B. and Y., in Bintara, West Bekasi, around four hours later.

(Jakarta Post, October 9, 2011)

That context explains that the National Police arrested three terror suspects on Saturday. Besides, it also explains that the force’s counterterrorism squad had captured them in Senen market in Central Jakarta and in Bantara, West Bekasi. It means that National Police spokesman Insp. Gen. Anton Bachrul Alam told reporters while he was in Jakarta on Saturday.
Thus, the intended meaning of this ambiguous sentence referred to tree diagram below:

As mentioned by Jacobus (2007), the structural ambiguity in prepositional phrase can be resolved by placing the prepositional phrase at the beginning of the sentence in terms to explain where the action took place. Thus, this ambiguous sentence can be resolved by placing the prepositional phrase, in Jakarta on Saturday, at the beginning of the sentence in terms to explain where and when the action took place. The sentence should be “In Jakarta on Saturday, National Police spokesman Insp. Gen. Anton Bachrul Alam told reporters that. . .”.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
There are 19 phrases of 16 articles that potentially have structural ambiguity. From those structurally ambiguous phrases, there are two types of structural ambiguity that occur in the Headline news of the Jakarta Post, which are NP and PP. There are three patterns of structurally ambiguous noun phrases found in the headline news of the Jakarta Post newspaper. They are NP → A+ N + N, NP → A+ N + N, and NP → A + N + N. Besides, the arrangement of prepositional phrase in the sentence found in the Headline news of the Jakarta Post also can cause the ambiguity of the sentence. The prepositional phrase in the sentence could function as either as Adjunct of the verb phrase and as Adjunct of the noun phrase. The pattern of the structurally ambiguous prepositional phrase is VP → V + NP + PP.

There are some ways to resolve the structural ambiguity. The ambiguous sentences in the Headline news of the Jakarta Post Newspaper can be potentially structurally ambiguous if they are observed separately from the context. In order to understand the right meaning of the structurally ambiguous sentences or phrase, we should put them into the context of the sentences in those articles. However, there are some ways that can be used to resolve the structurally ambiguous phrases or sentences. They include adding the hyphen (-) or the preposition (of) between the head and modifier, and adding the word which is or which are and who is or who are if there is sentence or phrase ambiguity in preposition phrase. Adding the word which is or which are and who is or who are in the prepositional ambiguous phrase is used to show something that is being talked about. Besides, the structural ambiguity in prepositional phrase can be resolved by placing the
prepositional phrase, at the beginning of the sentence in terms to explain where the action took place.

Based on the results, the suggestions are addressed to the readers, students and lecturers of linguistics, and further researchers. For the readers, they can use the findings of this study to understand more about structural ambiguity in terms of how they can determine the sentence which is structurally ambiguous, and how they clarify the structurally ambiguous sentences and phrases. For the students and also lecturers of linguistics is that they may be encouraged to take the structural ambiguity as the subject of their study. The structural ambiguity is one of the interesting phenomena that is very important to conduct. It is because we often find sentences that are potentially structurally ambiguous everyday through speech and written documents. For further researcher on the same subject that is about the structural ambiguity, the writer suggest that further researchers do more detailed study of structural ambiguity. Since this study only takes the written document as the source of data, further researchers may conduct the research not only on the written document but also the speech document. Further researchers can use this present study as a reference and comparison.

REFERENCES


