Lexical and Grammatical Ambiguities In Engligsh Texbook For Tenth Grade Students

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***Abstract**.*

This study dealt with effort of finding the lexical and grammatical ambiguity in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris for the tenth grade. The objectives of the study were to find out the types of ambiguity and to find out the dominant types of ambiguity in Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. The numbers of the data were 21 of reading texts which were taken from English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. The types of ambiguities were identified based on Fromkin et al theory. The research design used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data were analyzed by Identifying , classifying, tabulating and interpreting. From 21 reading texts, there were 27 sentences that contained ambiguous meaning. There are two types of ambiguity found in reading texts, they were lexical and grammatical ambiguity. The lexical ambiguity consisted of homonym, polysemy and antonym. While grammatical ambiguity consisted of coordinate structure, negation scope, active or passive meaning, gerund + object or participle modifying a noun, prepositional phrase (PP) as modifier or sentence adjunct, and a head of inner modifier and outer modifier. The dominant type of lexical ambiguity was homonymy with 6 occurrences (20.68%). While the dominant type of grammatical ambiguity was coordinate structure as many as 8 occurrences (27.59%).

Keywords: *Lexical Ambiguity, Grammatical Ambiguity, Reading Texts*

1. INTRODUCTION

When a word, phrase or sentence can be defined in many ways it might have high potential to ambiguity. Ambiguity is words or sentences which have more than one possible meaning in language. According to Kreidler (2002) states ambiguity as the condition where by any linguistic form has more than one interpretarion. Quite similar, Hurfoford and Hesley (2007) says ambiguity arises if it has more than one paraphrases which are not themselves paraphrases of each other. In social interaction, language is very vital. Language is used to express the feelings, ideas, thoughts, opinions, emotions and willingnes. Language has meaning. Meaning is conveyed by either spoken or written.

Conveying meaning by spoken language is far different with written language. Spoken language is two ways communication where both speaker and hearer can interact directly. Whereas written language is only one way communication, so when the readers do not understand they cannot ask directly. Written language is more difficult to understand since sentence structure in written language more complex. If the words, phrases or sentences are used inappropriately way, the meaning will be ambiguous. According to Cruse (1986:66) divides ambiguity into four types: pure syntactic ambiguity, quasi-syntac ambiguity, lexico-syntactic ambiguity, and pure lexical ambiguity. Ambiguity is grouped into three according to Kess(1992:133) they are are lexical ambiguity, surface sr ucture ambiguity and deep (underlying) structure ambiguity. Whereas, Fromkin et.al. (2017;83) classifys ambiguity into lexical and structural ambiguities. Structural ambiguity is also called as grammatical ambiguity.

As explained above, it can be simplified that ambiguity is divided into lexical and grammatical ambiguity. principally, if a word, phrase or sentence which has more than one interpretation is called ambiguity. Sometimes one word could consist more than meaning or one meaning of a word could dirive from onother word. Lexical ambiguity is divided into three: homonymy, polysemy, and synonym. Whereas,

a sentence which has more than one structural sentence tree is called grammatical ambiguity. There are six type oof grammatical ambiguity: coordinate structure, negation scope, active and passive meaning, gerund + object or participle modifying a noun, prepositional phrase (PP) as modifier .

Now days, ambiguity is a serious concern as it can intrude the communication either in spoken or written language.   As it can be seen there are a lot of printed media like newspapers, magezines advertisments and so on consist the sentences with ambiguous meaning.   This case indicates that many researchers have shown great interests in ambiguity. Julie Puspitasari et.a (2019)l anaylzed lexical and structural ambiguity in article in the Jakarta Post daily newspaper by using Macmillan dictionary to find the defention of each word in exical ambiguity and label and bracketed sentences/ phrases proposed by Yule were used to analyzed data. Quite similar, Bustam (2012) examined ambiguous structure through the structural ambiguity concept. The paper purposed to find out a clear description of structural ambiguity. Furtheremore, the result of the paper, showed that the structural ambiguity can find in structural ambiguity, such as noun phrase, prepositional phrase, relative clause, noun clause, and also comnination of those with conjuction (coordinate). In the same erea of semantic, Rulik Setiani (2019) investigated ambiguity in students' writing assay.

This paper showed that amiguity was found in students' writing assy due to the sentence strurture were inappropriate and the words used were less correct. Similarly, Anggur (2019) analyzied lexical and grammatical ambigyutiy and what factors that effect the witting skills of primary 4 students of Champion Denpasar-Bali. Moreover, Basil examined the lexical source of ambiguity in English and daily communication by using lexico-semantic concept. The issue of ambiguity is very serious since it can intrude the communication. Based on the fact, both language teachersa and learners musthave on significances of how to build a good grammaticcal ambiguity, Almahameed (2020). According to Kurniasari (2017) to tolerate the ambiguity is by getting better understanding toward the language itself. Masda S.S (2007) resolve the ambiguity by using formal signal, function words, stress, jucture, inflection, and affixes. Similarly, Robert Milne (1986) found the resolution of lexical ambiguity by presenting dtrministic parshing with a major test.

This study is conducted to find the ambiguity in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. This study only focuses on occurrences of lexical and grammatical ambiguity in Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. A textbook is a compulsory media in language learning especially for foreign students where English is not their native luaguage. An English textbook provides English four skills: writing, listening speaking and reading. All these skills must be mastered by the students. From four skills, reading is the most difficult since reading is the process of understanding the meaning of words, ability to interpret meaning of word based on the context and ability to recognize the literary devices or propositional structure.

 Reading involves to the text. Some texts may consist words, phrase or sentences which are arduous to be understood due to the of words, phrase, or sentences used have several possible meanings. This phenomenon is called ambiguity. If the words, phrase or sentences in the text have more than one meaning, it may cause a misunderstanding for the students who read it. Ambiguity is not tolerated in a textbook, especially English texts cause it can make the students confused. If the students do not understand the content of the book, the target of leaning is failed. Students of Indonesia are mostly not influent in English since English is as a foreign language for them. English textbook is one of media that mostly used to learn English at school. Therefore, English textbook must be written with the language which is easy to be understood by the students. But in fact, there were some English textbooks which consist ambiguous meaning.

Based on the problem above, the writer analyzes lexical and grammatical ambiguity in English textbook. The writer only focuses on Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. This study is expected to identify and classify the occurrence of lexical and grammatical ambiguity. This study is conducted to find the types of ambiguity occurrences in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. Moreover, this research also interpret the meaning of words, phrases or sentences which are possibly ambiguous.

II. METHODS

2.1. Data type and Sources

This research uses descriptive qualitative research which aims at identifying ambiguities found in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade using Fromkin *et al* (2010;109-124) theory.

Descriptive qualitative research is research that the object is scientific and the researcher as an key instrument, the technique of collecting data is inductive and the result stress is about meaning (Saryono, 2010;1). This study was conducted by formulating the problems, collecting the data, and analyzing the data. Moreover, this study analyzes every word, phrase and sentences found in the English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. The source of the data was taken from English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of tenth grade with total numbers 21 reading texts.

2.2 Research Object

The data were analyzed by using some steps. The first, choosing the English textbook that has possibility of ambiguity. The second, reading and comprehending the reading text from Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. Third, identifying the possible lexical and grammatical ambiguity ambiguities of every phrase, clauses and sentence found in reading text Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. Fourth, classifying the dominant types of ambiguity. And the last is interpreting the data.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher shows the analysis of lexical and grammatical ambiguity found in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris for the tenth grade students.

Table 1. The Data of Lexical and Grammatical Ambiguity

The types of Ambiguity	The Frequencies of The Data	The Percentage of The Data
Lexical of Ambiguity		
- Homonymy	6	20.68%
- Polysemy	3	10.35%
- Synonym	3	10.35%
Grammatical Ambiguity		
- Coordinate Structure	8	27.59%
- Negation Scope		
- Active and Passive Meaning		
- Gerund + Object Preposition Modifying A Noun		
- A prerpositional phrase (PP) As Modifier or Sentence Adjucnt	2	6.90%
- AHead of Inner Modifier and Outer Modifier	7	24.13%
Total		
	29	**100%**

Table 1 shows the frequencies of ambiguity in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. There are 12 lexical ambiguity in which are dominant type is caused by homonymy with 7occurrences. There are 29 case of ambiguity There are 12 lexical ambiguities and 17 grammatical ambiguity. There are 7 lexical

ambiguity caused by homonymy, 2 due to polysemy, and 3 by synonymy. In grammatical ambiguity, the researcher found 8 caused by coordinate conjunction, 2 by prepositional phrase (PP) as modifier or sentence adjunct and 7 by an inner modifier and outer modifier.

Lexical ambiguity

From 21reading test of English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the the tenth grade. The writer found 12 words caused by the lexical ambiguity. The data shows that the all the types of lexical ambiguity found in English textbook. Where 7 occurences due to homonymy, 2 occurences caused by polysemy and 3 occurences were found in synonym. In the other hand, this paper isnot only investigated about the types ambiguity occurences, but also show the possible interpretation of ambiguos of the words in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade.
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Extract 1 "Habibie's government stabilize the economy in the face of the Asian financial crisis"

The sentence above tells B.J Habibie. This sentence is ambiguous meaning caused by homonymy. The ambiguity of the sentence can be seen from the word "face". This word may lead the readers into wrong interpretation. Based on Oxford dictionary, the word "face" has more than one meaning "front part of the head", "expression shown on sb's face", "accept and deal with difficult situation"

Therefor, base on the definition of the word "face" above, the interpretation that may interpret as resultas are below

   a. Habibie's government stabilize the economy in the front part of the head of the Asian financial crisis"
   b. Habibie's government stabilize the economy in the expression of the Asian financial crisis"
   c. Habibie's government stabilize the economy in the situation of the Asian financial crisis"

Having more than one different interpretation can makes the readers confused in determining the meaning. However the suitable for this sentence is "Habibie's government stabilize the economy in the situation of the Asian financial crisis"

Extract 2 "My father died a few years ago so my mother runs the house and family business"

The word " run' is ambiguous because it has more than on meaning according to Oxford Electronic Dictionary
" move at a speed faster than a walk", "to extent in particular direction", and "be in charge of manage "

From the three interpretation above, the third interpretation is the correct one, in which can be paraphrased into " My father died a few years ago so my mother is in charge the house and family business". The word " run" is ambiguous due to homonymy because it has more than one different interpretation which is not related with other.

Extract 3 "Suharto requested Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Suharto 's drive to develop the country"

The word " drive" is considered as ambiguous caused by homonymy. Based on Oxford Electronic Dictionary , "drive" has multiple meaning "operate and control the direction and speed of motor vehicle", "people or carry along by force in a specified direction", and "an organized effort by a number of people to achieve particular purpose".

Based on interpretation above, the most appropriate meaning by the text is "an organized effort by a number of people to achieve particular purpose", which can be interpreted into "Suharto requested Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Suharto's effort to develop the country" the text tells about Habibie was successed in Germany. It was proven by his some achievements.

Extract 4 "At dawn when the first rays of the sun hits the dome of this epic monument, it radiates like a heavenly pinkish palace".

The word "hit" can be interpreted into some interpretations. Based on the Oxford electronic dictionary the word "hit" means "Bring one's hand or a tool or weapon into contact with (someone or something) quickly and forcefully", "cause harm or distress to", "reach", and "as successful venture". The word "hit" is ambiguous by homonymy. The suitable interpretation to the context of the sentence is "reach".

Extract 5 "Please drop me a line! "
The sentence above is ambiguous due to the homonymy. The ambiguity can be seen from the word "line", which has more than one meaning. Based on Oxford Dictionary, the word "line" means "a length cord, rope, wire, other material", and "a horizontal row of written or printed words
Therefore, based on the definition of the word "face" above, the interpretation that may interpret as resultas are below
   a. Please drop me a a length cord!
   b. Please drop me a written words!
The multiple interpretations above cause the readers confused in the determining the actual meaning. The readers might think that the word "line" is "a length cord" or "written word". Therefore, the intended meaning of this ambiguous sentence is "Please drop me a written words!". The text is about an email from Hanna. The text tells Hanna sent an email to Alia. Hanna wanted Alia to reply her email.

Extract 6 "After her husband died, Cut Nyak Dhien continued to resist the Dutch with her small army until its destruction in 1901"
The word "small" has some interpretations. According to Based on Oxford Electronic Dictionary, word "small" means " a size that is less than normal or usual", and" into small pieces" the multiple interpretations make the readers confused to interpret the actual meaning whether the meaning is about her army who has small body or the number of her army is reduced because of the war in Aceh where Dhien and her troops fight against the Dutch. During the battle many Dien's troops dead. ". The word "small" is ambiguous by homonymy. The suitable interpretation to the context of the sentence is "into small pieces".

Extract 7 "an octagonal marble chamber adorned with carving and semi-precious stones house the false tomb of Muntaz Mahal"
The word "house" is ambiguous caused by the homonym. Based on the Oxford electronic dictionary the word "house" can be as a noun which means "a place to live" and it can be as a verb which means " provide someone with a shelter"
The multiple interpretations cause the readers confused in the determining the actual meaning. The readers might think that the word "house" is "a place to live" or "provide someone a place". However, the intended meaning of this ambiguous sentence is "an octagonal marble chamber adorned with carving and semi-precious stones is a place to the false tomb of Muntaz Mahal !".

Extract 8 "To see orangutans, we should go to Camp Leakey, which is located in the heart of Tanjung Putting National Park".
The word 'heart' contains lexical ambiguity. According to Oxford Dictionary, the word 'heart' has more than one meaning "a core organ of human body that pumps the blood through circulatory", and "the central of innermost part of something.
There are more than one definition of the word "heart", the most appropriate meaning is the second interpretation, as it is interpreted into "To see orangutans, we should go to Camp Leakey, which is located in "the central of" Tanjung Putting National Park". This ambiguity is caused by polysemy, in which it has several different meanings. It is shown by the fact that those two interpretations share the same semantic feature "central". The writer concludes that "the central of innermost part of something" is the most suitable meaning because the text tell the location of Camp Leakey which is in the central of Tanjung Putting.

Extract 9 "British troops began to advance into Surabaya with cover from both naval and air bombardment"
The word 'cover' is ambiguous because it has more than one meaning according to Oxford Electronic Dictionary

1. A thing in lies on, over, or around something, especially in order to protect and conceal it.
2. Physical shelter or protection sought by people in danger
3. Deal with subject by describing or analyzing its most important aspects or events.

The word "cover" is ambiguous because of polysemy, in which it has several different meanings. It can be proven by the fact that those four interpretations share the same semantic feature "protection". Even though it has four possible meaning, but have related meaning with other. The most suitable interpretation is the second, as it is interpreted into "British troops began to advance into Surabaya under the protection from both naval and air bombardment".

Extract 10 : "On that bright and sunny Saturday morning"

Both the words " bright" and "sunny" are words were synonymy. They have the same meanings. Based on Oxford dictionary the word " bright" means
"giving out or reflecting a lot of bright shinning". While word "sunny" means bright with sunlight".
This ambiguous can lead the reader to the wrong interpretation due to the words "bright" and "sunny" have the same meaning.

Extract 11: "The cool moon rays reflect back from the white marble and give the Taj Mahal a tinge of blue color.

The synonym showed by the text is the words "tinge" and "color". According to the Oxford dictionary the words "tinge" and "color" has the same meanings the word "color" means give the color for something" while the word "tinge"color slightly.

Extract 12: "Habibie's minimum wage Salary"

The word "wage" and "salary" are ambiguous due to synonym since the word "wage" and "salary" have the same meaning according to Oxford dictionary The word "wage" means "a fixed regular payment on daily" whereas word "salary" means "a fixed regular payment on monthly. Both these word discuss about "payment" which can lead to ambiguity for the readers. Those both words arise the ambiguous if the use in the same time. It can make the readers get confused.

Grammatical Ambiguity

From 21 reading textsfound in English text of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade, there were 17 phrases, or sentences grouped as the grammatical ambiguity. The data shows the most the dominant types of grammatical ambiguity coordinate structure with 8 occurences, polysemy is as many as 2 occurrences while the synonymy 3 occurrences. This this analysis, the researcher represent the possible interpretation of the phrases, or sentencesfound in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the the tenth grade.

Extract 13: "Malin Kundang who was with his wife and his crew s denied that she was his mother"

a.   First interpretation
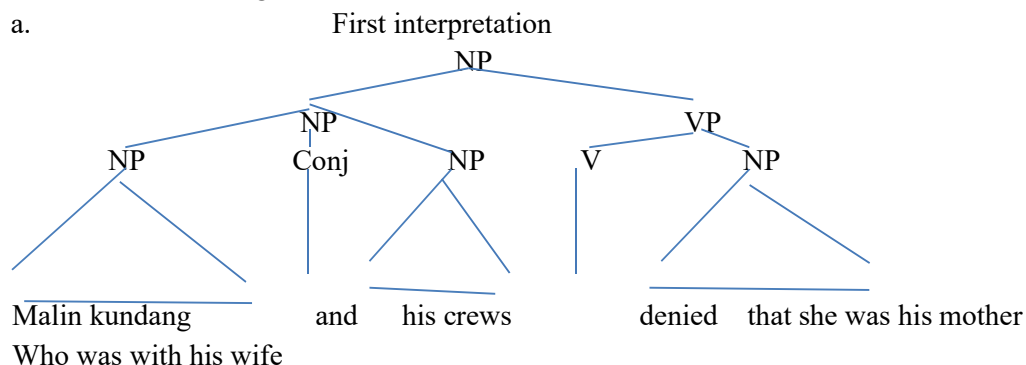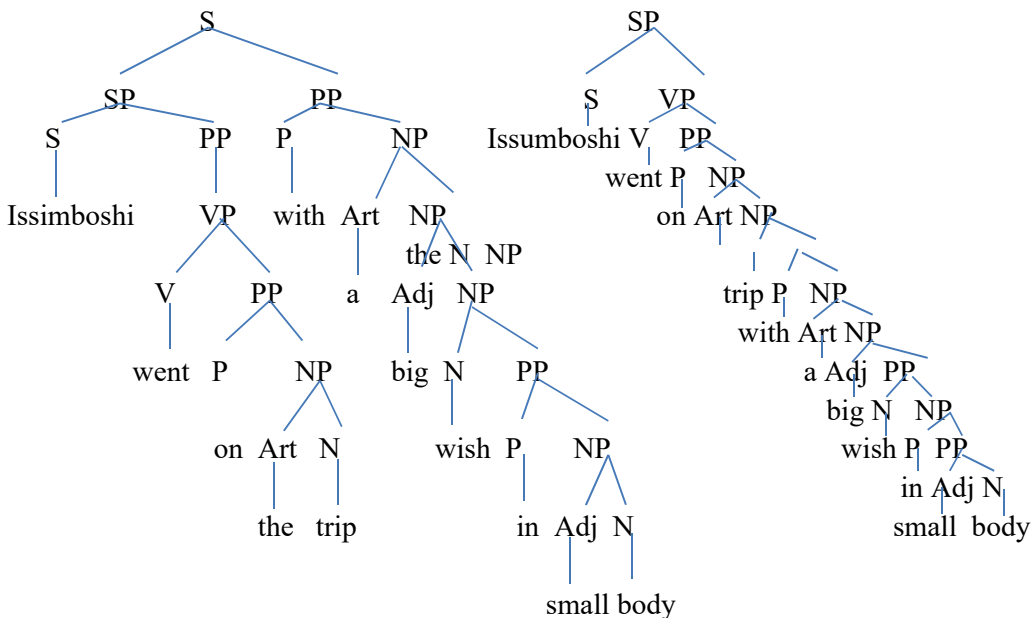
b. Second interpretation
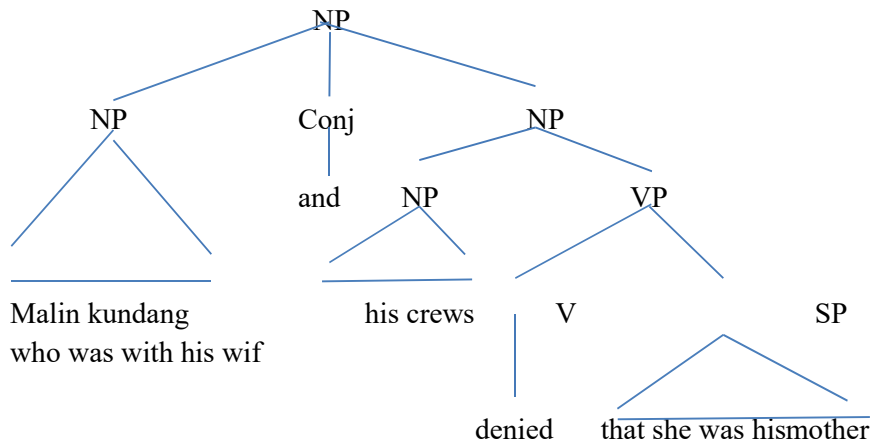
The diagram (a) means Malin Kundang denied that she was his mother when he was with his wife and his crews. While diagram (b) demonstrated the meaning when Malin Kundang was with his wife, his crews did not believe that she was his mother.

Extract 14: "Isssumboshi went on the trip with a big wish in small body"

This grammatical ambiguity caused by Prepositional Phrase (PP) as modifier or sentence adjunct. However, the sentence was interpreted into two ways the first diagram, when Issumboshi was on trip, he had a big wish on someone who has small body. While the second diagram means Issumboshi went on the trip with a big with even though he had small body.

    a.   First Interpretation   b. Second interpretation

Extract 15: "an octagonal marble chamber"

a.   First interpretation   b. Second interpretation

b.
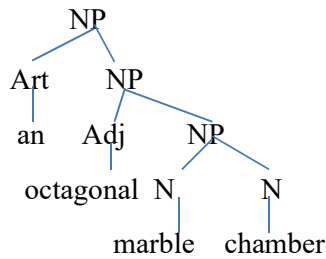
The diagram (a) had the meaning an octagonal marble was made for chamber. Whereas, the diagram (b) means that the shape of marble chamber was an octagonal. Both meanings were possible to interpret the above sentence.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study focused on the analysis of ambiguity in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of tenth grade. This study shows that there were found ambiguity in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade which is lexical and grammatical ambiguity. There were 12 lexically ambiguous reading text in Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. The dominant factor of lexical ambiguity in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade caused by homonymy with 7 occurrences. There are 17grammatically ambiguous in English textbook of Bahasa Inggris of the tenth grade. The dominant types of grammatical ambiguity is coordinate structure with 8 occurrences.

The result shows that the English textbook of Bahasa Inggris need revision in order to prevent the misinterpretation on students

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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