# A CASE OF AMBIGUITY IN THE ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S SHORT STORIES: SEMANTICS STUDY THESIS



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#### **ABSTRACT**

Aini Nur, D. E. (2020). A Case of Ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories: A Semantics Study. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

Keywords: Ambiguity, Short stories, Ernest Hemingway.

This thesis examines a case of ambiguity in the Ernest Hemingway's short stories. It investigates types and causes of ambiguity that appears in the Ernest Hemingway's short stories. There are two points of this research, first is the types of ambiguity found in Ernest Hemingway's short stories, second is the causes of ambiguity found in Ernest Hemingway's short stories.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe finding and result. The descriptive method applied to investigate the types of ambiguity and the causes of ambiguity that appeared in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. The data source were collected by downloading the short stories from internet. Afterwards, the investigating was continued by identifying and classifying the types and the causes of ambiguity in the short story.

As the result, the researcher found 45 data which contain of ambiguity phenomenon. The data are 32 data for lexical ambiguity, 6 data for structural ambiguity and 7 data for referential ambiguity. Besides, the researcher found 11 data of the causes of ambiguity those are; 1 data for word order, 2 data for improper or missing punctuation and 8 data for faulty pronoun reference.

#### **ABSTRAK**

Aini Nur, D. E. (2020). *Kasus kedwimaknaan di cerita pendek karya Ernest Hemingway: Studi Semantik.* Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Murni Fidiyanti, M.A. **Kata Kunci**: Dwimakna, Cerita pendek, Ernest Hemingway.

Penilitian ini menyelidiki kasus kedwimaknaan di cerita pendek karya Ernest Hemingway. Penelitian ini menyelidiki tipe dan sebab kedwimaknaan yang muncul di cerita pendek karya Ernest Hemingway. Terdapat dua rumusan masalah dari penelitian ini, pertama adalah jenis kedwimaknaan yang ditemukan dalam cerita pendek Ernest Hemingway, kedua adalah penyebab terjadinya kedwimaknaan yang ditemukan dalam cerita pendek Ernest Hemingway.

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif untuk menjelaskan temuan dan hasilnya. Metode deskritif diterapkan untuk menyelidiki jenis kedwimaknaan dan penyebab terjadinya kedwimaknaan yang muncul dalam cerita pendek karya Ernest Hemingway. Sumber data dikumpulkan dengan mengunduh cerita pendek dari internet. Kemudian, penelitian dilanjutkan dengan identifikasi dan klasifikasi jenis dan penyebab kedwimaknaan dalam cerita pendek.

Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan 45 data yang mengandung fenomena kedwimaknaan. Data tersebut adalah 32 data untuk kedwimaknaan leksikal, 6 data untuk kedwimaknaan struktural dan 7 data untuk kedwimaknaan referensial. Disamping itu, peneliti menemukan 11 data penyebab kedwimknaan yaitu; . 1 data untuk urutan kata, 2 data untuk tanda baca yang tidak tepat dan 8 data untuk referensi kata ganti yang salah.

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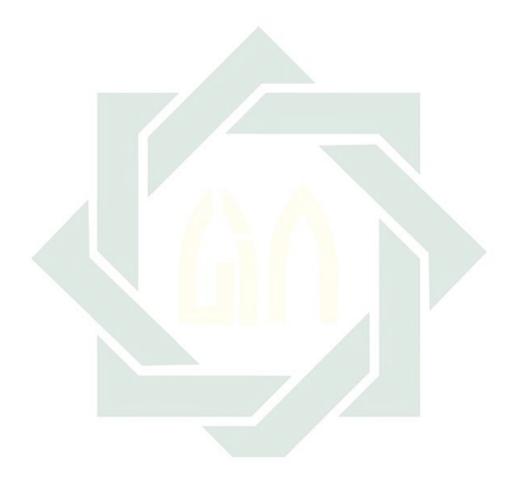
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### CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of the study, which consists of the gap of the research and previous studies, statement of the problem, the significance of research, scope & limitation, and the last is the definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Language is a system of human communication. By the presence of writing, people communicate with each other. To interact with each other, they have to conceive the meaning of the word in oral language or written communication. We can learn about meaning in semantic. A part of linguistics refers to the study of meaning, changes in a sense, and the relationship between sentences or words and their definitions called semantics. As cited in Palmer (1976, p.1), semantics is the technical term used to the study of meaning. Semantics explains about the contextual meaning that usually makes some people confused with the actual meaning. According to Fromkin (2003, p.173), semantics is the study of the meaning of morpheme, words, phrases, and sentences. Thus, the words, phrases, and sentences can interpret several senses, and it can raise a problem of ambiguity.

Ambiguity is the phenomenon that usually happens in daily communication. It can occur when the word or a

sentence has ambiguous meaning and has more than one interpretation; it can also arise in various ways (Leech, 1981; 80). Ambiguity is one of topics in semantics that often find in texts, such as; a novel, magazine, short story, letter, and so on. According to Ullmann (1972, p.156), ambiguity is divided into three kinds; phonetics, grammatical, and lexical. Moreover, as cited in Katz (1971, p.248) classify ambiguity into four types; they are (1) phonetics, (2) lexical (3) structural, and the last (4) referential ambiguity. Every types of ambiguity has a different characteristic. First, lexical ambiguity arises when a word has multiple meanings (Fromkin, 2003, p.180). Second, structural ambiguity occurs when a sentence has two or more different interpretations. The words it contains can combine in different ways, which creates a different meaning. Third, referential ambiguity, this type occur when the context is not clear and have two or more referring expressions an anaphoric (Kreider, 2002, p. 153)

In recent years, ambiguity has been a favourite topic to be discussed. Indeed, the researcher provides several previous studies related to this study For example, Purwaningsih (2014), Tambunan (2009), Tirangga (2014) Arizona (2016) Andarini and Anugerahwati (2012). The first study is from Purwaningsih (2014). This study focused on lexical and structural ambiguity to identify the ambiguous sentence or word. She used descriptive research as the method also two theories; those are; Ullmann's theory and Yule's approach. The researcher investigated lexical ambiguity by finding the meaning from the dictionary; then, she used labelled brackets sentence or

phrase to find the sense of structural ambiguity then finally, she concludes.

The researcher found the most dominant type is lexical ambiguity as the result. Nevertheless, the researcher did not investigate referential ambiguity in the short story.

The second research focused on ambiguity semantics in written communication done by Henny (2009). This research used two approaches; also, lexical and structural ambiguity to analyze the sentence or word has an ambiguous in "Your Letters of The Jakarta Post" and used Ullmann's theory, even Yule's theory. Then, the researcher limits the data into two weeks editions from March 2009, and there are 52 letters after that selected the data into 28 letters which include the ambiguous words or phrases. She used descriptive methods for done her research. To find the meaning of lexical ambiguity, the researcher used a dictionary and used labelled and bracketed sentences or phrases to detect structural ambiguity. The result of the study in percentage used Bungin theory. The researcher found 23 data of lexical ambiguity in occurrence 48.9% and 24 data of structural ambiguity or 51.1%. Thus, the researcher did not analyze the referential ambiguity in the short story and the data collected from the online newspaper.

The third study has been finished by Tirangga and Mulatsih (2014). The researchers investigated the types of ambiguity those are; lexical ambiguity and grammatical ambiguities on *The News Headline of The Jakarta Post and New York Times* applied Ullmann's theory. The researchers classified the types of ambiguity based on Ullmann's method. The data took from the internet and

found 50 headlines, consist of 25 Indonesia's headlines news websites and 25 American news headlines. Then the researchers found 30 ambiguous news headlines and the most ambiguities from The Jakarta Post headlines also lexical ambiguities most used in their study. However, these attempts to establish a link between ambiguity and the texts are questionable because the data analysis is complicated. The researchers uncover the case of ambiguity, and The Jakarta Post is the most grammatical ambiguous than New York times. However, this study did not identify lexical and referential ambiguity in a short story.

Another analysis was conducted by Andarini and Anugerahwati (2012), the researchers focused on structural ambiguity in *The Jakarta Post*Newspapers Headlines. The researchers analyzed which are structurally ambiguous phrases and the manner of resolving those structurally ambiguous phrases. The researchers were interested in used tree diagrams to identify structural ambiguity. This study is different from this present study that used labelled and bracketed to determine the structural ambiguity. The results of the study, the researchers found two types of structurally ambiguous phrases they are noun phrases and prepositional phrases. However, the researchers did not investigate the lexical and referential ambiguity that portrays in a short story.

Arizona (2016) conducted the latest analysis. The researcher investigated lexical ambiguity in cosmetics advertisements. This study analyzed 20 advertisements from 10 cosmetics brands and used Fromkin's theory. In collecting the data of cosmetic ads, the researcher took the advertisements

from the official websites or official twitter account. Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the readers' interpretations, which are gathered through questionnaires. The result of her research showed that 11 advertisements are ambiguous, and nine ads are not. The result of the readers' interpretations showed that 13 readers did not get the ambiguity or 17 readers who got the ambiguity in the ads. This study only focused on lexical ambiguity in cosmetics advertisements. The researcher did not explain and investigated structural or referential ambiguity that arises in a short story.

Those previous studies above, three of them used Ullmann's theory, and another applied Fromkin's method. They talked about the types of ambiguity; these are lexical ambiguity and structural ambiguity. The other researchers investigated the case of ambiguity that only focused on lexical or structural ambiguity. In this present research, the researcher is interested in examining and interpreting the ambiguous meaning in Ernest Hemingway's short story because previous researchers have never studied it. This study uses Ullmann's theory, Katz's approach, and Kreidler's theory about the types of ambiguity. Further, the researcher also examines the causes of ambiguity uses Monuhen, and Portunen's, Lamb's, Hasnain's theories.

One of the adorable media to find out ambiguity is a short story. Based on Reynier (2003, p.3), a short story is an art of proportion and perfection. Thus, a short story is shorter narratives than novels. The data sources of this study are 15 short stories of Ernes Hemingway. Ernest Hemingway's short stories are the most famous works. The researcher finds many ambiguous words,

phrases and sentence in the stories. Afterwards, to increase the current study on ambiguity, this study tries to analyze the lexical, structural, and referential ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories uses Ullmann's, Katz's, and Kreidler's theories.

#### 1.2 Research Problems

- 1. What are the types of ambiguity found in Ernest Hemingway's short stories?
- 2. What are the causes of ambiguity found in Ernest Hemingway's short stories?

#### 1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research gives more understanding about the ambiguous meaning, especially in the short story. This study expects to provide the readers to increase their ability to understand the ambiguous word, phrase, and sentence in written language. Furthermore, this research gives more information about the language study in the short story as a media for studying the language. This research may help the reader who are interested in the types of ambiguity also to explore deeply in other data sources, especially in written communication.

#### 1.4 Scope and limitations of the Study

This research focuses on the ambiguity case that appears in Ernest

Hemingway's short stories. The researcher investigates and explains the types
of ambiguity found in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. This research
investigated the types, and the causes of ambiguity arise in Ernest

Hemingway's short stories. Furthermore, the researcher focuses on 15 short
stories of Ernest Hemingway, which raises the case of ambiguity.

#### 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- 1. Semantics is the study of textual meaning (Yule, 2006, p.100)
- 2. Ambiguity is the property of having more than one meaning. It means the ambiguity is a type of linguistics that can be interpreted in more than one interpretation (Fromkin, 2003, p.180)
- 3. The short story is a literary work that tells fiction and written briefly.
- 4. Ernest Hemingway is the famous writer of American literature, and he has a simple style in writing literary works (Mammadov, 2009, p.84-85)

#### **CHAPTER II**

#### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.

This chapter contains some theories connected to this research. Those are semantics, ambiguity, types of ambiguity, and the causes of ambiguity.

#### 2.1 Semantics

A part of linguistics that refers to the study of meaning, changes in a sense, and the correlation between sentence or word and their meanings are called semantics. As cited in Palmer (1976, p.1), the technical term used to the study of meaning is semantics. Semantics helps the reader to understand not only the textual purpose but also the actual meaning in the text. Moreover, according to Fromkin (2003, p.173), the study of the meaning of morpheme, words, phrases, and sentences is semantics. Another definition of semantics came from Yule (2006, p.100) stated semantics is a study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences of the language. Furthermore, based on Ullmann (1972, p.1), semantics is the branches of linguistics, mainly deal with words, we can say semantics related to meaning. Thus, semantics is the study of the textual and actual meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.

#### 2.2 Ambiguity

Ambiguity is one of the topics in semantics; it is often found in texts, such as; a novel, magazine, short story, letter, and so on. Based on Khoshkhabar and Iraji (cited in Leech, 1981, p.80), ambiguity arises when a

word, phrase, or sentence has ambiguous meaning and double interpretations.

Thus, ambiguity is a case that connected to the meaning of word, phrase or sentence, and it can be understood in more than one way.

#### 2.2.1 Types of ambiguity

According to Ullmann (1972, p.156), ambiguity is divided into three varieties those are; phonetics, lexical, and grammatical. Then, according to Katz (1971, p.248), ambiguity is divided into four types; those are (1) phonetics, (2) lexical (3) structural, and the last (4) referential ambiguity. Further, this study focuses on lexical, structural, and referential ambiguity that portray in Ernest Hemingway's short story.

#### 2.2.1.1 Lexical ambiguity

A word which has multiple meanings is called lexical ambiguity (Fromkin, 2003, p.180). In other words, lexical ambiguity defined as words having various purposes. Furthermore, Ullmann (1977, p.158) concluded that ambiguity arises due to lexical factors; those are homonymy and polysemy. Homonymy appears when two or more forms that are identical in speech but have a different meaning. The meanings are not related. The example case of homonymy is *Rose is sitting at the bank*. This sentence is ambiguous, and it can be interpreted as Rose is sitting at the financial institution or Rose is sitting at the slope of the river. Whereas, polysemy means one lexeme that has several meanings. However, those sense are related. The example of the case

of polysemy is *Joe is buying a chips in the market*. It can be clarified as ambiguous because of the bold word. It can refer to french fries or snacks made from tuber slices.

#### 2.2.1.2 Structural ambiguity

A sentence is structurally ambiguous if it has two or more different interpretations due to the words it contains being able to be combined in different ways which create different meanings. Further, grammatical factors are the cause of structural ambiguity. As cited in Katz (1971, p.248), the structural ambiguity arises when a phrase or sentence has a different underlying structure. The example of structural ambiguity case, in the sentence: "He is drinking the water on the chair." This sentence can be interpreted in two different ways; first, he is drinking the water on the chair and second, he is drinking the water and sitting on the chair.

#### 2.2.1.3 Referential ambiguity

A study of referential ambiguity raises when the speaker has one referent in mind for a definite expression (Kreidler, 2002, p.153). He stated referential ambiguity has four kinds; those are unclear of anaphora because of a personal pronoun (he, she, it). Moreover, a noun phrase that following the word *every* can distributed reference or collected reference. The example of referential ambiguity is "*I'm bringing a book to anybody here*." The sentence is possibly ambiguous because of the word anybody. It can be interpreted as

one book for all people or one book for one person. Next is the word "you" as a pronoun used to general or specific. For example, "...Do you think it will do any good?..." (A days's wait, p.1). This example contains ambiguous because of the personal pronoun "you". It can refer to Scatchz or householder.

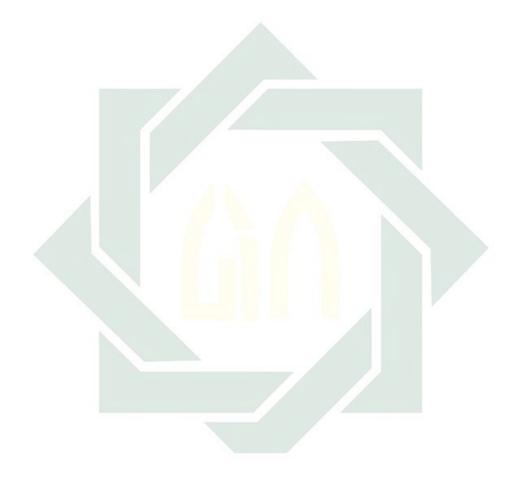
#### 2.2.2 The causes of ambiguity

The first cause of ambiguity is ambiguous word order. According to Monuhen and Portunen (2012, p.3), an ambiguous word causes the sentence to have multiple interpretations; it can occur in lexical ambiguity and structural ambiguity.

The second cause of ambiguity is improper or missing punctuation. As cited in Lamb (2008, p.1), punctuation is a series of marks that can be used to distinguish words or groups to make the exact meaning. Therefore, in making an unambiguous sentence, the appropriate punctuation is crucial. The example of this case is, "*The girl looked at the bead-curtain.*" This sentence has multiple underlying structures and can raises misinterpretation. Thus, it can be defined, the girl is looking at the bead curtain, or the girl is looking around the bead curtain.

The third cause of ambiguity is faulty pronoun reference. Pramitasih (cited in Hasnain, 2011, p.1) proposed the faulty pronoun reference is the cause of ambiguous sentences. It is because the personal pronoun is not clear. The example of faulty pronoun is "The girl smiled brightly at the

woman, to thank <u>her</u>." The word "her" is ambiguous because the meaning of the word "her" has multiple meanings: Her as a personal pronoun and it is referential ambiguous because it can refer to both the girl and the woman.



#### **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter provides the procedures for conducting the research. Those are research design, research data, research instrument, techniques of data collection, and techniques of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to conduct this research. As cited in Ary (2010, p.474) descriptive way is a method that connects with data in the form of the word. Thus, the researcher used descriptive method to describe the data from Ernest Hemingway's short stories.

Furthermore, the researcher used a qualitative method to investigate meanings and interpretations. According to Sheman and Webb (1988, p.7), qualitative research is related to purpose as they appeared to. Further, Bogdan and Biklen (1982, p.27) argued that descriptive in which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers is called qualitative research. So, this study tried to analyze lexical, structural, and referential ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories by using a qualitative approach and describes the finding to answer the research problems.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

#### 3.2.1 Research Data

Research data is the information that has been collected to establish the research. The data of this research was the scripts in Ernest Hemingway's short stories; those are words, phrases, and sentence.

#### 3.2.2 Data Source

The data source of this research was taken from Ernest Hemingway's short stories. The short stories by Ernest Hemingway taken from the book entitled The First Forty-Nine Stories Ernest Hemingway. The researcher applied 15 short stories of Ernest Hemingway because that short stories contained various ambiguous meanings. The titles of the short stories are; The Capital of the World, Cat in the Rain, Cross country snow, A Day's Wait, The End of Something, Father's and son, In Another Country, The Killers, My Old Man, Now I Lay Me, Out of Session, A Simple Enquiry, A Way You'll Never Be, A Very Short Story and The Snows of Kilimanjaro. The researcher presented the synopsis of each stories.

The first short story is titled *The Capital of the World*. This short story revolves around a hotel named Pension Luarca, which located in San Jeronimo. *The Capital of the World* tells a boy named Paco, who works at the hotel with his sister. He has a dream to be a good matador and can reconcile the environment. The surrounding population competes for bullfighting. The residents around

Luarca described as three matadors, two picadors, and one banderillero. They have different physical traits and characteristics.

Ernest Hemingway also described another character, such as the visitors, auctioneer, two priests, and the workers; Ignacio and Enrique. The visitor was at Pension Luarca, and they ordered drinks while discussing something. Paco and other works listened to the discussion. That discussion made Paco more convinced to reach his goals. After discussion, the visitors leave Pension Luarca. Paco and Ignacio immediately cleaned the table and brought dirty glasses to the kitchen. In the kitchen, Paco meets a dishwasher worker named Enrique. They talk and tell each other experiences. Paco says if he will not be scared and fail while in the bullring, but Enrique did not agree with Paco. Enrique invites to play bullfighting using a red napkin. Paco proved his ability in the first game. A few days later, Enrique re-invites to play bullfighting, he makes a fake bull from a chair and sticks two knives as horns. However, this game makes Paco's dream buried forever. He was stabbed with a knife because he was wrong in taking the strategy. Paco died with a million thoughts that had not achieved. The next story is the following.

The second short story is one of the famous works of Ernest Hemingway. The title is *Cat in The Rain*. This short story depicts an American couple who are on vacation in Italy. They stay in a hotel that is opposite the beach. The story illustrated as heavy rain. The husband named George is reading a book on the bed, while his wife is looking out the window. When staring out the window, the wife's eyes focused on a cat sheltering under a wettable. She wants to take that poor cat

and wants to adopt it. "....." her husband named George offered to take the cat, but he did not move from the bed. After seeing George's response, the wife desperately went to get the poor cat.

The wife went to the lobby, and she welcomed by the hotel employee.

After reaching the hall, she continued to search, but the cat was gone. Suddenly, the clerk gave her an umbrella. He watched the wife since coming out of her room. Then, she decided to back to her room. The wife wanted to adopt the poor cat, and she kept asking her husband. Her request was not responded well by her husband, George remained focused on his book. To attract George's attention, she sat in front of the dressing mirror and asked whether the hair should be short or stay long. George responds, and he says that his wife is still beautiful in any condition. After that, she asked to adopt the poor cat. However, George acted cold and said: "shut up." The situation becomes silent and rigid. Shortly, the door of the room knocked by the clerk. He brought a big cat and said, "this cat for Signoria." Let's see other stories below

The third short story chosen by the researcher is *Cross Country Snow*. The theme of this story is friendship. This short story tells two young men who love to ski; they are Nick and George. Furthermore, Ernest Hemingway portrays the characters enjoying winter with soft snow in the Alps Swiss. They ski by gliding fast and feel like flying in the storm. Then, one character named George moves quickly through steep slopes and decides to find a rest area. Nick followed him; they arrived at the rest area and ordered some drinks and strudel. George and Nick have a very close friendship.

Then, a waiter takes their drinks and strudel. Nick and George ate the strudel while talking experiences in the past. George remembered, he was leaving Nick and back to school. He regretted it because of his decision. Meanwhile, Nick did not go to school and married Hellen. He emigrated to America and adapted to the new environment with his wife. Nick accepts and reconciles with reality. The situation became silent, then George said if he loved to ski with Nick. He also said that he might not be able to ski again, but Nick denies it and requires making an advance schedule for skiing. George agreed to Nick's promise, and they would go skiing again next time. After making a promise, they decided to return and leave the rest area. The other stories are shown below

The fourth short story is *A Day's Wait* by Ernest Hemingway. The theme of this story is the courage to face death. The beginning of the story is there is a child named Schatz who has a fever. A doctor checks Schatz's condition, and as a result, he has influenza. The heat caused the Schatz temperature to be 102 degrees; then, the doctor gave him some medicines. Then, the doctor left Schatz's house, and his father began to read a story to him. However, Schatz did not want to hear stories from his father. After that, he told Schatz to rest. Schatz refused again; instead he wanted his father out of the room. The father left after helping Schatz take his first medicine.

The father decided to leave Schatz and start hunting wit his pet. They hunt along the river. After hunting, they returned home. The father laid down the equipment and wanted to check the Schatz condition. However, Schatz did not give anyone to enter his room. He was afraid that his illness would spread to other

people. His father ignored him, and he kept going in and giving Schatz a second medicine. Schatz temperatures remain 102 degrees. His father encouraged and convinced Schatz to get well, but he just surrounded. After providing the second medicine, his father re-read a story but could not attract Schatz's attention. Schatz is waiting for his death all day because his body temperature is not average. However, Schatz has been misperception because his body temperature is 102 degrees in Fahrenheit. After that, the father explained the differences between Fahrenheit and Celsius. Schatz relaxes after hearing the explanation from his father. Another story is following

The fifth short story is titled *The End of Something*. The short story draws the separation of a young couple; they are Nick Adams and Marjorie. An author describes a young couple living in Horton Bay, Michigan. One day they went fishing in a bay and boarded a small boat. Marjorie likes every moment with her boyfriend, Nick. She started the conversation joyfully while waiting for the fish to grab their bait. However, Nick is different from Marjorie. He is ignorant and feels bored with her.

Marjorie opened a picnic basket filled with food and blankets. They eat together in a quiet situation. This situation was broken by nick's words, which made a dispute between them. Nick said that he was bored and wanted to end the relationship. After hearing Nick's word, Marjorie leaves him without saying goodbye. However, Nick remained relaxed and lay on the blanket. At the same conditions, Bill came to him. Bill is Nick's friend; he comes and asks when Nick broke up with Marjorie and how it happened. Nick calmly replied and asked Bill

to leave him alone. Finally, Bill leaves him, and he pondered his decision. Let's see another story below

The sixth short story is *Fathers and Sons* by Ernest Hemingway. After reading, the researcher revealed that the theme of this story is about life. This story begins with a character named Nick Adams. He was driving a car after hunting with his son in the hometown. When passing his hometown, Nick remembered about childhood with his father. He describes his father as a reliable hunter and had sharp eyes like an eagle. Besides, Nick also delineates the negative personality. His father was a strict and cruel person. He was never satisfied with Nick's shooting ability.

Nick lived with his father for 15 years. After that, he decided to live independently. While listening to the story, the son asked about Nick, and his father lives with Indian. Nick explained that his father had grown up and lived with Indians. So, he has many friends of Indians. Nick's son could not remember how great his grandfather. Then, Nick helped remind his son and explained in detail about his grandfather's personality. Nick's son wants to pray at his grandfather's grave. He asked Nick to go there. After that, Nick said that they would go to his grandfather's grave as soon as possible. The other stories presented below

The seventh short story was chosen by the researcher entitled *In Another Country*. This story tells the soldiers who were injured during the first world war in Milan. One of the soldiers named Nick Adams; is an American soldier who has

an injury in his knee. Nick immediately went to the hospital to get treatment for his injuries. The wounds will be healed through therapy using sophisticated machines. At the hospital, he met Italian officers who joined the first world war. Nick also met a young soldier who had severe injuries on his face, so he covered it using a handkerchief. Nick builds a friendly relationship with the officers. However, there are still gaps between them.

Italian officers kept their distance from Nick. They think Nick got a soldier's medal because he was an American. The officer believed that someone who got a medal was a brave soldier. Besides, Nick maintained good relations with the officers and the young soldiers. Nick said that the young soldier could not prove his bravery well. Next, the story continues by describing Nick coming to the hospital for therapy every day. During treatment, Nick met a mayor, and he taught Italian. They discuss and tell their experiences. Nick said of his plans to get married. However, Nick got ab unusual reaction from the major. He is a little angry and says that marriage is useless because one day, he will get hurt. The mayor said that based on his personal experience. He often daydreams and stares out the window, and he does not focus on the treatment process. The next stories are illustrated below

The eight short story is *The Killers* by Ernest Hemingway. This story has two themes, namely disappointment, and bravery. Hemingway started this story by describing two characters; they are Max and Al. They were at a cafe named "Henry" and ordered food from the waiter. George serves them and says if this cafe will close soon. Then they asked George, who was in this cafe. George

answered Nick and Sam. A few moments later, Al and Max explained their plan to come to this city. They were assassins assigned to kidnap and kill Ole Anderson. He is an ex-boxer from Swiss who often dinner at this cafe.

Max and Al wait for Anderson to come to the cafe while carrying a shotgun. They tied Nick and Sam at the corner of the cafe. Unexpectedly, Ole Anderson did not go, and they leave the cafe. George untied Nick and Sam. He also asked Nick to tell Ole Anderson. Then, Nick went to Anderson's boarding house and met Mrs. Bell, who is the caretaker. Mrs. Bell allows Nick to go to Anderson's room. Nick met Anderson; he tells the mission of Max and Al to him. Besides, Nick gave him some suggestions to move from the city or report their mission to the police. However, Anderson did not listen to his advice and resigned himself to the situation. After that, Nick disappointed and left Anderson. He talked to Mrs. Bell about the condition of Anderson. Then, Mrs. Bell said that Anderson was depressed all day and stayed in his room. Next, Nick returns to Henry's cafe, and he tells George and Sam if Anderson is not shocked at Al and Max's mission. Another story is following

The ninth short story is entitled *My Old Man*. This story depicts a young boy called Joe and his father or *the old man* named Butler. Butler is a stable jockey. However, Joe is disappointed because his father is dealing with an illegal racing system. Joe and Butler are famous as horse racing enthusiasts. They live in Milan, Italy. While in Italy, Butler had many relatives, such as Holbrook and an unnamed soldier. They met in a place, and Holbrook talks bad things until a fight

broke out between them. They argued in French, so Joe did not understand what was arguing about.

One day, Joe and his father, "the old man" decided to move to Paris. In a new place, the old man started his hobby of horse racing. He is interested in and buys a horse named "kzar." That horse believed to be the winner. Before joined in the competition, the old man practiced o win the match. The old man wins the race and earns money. He will collect it and plan to return to his hometown in America. After winning the first competition, the old man continued to hone his abilities. He chooses Gilford as a horse to join the other emulation. However, in the second emulation, the old man fell and died. Joe went down and come to his father. He accompanied by someone named George. Joe was sad and saw the condition of Gilford's broken leg. Then, he heard a shot that led to Gilford. Gilford died instantly. After that, some men came with Holbrook. They abused the old man cruelly. George tried to console Joe; he asked Joe not to listen to their insults. The next stories are shown below

The tenth short story was chosen by the researcher entitled *Now I Lay Me*. This story has described the life of soldiers. Hemingway depicts two characters; they are Nick Adams and John. Nick Adams is a soldier who suffered injuries due to World War 1. He got treatment from the hospital in Milan. After receiving treatment, Nick returned to the tent. Nick refused to sleep because he was pondering his fate. He thought that his life ended on the battlefield that far from his hometown. Nick has a low ability in Italy. However, there is someone who understands nick's condition; he is John.

One day, John and Nick were discussing in a tent. They refused to sleep. John understands nick's condition, and he suggests Nick find a partner of life. So that his experience more enjoyable. However, Nick did not want to marry. He has some reasons and questions about married life. Then, John motivated him, and he hopes Nick has a better experience. Next, another example is illustrated below

The eleventh short story is *Out of Season by* Ernest Hemingway. The theme of this story is disputed in marriage life. In this story, Hemingway illustrates three interconnected characters: Peduzzi, his wife, and a guide. Peduzzi and his wife live in a hotel. They discussed their plan, which goes to fishing. Then, they leave the hotel and looked for a guide to take them to the fishing grounds. Finally, Peduzzi and his wife got a guide; three of them walked towards their destination. His wife walked behind them, and her face was frowning. After that, Peduzzi asked his wife to walk in front of them. He was afraid that his wife loses the direction. However, his wife still walks behind them, then Peduzzi was angry he spontaneously snapped at her.

In the middle of the trip, they decided to rest in a cafe. Peduzzi ordered a few drinks. While waiting for his glasses, he apologized to his wife for his harsh spoken earlier. After that, they continued on their way. Hemingway describes the characters carrying a stick for fish. The guide said that if fishing was not allowed today. However, he believes that his client would not make a fuss. Further, they arrived at the fishing pond. At the moment, Peduzzi just realized that the equipment was incomplete. At last, they did not fish, only enjoyed their

provisions. Peduzzi said tomorrow he would fish and bring a complete kit. The other stories are displayed below

The twelfth short story by Ernest Hemingway entitled *A Simple Enquiry*. This story has ambiguous events and meanings; it can be interpreted in various ways. Hemingway describes three characters who lived in wooden huts, which covered snow. They are major and adjutant named Tonani and Pinin. The story begins when the major and tony do their work. After a while, the major went to his room to rest, whereas Tonani completed the job. Tonani immediately finished the work and tidied the scattered documents.

Afterward, a young boy named Pinin come to the house. He is making up a fire with pine. Tonani tells him that the major is resting and hopes Pinin does it slowly. Pinin finished his work quickly and returned to his cottage. Suddenly, the major calls to an adjutant to send Pinin to his room. Pinin immediately faces the major. Further, Pinin has reached the major's place, and he gets a few questions. Major asked Pinin if he already has a girlfriend or not. Pinin said, yes. However, the major denies and said you never send a message for her. The second question is he wants to returns to his troops. Pinin just looked down and did not answer the question. The major's problem can be interpreted as testing Pinin, or he wants to send Pinin to his troops. Further, Pinin leaves the major's room. On the other side, an adjutant named Tonani smiled. His smile means that he hears their conversation, or he already knows if the major testing Pinin. Let's see other stories below

The thirteenth short story is *A Way You'll Never Be*. This story tells about the condition of soldiers group that injured in World War 1. The author, Ernest Hemingway, illustrates a narrator called Nick Adams. The narrator was an American who involved in World War 1. He had a wound to his head. Nick suffered from post-war trauma. He often had nightmares and recalled incidents of shooting by Austrian soldiers. Afterward, there was an Italian captain named Paravinci. He was worried about the injuries on Nick's head. The Captain advised undergoing treatment to avoid the risk of brain failure.

One day, Nick wanted to visit Captain Paravinci at his camp. Nick pedaled his bike from Fonaci to the field. While on the road, he saw corpses of war victims. Further, Nick arrived at the campsite. The people are worried about Nick's mental health because he saw traces of war along the road. Captain Paravinci welcomed and invited him to rest. Captain Paravinci and his relatives decided to protect Nick at the camp. The other stories are following

The fourteenth short story that becomes the data is *A Very Short Story*. The theme of this story is love. The author describes a soldier who falls in love with a nurse. The soldier began to fall in love while he was hospitalized for three months. The nurse called Luz. She is an Italian nurse who is admired by patients. Luz and the soldier often met until love arose them. They want to get married, but it is not going well. Those plans failed because of the soldier returned to America while Luz remained in Italy. The soldier never replied to Luz's message; it was the cause of their separation. Until one day, Luz met an Italian major. They were in a relationship; it helps Luz to forget the American soldier. However, Luz failed a

second time because he did not keep his promises to marry her. Luz taking a bitter pill because she lost an American soldier and got a fake commitment from the Italian major. Next, the last stories are displayed below

The fifteenth short story is *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. At the beginning of the story, Hemingway describes the characteristics of Mount Kilimanjaro. After that, Hemingway illustrates the man who trapped in the African meadow. He had an injury on his leg due to being stabbed by a thorn., his name Harry. The wounds got worse because he ignored it. Harry was trapped with his wife and crew. His wife called Helen, she is a rich and beautiful woman. They were caught because their truck ran out of fuel. Thus, they could not continue their journey.

Harry is desperate and waits for the day of his death. He remembered the events of his life. Harry usually tell and write his experience in the diary.

However, he regretted did not write his experiences when visiting Paris and Constantinople. He just had fun and enjoying the trip with his wife. It makes harry quarreled and blamed Hellen because he thought she had blunted his writing abilities. The story continues; Harry was sleep and dream. The dream depicted that he gets help. A plane driven by Compton came and brought him out from the meadow. From inside the plane, Harry saw the summit of Mount Kilimanjaro, and he thought that it was the place of his death. On the other hand, Hellen heard the howling of a hyena from a tent. She came out and screamed when she saw Harry's condition died abnormally. Ernest Hemingway's short stories can be interpreted from a different interpretation. Thus, these short stories contain ambiguity, and it is fascinating to read.

#### 3.2.3 Research Instrument

As cited in Gay and Airisan (2000, p.125) instrument is a tool for collecting data. This instrument used by the researcher to collect the data and to help the process of analysis. The key instrument of this study was the researcher herself. The researcher collected, interpreted, investigated the data, and drew the conclusion by the researcher's opinion support with the qualitative method.

Bogdan and Biklen (1982, p.27) mentioned that qualitative research is descriptive, which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Ernest Hemingway's short stories contributed as the first instrument used by the researcher. Furthermore, the researcher also used a laptop and internet connection to help collect the data.

## 3.2.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The researcher used a laptop to collect the data. To assemble the data, the researcher used some steps to obtain valid data.

## 1. Selecting the short story

The researcher taken the short stories from the book entitled The First Forty-Nine Stories Ernest Hemingway. The researcher selected the short stories randomly because it shows the variety of the ambiguity of every Ernest Hemingway's short stories.

#### 2. Reading the short story.

The researcher read the short story carefully. The short story conceives various questions—the pages of a short story around eleven and more.

# 3. Collecting the data

The researcher collected the data by underlining the words, phrases, or sentences which contains an ambiguity.

# 3.3 Techniques of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher did some steps to investigate the data from the data source. The steps explained below:

# 1. Identifying data

This step was the identification of ambiguity. The researcher identified the words, phrases, and sentences into the types and the causes of ambiguity. The different types and causes of ambiguity can be coded and underlined some colours to the type. The codes are displayed below

**Table 3.1 Identifying Types of Ambiguity** 

Codes	Types of Ambiguity
<u>LA</u>	LEXICAL AMBIGUITY
SA	STRUCTURAL AMBIGUITY.
RA	REFERENTIAL AMBIGUITY.

**Table 3.2 Identifying The Causes of Ambiguity** 

Codes	The Causes of Ambiguity
<u>WO</u>	WORD ORDER
<u>IoM</u>	IMPROPER OR MISSING PUNCTUATION
<u>FPR</u>	FAULTY PRONOUN REFERENCE

While the example of identification of the ambiguity displayed in the figure below:

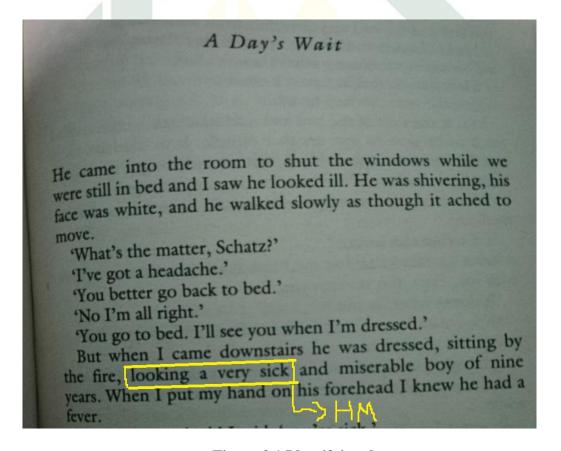


Figure 3.1 Identifying data

# 2. Classifying data

After identifying the data, the researcher codified into some codes based on the type and cause of ambiguity. This step can help the researcher analyzed data. The way to classified data is illustrated below

Table 3.3 Types of Ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories

No	Types of Ambiguity	Codes	Data	Number of
				Data
1.	Lexical Ambiguity	LA	LA.O1,LA.O2	
2.	Structural Ambiguity	SA	SA.01,SA.02,SA.03.	
3.	Referential Ambiguity	RA	RA.01.RA.02,	
	Total	_11 [		

Table 3.4 The Causes of Ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories

No	Types of Ambiguity	Codes	Data	Number of Data
1.	Word Order	WO	WO.01,	
2.	Improper or Missing Punctuation	IoM	IoM.O1,IoM.02,	
3.	Faulty Pronoun Reference	FPR	FPR.O1, FPR.02,	
	Total			

After the classifying types and causes of ambiguity, the researcher was calculated to get the result. The result was displayed in a table.

# 3. Making a conclusion

Lastly, the researcher summarized the whole chapters to be concluded.



# CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher provides the study analysis that contains two subchapters; those are findings and discussion. Furthermore, the findings and discussion are elaborated to answer the research problem.

# 4.1 Findings

This subchapter is established to provide the result of the data analysis.

The researcher found two problems related to this study and presented in this subchapter. The first topic is about the types of ambiguity found in short stories. It indicates various types of ambiguity. The second topic is the causes of ambiguity that portrayed in Ernest Hemingway's short stories.

# **4.1.1 Types of Ambiguity**

The first problem of this research is the types of ambiguity. The researcher found three types of ambiguity those are; lexical ambiguity, structural ambiguity, and referential ambiguity. All of the types arises in the Ernest Hemingway's short stories.

Table 4.1 Types of Ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories

No	Types of Ambiguity	Codes	Number of data
1.	Lexical Ambiguity	<u>LA</u>	32
2.	Structural Ambiguity	<u>SA</u>	6
3.	Referential Ambiguity	RA	7
	Total		45

Based on Table 4.1 above, the researcher found all types of ambiguity they are; lexical ambiguity 32 data, structural ambiguity 6 data, and referential ambiguity 7 data. So, it can be concluded that most types of ambiguity arise in Ernest Hemingway's short story is lexical ambiguity. For more detail, explanations and examples can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.2 Table types of ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories

Number	Types of Ambiguity	Words
Data 1	" He was shivering, his face was white, and he	White
[LA.01]	walked slowly as" ( A day's wait p.1)	
Data 2	"but were not finished with the quarrel. <b>He felt</b>	Sick
[LA.02]	sick" ( A Very Short Story p.2)	
Data 3	" That's right. Then, looking at the watch, in that	Watch
[LA.03]	quiet". ( A Way You p. 7)	
Data 4	" the people they passed on the stairs on their way	Sea
[LA.04]	to and from their room. Their room was on the second	
	floor <b>facing the sea</b> "( Cat In The Rain, p.1)	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Data 5	"The young gentleman appeared not to hear Peduzzi.	Hear
[LA.05]	He was thinking, what in hell makes him say marsala?	
	That's what Max Beerbohm drinks." (Out Of Season,	
	p.2)	
Data 6	"He wore a derby hat and a black overcoat	Silk
[LA.06]	buttoned across the chest. His face was small and white	
	and he had tight lips. He wore a silk"	
	(The Killers, p.1)	

Data 7 [LA.O7]	"maybe, they will be back with another truck." (The Snows of Kilimanjaro, p. 2)	Truck
Data 8 [LA.O8]	"He could work the fat of his soul" (The Snows of Kilimanjaro, p. 7)	Fat
Data 9 [LA.O9]	"Down in the dining room" (The Capital of the World, p.4)	Down
Data 10 [LA.10]	"You make me sick" (The Capital of the World, p.8)	Sick
Data 11 [LA.11]	"a waiter stood looking out at the empty square" (Cat In The Rain, p.1)	Square
Data 12 [LA.12]	"she liked his old, heavy fire and big hands" (Cat In The Rain, p.4)	Big
Data 13 [LA.13]	"The girl come in with a very slim brown bottle" (Out of Saeson, p.3)	Slim
Data 14 [LA.14]	"he'd be sitting under a tree with towel" (My Old Man, p.2)	With
Data 15 [LA.15]	"the old main said it was a dog's life: (My Old Man, p.3)	Dog
Data 16 [LA.16]	"They were neck and neck that" (My Old Man, p.8)	Neck
Data 17 [LA.17]	"I ran down the stand and bumped into a jam of people" (My Old Man, p.11)	Jam
Data 18 [LA.18]	"inside the room the major lay on his bunk" (A Simple Enquiry, p.2)	Bunk
Data 19 [LA.19]	"you're a good boy,'he said" (A Simple Enquiry, p.3)	Good
Data 20 [LA.20]	"the town's full of bright boys" (The Killers, p.2)	Bright
Data 21 [LA.21]	"he was in the ring, you know" (The Killers, p.7)	Ring
Data 22 [LA.22]	"cold day, the ground covered" (A Day's wait, p.2)	Cold
Data 23 [LA.23]	"you poor Schatz,'I said" "Poor old Schatz" (A Day's wait, p.4)	Poor
Data 24 [LA.24]	"The tall one with the small moustache who was an architect" (A Way You'll Never Be, p.3)	Small
Data 25 [LA.25]	" the adjutant said to one of the two runners" (A Way You'll Never Be, p,10)	Runners
Data 26 [LA.26]	"a rattlesnake rattling his rattlers. A very dry sound" (A Way You'll Never Be, p.11)	Dry

Data 27 [LA.27]	"always cleaning things out and making a good clearance" (Now I Lay Me, p.2)	Clearance
Data 28 [LA.28]	"left them when he sttaped down from the buggy" (Now I Lay Me, p.3)	Buggy
Data 29 [LA.29]	"I got in pretty bad shape along" (Now I Lay Me, p.4)	Shape
Data 30 [LA.30]	"I'll get a job on paper." (Now I Lay Me, p.5)	Paper
Data 31 [LA.31]	"never sending you anything you could not bear" (The Snows of Kilimanjaro, p.19)	Bear
Data 32 [LA.32]	"the turks had came steadly and lumpily" (The Snows of Kilimanjaro, p,12)	Turks
Data 33 [RA.O1]	"it was a hundred and two,'he said "who said so?" (A Day's wait,p2)	Не
Data 34 [RA.02]	the boy had refused to let anyone come into the room." You can't come in," he said". (A Day's Wait, p.3)	You
Data 35 [RA.03]	"Where's your girl, Joe?" to kid me on account I had told him about the girl that day at the next table. And I'd get red, but I liked being kidded about her. It gave me a good feeling. "Keep your eye peeled for her, Joe," he'd say, "she'll be back.". (My Old Man, p.12)	She
Data 36 [RA.04]	"She, she wrotes me all the time. She's making good money with the place" (Now I Lay Me, p.4)	She
Data 37 [RA.O5]	"the waiter had just brought fresh bottles of drinks: The three waiters stood at the lend of the room. It was the rule" (The Capital of the World, p.4)	It
Data 38 [RA.O6]	"he turned and advancing his foot rightly." (The Capital of the World, p.8)	Не
Data 39 [RA.O7]	"I didn't know you. What are you doing?" (A Way You'll Never Be, p.4)	You

Number	Types of Ambiguity	Phrases
Data 40 {SA.01]	"a crowded table before a coffee and milk." (The Snows of Kilimanjaro, p.10)	A coffee and milk
Data 41 [SA/02]	"which were courage and a calm capability" (The Capital of the World, p.3)	A calm capability

Data 42	"bull and the individual priest. All of them" (The	The individual priest
[SA.03]	Capital of the World, p.5)	
Data 43	"with bull hair caught in the gold ornaments of"	The gold ornament
[SA.04]	(The Capital of the World, p. 9)	
Data 44	"she prepared him for the operating table" (A Very	The operating table
[SA.05]	Short Story, p.1)	
Data 45	"now it was only a boy and girl love " (A Very Short	A boy and girl love
[SA.06]	Story, p.2)	

The table shows the types of ambiguity that appear in Ernest Hemingway's short story. The types of ambiguity above provide, including words and phrases. The forms of lexical ambiguity words are "white, sick, watch" and so on. The example of structural ambiguity phrases are "a coffee and milk, a boy and girl love," etc. The kinds of referential ambiguity are "he, she, it." Thus, more explanation of the data is shown as follows.

#### 4.1.1.1 Lexical Ambiguity

The lexeme or word which has multiple meanings called lexical ambiguity. Linguists concluded that ambiguity arises due to lexical factors; those are homonymy and polysemy. Here, the researcher wants to explain each element below.

#### 1. Homonymy

Homonymy occurs when two or more words that are identical in speech but have a different meaning. Further explanations are the following. The first data indicates the ambiguous word of *Out Of Season's* short story. The ambiguous name that appears in the table above (**data 5 [LA.05]**) is *hear*. That word has two different meanings, and those meanings are not related. First, the term *hear it* refers to listening to something. It happened when the young gentleman came, but he did not listen to Peduzzi's instruction. Whereas the second meaning of *hear* is adjudicated of someone. The author describes that the young gentleman has come, and he is not deciding Peduzzi. The other examples are illustrated below

The second data indicates the ambiguous case of *The Killers* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (data 6 [LA.06]) is *silk*. This lexeme has two different meanings. The first meaning is the word *silk* refers to the soft, textured fabric. It occurs when the narrator explains the physical appearance of the character. She wears some accessories, such as hats and fabric. While the second meaning of the word *silk* refers to the overcoat, when the narrator portrays the character, he wears a raincoat. Thus, both of the senses are not related or different. Let's see the other examples below.

The third data indicates the ambiguous phenomenon of *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. The ambiguous term that appears in the table (**data 8 [LA.08]**) is *fat*. This term has two different senses, and those senses are not related. First, the term *fat* refers to the best part of something. It happens if the character works to the best of his ability. Second, *fat* refers to foolish. It means that he can control the ignorance of his soul. Thus, both sense is possible to fit in the script. The other example of homonymy can be seen below.

The fourth data indicates the ambiguous word of *Cat In The Rain*. The ambiguous name that exists in the table (**data 11 [LA.11]**) is *square*. This word can be interpreted in two ways. The first interpretation of *square* is a cardboard box. It means that the author describes there is a waiter who is looking at the cardboard box. Whereas, the second interpretation of *square* is a town square. It occurred when the waiter stood up, and he was looking at the town square opposite the hotel. Thus, both meanings are not related, and it possible to fit in the script. The next example also presents the lexical ambiguity in the homonymy case. It can be seen below

The fifth data indicates the ambiguous phenomenon of *Cat In The Rain* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (**data 12 [LA.12]**) is *big*. This term has two different sense. The first *big* refers to the considerable size or extent. It means that the wife likes the husband's strong hands. The second *big* relates to someone who is lighthearted or helpful. In this case, the author illustrates that she wants attention and aid from her husband. Because her husband does not care about the woman's desires, thus, both senses are not related, and it possible to fit in the script. The other examples of homonymy are the following.

The sixth data indicates the ambiguous case of *Out of Season*'s short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (**data 13 [LA.13]**) is *slim*. That lexeme has two different meanings. The first meaning of *slim* refers to fragile material. The story describes there is a girl who comes and brings a bottle made of thin metal. The second meaning of the lexeme *slim* refers to something that has a small shape. It means that the girl comes and brings a tiny brown bottle. The two

meanings above are not related to each other, but it possible to fit in the script.

Let's see another example of homonomy below.

The seventh data indicates the ambiguous word of *My Old Man* short stories. The ambiguous name that exists in the table (**data 14 [LA.14]**) is *with*. This word has two different sense. The first sense of *with* refers to someone who wears a towel around his neck. It means that the story describes a character sitting under a tree, and he is wearing a towel around his neck. Whereas, the other sense of *with* refers to utilize. The story illustrates the character under a tree, and he uses a towel to sit on. Thus, both meanings are classified as homonymy, and two of them are possible to fit in the script. Next example is shown below.

The eighth data indicates the ambiguous phenomenon of *My Old Man*'s short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (**data 15 [LA.15]**) is a *dog*. This term has two different interpretations. First, the term *dog* refers to an animal with an acute sense of smell and a howling voice. It means that the old man says that this is animal life, especially a dog. Besides, the second interpretation of the term *dog* refers to an unpleasant person. It occurs when the old man is harassing by equating someone's life as an animal because he is annoyed. So, the two meanings are not related to each other. However, it possible to fit in the script. Other examples are illustrated below.

The ninth data indicates the ambiguous case of *My Old Man*'s short story.

The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (**data 16 [LA.16]**) is *the neck*. That lexeme has two different sense. The first *neck* refers to a mortal's body that connected the head and the rest of the body. It means that the story describes the

limb of the" kzar" or the jockey. Whereas the second *neck* refers to hugging or embrace. The characters are portrayed as embracing to give mutual support. So, this data can be classified as homonymy because both senses are not related to each other. The other examples are the following.

The tenth data indicates the ambiguous case of *A Simple Enquiry* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (**data 18 [LA.18]**) is *bunk*. That term has two meanings. The first meaning of the term *bunk* refers to nonsense. It means that the story describes the condition of the major who is lying down while saying nonsense. The second meaning of the term *bunk* is a narrow shelflike bed. It can be illustrated as the major is lying on his bed. Thus, both definitions are different, and they can be classified as lexical ambiguity in homonymy case. The next example is shown below.

The eleventh data indicates the ambiguous case of *A Way You'll Never Be* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (**data 25 [LA.25]**) is *runners*. That lexeme has two different interpretations. First, the lexeme *runners* refer to running athletes. It means the adjutant is talking to one of two athletes. Second, the lexeme *runners* refer to the lackeys. It can be expected the adjutant talks to a lackey about the wound. So, this example of data is classified as homonymy because both interpretations are not related. Let's see another example of the data below.

The twelfth data indicates the ambiguous word of *Now I Lay Me* short story. The ambiguous name that exists in the table **above** (**data 29 [LA.29]**) is *shapes*. That word has two senses. The first *shape* refers to an appearance

characteristic. It means that the character is in a bad appearance or dressing up along the night. Meanwhile, the second *shape* refers to a condition. It means sshe was in a lousy condition along with the last spring. Thus, both of sense are different or unrelated to each other. The further example is illustrated below.

The thirteenth data indicates the ambiguous case of *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* short story. The ambiguous that exists in the table (**data 31 [LA.31]**) is *bear*. That term has multiple meanings. First, *bear* refers to shoulder a problem. It means that the character could not shoulder a heavy burden. Whereas second, *bear* sees to give birth to a child. It can be interpreted as the character who could not give birth to a child for her partner. Thus, this data is categorized as lexical ambiguity in the homonymy case, because the two interpretations are not related. However, it possible to fit in the script.

#### 2. Polysemy

Polysemy occurs when one lexeme that has several meanings. However, those senses are related. Thus, the examples data are the following

The fourteenth data indicates the polysemy case of *A Day's wait* short story. The ambiguous word that exists in the table (**data 1 [LA.1]**) is white. Those words have two different meanings, but both senses are related. First, the word *white* refers to pale. It means that the character's face looks unhealthy, and his body trembled like he was going to faint. Second, the word *white* refers to languid. The second meaning is illustrating the physical condition of the character who languid and lackluster. Thus, this data classifies as polysemy because both

meanings are connected. Those meanings can be interpreted as describing the physical condition of the character. The next examples can be seen below

The fifteenth data indicates the polysemy phenomenon of *A Very Short*Story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (data 2 [LA.2]) is sick. This word has two different meanings. Firstly, the term sick refers to pain. The story describes quarrels between characters. One of them gets bad words that addressed to him. Secondly, the term sick refers to ill. It means that one of the characters feels sick, and his body is weak after making a fight. Thus, both meanings are related, and they can be classified as polysemy. The meanings can be interpreted as someone's feelings after arguing. The other examples are shown below

The sixteenth data indicates polysemy case of *A Way You'll Never Be* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (data 3 [LA.3]) is *watch*. That word has two interpretations. The first interpretation of the lexeme *watch* is the clock against the wall. It means that there is someone who looks at the clock on the wall. Whereas the second interpretation of the lexeme *watch* is the wristwatch. It can be interpreted as someone who sees the time on his wristwatch. Both meanings are connected, and they can be classified as polysemy. The meanings are described as someone looking at the timepiece. Let's see other examples below

The seventeenth data indicates the polysemy phenomenon of *Cat In The Rain* short story. The ambiguous word that exists in the table (**data 4 [LA.4]**) is *the sea*. This word has two different sense. Firstly, the word *sea* refers to the rim. It can be interpreted as the position of the characters' room is across the rim.

Whereas secondly, the word *sea* refers to the expanse of saltwater that covers most of the earth's surface. It can be meant the position of their room is exactly facing the sea. Thus, the two senses above are classified as polysemy because both of them are related. Those senses are described as the position of the character's room. Next, other examples are presented below

The eighteenth data indicates the polysemy case of *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (**data 7** [**LA.7**]) is *a truck*. That lexeme has two interpretations. First, the lexeme *truck* refers to the trolley. The story illustrates that they will come and bring a trolley. Second, the lexeme *truck* refers to a large and heavy vehicle used for carrying troops or goods. It means that they will come driving a heavy vehicle. So, both interpretations are related, and they can be categorized as polysemy. Those interpretations are illustrated that they will come with a vehicle to carry Harry and his wife. Other examples are shown below

The nineteenth data indicates the polysemy phenomenon of *The Capital of the World* short story. The ambiguous word that exists in the table (**data 9 [LA.9]**) is *down*. This word has two different meanings. Firstly, the word *down* refers to below. It means that the waiter is under the dining room. Whereas secondly, the word *down* refers to descend. The story illustrates the condition of the waiter who is heading to the dining room. The room position is in downstairs. Both meanings are classified as lexical ambiguity in the polysemy case. Because both of them are related and describes the waiter's position and condition. Next, other examples are the following

The twentieth data indicates the polysemy case of *The Capital of the World* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (**data 10 [LA.10]**) is *sick*. That term has two different sense. The first sense of the term *sick* is a physical illness. It means that Enrique's hand hurts from being hit by a tool when carving. The second sense of the term *sick* is a mental illness. It can be interpreted as Enrique is hurt because Paco does not appreciate his sculpture. So, both meanings are related, and it illustrates Enrique's condition. The next examples are presented below

The twenty-first data indicates the polysemy phenomenon of *My Old Man* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (**data 17 [LA.17]**) is *jam*. This lexeme has two different meanings. First, the lexeme *jam* refers to the crowd. It means that the character was running, and he passed the crowd of people. Whereas second, the lexeme *jam* refers to jostle. The story illustrates that there is someone who is running and ge bumps into the jostle people. Thus, both meanings are related to each other, and they can be categorized as lexical ambiguity in polysemy case. Because both senses are described as people's situations. Let's see other examples below

The twenty-second data indicates the polysemy case of *A Simple Enquiry* short story. The ambiguous word that exists in the table (**data 19 [LA.19]**) is *good*. That word has two different interpretations. Firstly, the word *good* refers to characteristics or nature. It means that the boy is kind. Secondly, the word *good* refers to smart or clever. This story illustrates that a character praises a boy who has a smart brain. The two interpretations above are classified as lexical

ambiguity in polysemy case. Both of them explain the character of the boy. The other examples are presented below

The twenty-third data indicates the polysemy phenomenon of *The Killers* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (**data 20 [LA.20]**) is *bright*. That term has two different sense. The first sense of the term *bright* is brilliant. It means that there are boys who have brilliant ideas or minds in those cities. The second sense of the term *bright* is wise. The story illustrates that those cities contained many wise boys. So, the two senses above are related, and it can be categorized as lexical ambiguity in polysemy. Both of them describe the condition of the city. The next example is also explaining the polysemy case in Ernest Hemingway's short story. Those examples are shown below.

The twenty-fourth data indicates the polysemy case of *The Killers* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (data 21 [LA.21]) is *ring*. This lexeme has two interpretations. First, the lexeme *ring* refers to a group of people that involve illegal activity. It means that the character or he is a member of the unlawful group. Whereas second, the lexeme *ring* refers to a friendship circle. The story depicts the character became a member of the friendship circle. Both interpretations are classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy because those interpretations are connected, and it represents the life story of the character. Further examples are the following.

The twenty-fifth data indicates the polysemy phenomenon of *A Day's Wait* short story. The ambiguous word that exists in the table (**data 22 [LA.22]**) is *cold*. That word has two different sense. Firstly, the word *cold* refers to coolness.

It illustrated that the weather of that day was cool. Secondly, the word *cold* refers to chilly. It means that on tose day, the air was crisp. Both of sense above are related to each other, and it can be categorized as lexical ambiguity in polysemy. The story is describing the condition, especially the weather in those days. The other examples of data are presented below.

The twenty-sixth data indicates the polysemy case of *A Day's Wait* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (data 23 [LA.23]) is weak. This term has multiple meanings. The first meaning of the term *poor* refers to weak. It means that the narrator described Schatz as a vulnerable person. The second meaning of the term, *poor* refers to hapless or wretched. The narrator illustrated that Schatz as an old and miserable man. Thus, the two purposes above are categorized as polysemy because their meanings are connected to each other. Those meaning describes the characteristic of the character named Schatz. Next, another example of data is shown below.

The twenty-seventh data indicates the polysemy phenomenon of *A Way You'll Never Be* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (**data 24 [LA.24]**) is *small*. That lexeme has two different sense. Firstly, the lexeme *small* refers to little. The story depicted that there is an architect who tall and has a little mustache. Secondly, the lexeme *small* refers to thin. It means that the tall architect who has a thin mustache under his nose. So, both senses are related to each other, and they can be classified as polysemy. The meanings are explained the physical appearance of the architect. The next examples are presented below.

The twenty-eighth data indicates the polysemy case of *A Way You'll Never Be* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (**data 26 [LA.26]**) is *dry*. This term has multiple interpretations. The first interpretation of the term *dry* is dull. It can be interpreted as there is a faint sound that heard by the character. The second interpretation of the term *dry* is unattractive. It can be meant that the music did not attract the character's attention. Both definitions describe the condition of nature. This example of data can be classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy because those interpretations are related to each other. The other cases are the following.

The twenty-ninth data indicates the polysemy phenomenon of *Now I Lay Me* short story. The ambiguous word that exists in the table (**data 27 [LA.27]**) is *clearance*. This word has multiple meanings. Firstly, the word *clearance* refers to settlement. It means that someone who makes a perfect settlement to break the problem. Whereas secondly, the word *clearance* refers to the solution. It can be meant there is someone who gives an excellent solution to other people. The two meanings above illustrate the situation where someone makes perfect problem-solving. Thus, it can be categorized as lexical ambiguity in polysemy case, because those meanings are related. Let's see other examples of polysemy below.

The thirty data indicates the polysemy case of *Now I Lay Me* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (**data 28 [LA.28]**) is *buggy*. That term has two different senses. The first sense of the term *buggy* is a small vehicle with an open-top. It can be interpreted as the character, or he is tied to the car. Meanwhile, the second sense of the term *buggy* is a small truck. It means that the

role is bound in a small cart. Both thoughts are depicted as the condition or position of the character. So, this example data categorized as lexical ambiguity in polysemy because those senses are connected. Let's see other example data below.

The thirty-first data indicates the polysemy phenomenon of *Now I Lay Me* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (**data 30 [LA.30]**) is *paper*. This lexeme has multiple interpretations. Firstly, the lexeme *paper* refers to the periodical. It means that he is looking for work in the newsletter. Whereas secondly, the lexeme *paper* refers to a piece of writing which sticks on the pole. It can be interpreted as the character trying to find a job on a document attached to the pole. The two interpretations above describe the struggle of someone who is looking a work. Thus, both definitions are related, and they can be classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy cases. The next example is presented below.

The thirty-second data indicates the polysemy case of *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* short story. The ambiguous word that exists in the table (**data 32** [**LA.32**]) is *Turks*. That word has multiple meanings. Firstly, the *term Turks* refers to brats. It means that the brats had come over to him in a weak condition.

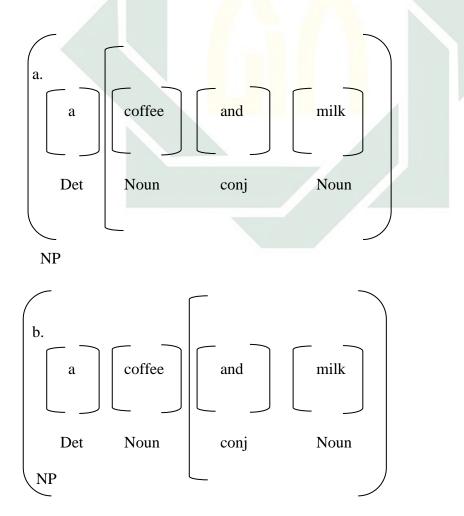
Secondly, the word *Turks* refer to Turkse mensen. It can be interpreted as the character visited by the poor Turks. The two meanings above describe a group of people who visit the role. Thus, the data is categorized as lexical ambiguity in the polysemy case.

#### **4.1.1.2 Structural Ambiguity**

Structural ambiguity arises when a phrase or sentence has a different underlying structure. There are six data of structural ambiguity found in Ernest

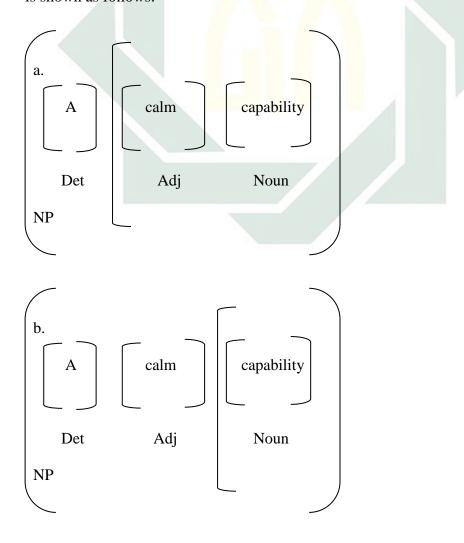
Hemingway's short story. The researcher uses labeled and bracketed to analyzes the data. Below are the examples of structural ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short story.

The thirty-third data indicates the ambiguous phrase of *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* short story. The ambiguous phrase that shows in the table (**data 40** [**SA.01**]) is *a coffee and milk*. This phrase is classified as structural ambiguity. As cited in Katz (1971, p.248), structural ambiguity arises when a phrase or sentence has more than one underlying structure. The researcher investigates the structural ambiguity using labeled and bracketed. The explanation is shown below.



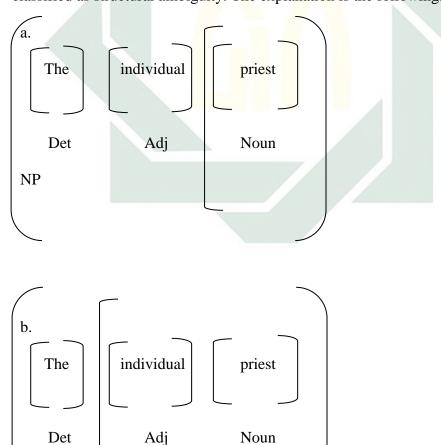
In the labeled and bracketed (a) shows determiner "a" only modifies the noun phrase "coffee and milk." Thus, the phrase means the coffee mixed with milk. Meanwhile, in labeled and bracketed (b), the noun phrase "a coffee" modifies "and milk." The meaning of that phrase; there is coffee and milk. So, both purposes are probable to be interpreted in the script. Next, data is displayed below.

The thirty-fourth data indicates the ambiguous phrase of *The Capital of the World* short story. The ambiguous phrase shown in the table (**data 41 [SA.02]**) is a *calm capability*. This phrase is categorized as structural ambiguity. The analysis is shown as follows.



The labeled and bracketed (a) shows determiner "a" only modifies the noun phrase "calm capability." That phrase means the character can calm himself or something. Whereas, in labeled and bracketed (b), the noun phrase "a calm" modifies the noun "capability." The meaning of that phrase is the character has a calm personality, and he can control something. Both definitions are possible to fit in the script. The following data is presented below.

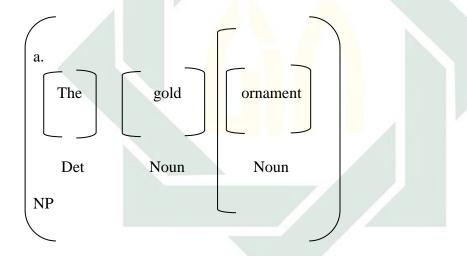
The thirty-fifth data indicates the ambiguous phrase of *The Capital of the World* short story. The ambiguous phrase shown in the table (**data 42 [SA.03]**) is *the individual priest*. That phrase has two different underlying structures, and it classified as structural ambiguity. The explanation is the following.

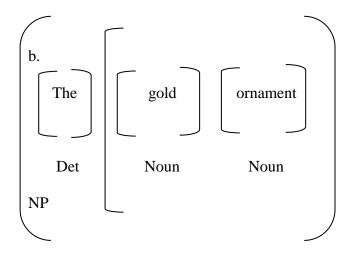


NP

The labeled and bracketed (a) shows the noun phrase "the individual" modifies a noun "priest." Thus, the phrase means every individual has a priest. Whereas, in labeled and bracketed (b), the determiner "the" modifies "individual priest." The meaning of that phrase; there is someone who is a priest. That two meanings are possible to fit in the script. Let's see the other data below.

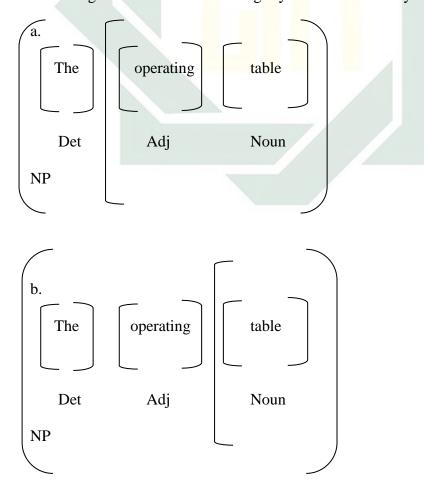
The thirty-sixth data indicates the ambiguous phrase of *The Capital of the World* short story. The ambiguous phrase shown in the table (**data 43 [SA.04]**) is *the gold ornament*. That phrase is classified as structural ambiguity. The explanation is shown below.





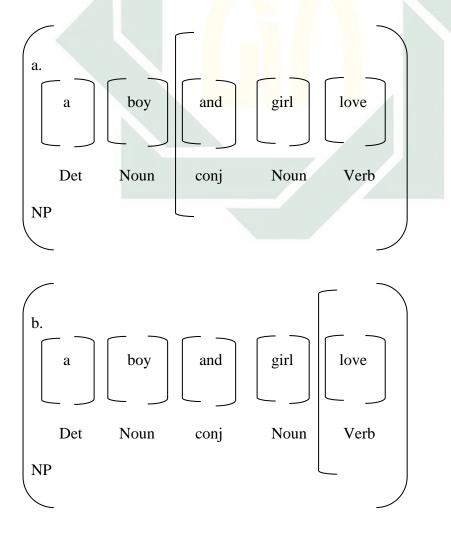
The labeled and bracketed (a) shows the noun phrase "the gold" modifies a noun "ornament." Thus, the phrase means there are gold and some ornaments that saved by him. Whereas, in labeled and bracketed (b), the determiner "the" modifies "gold ornament." The meaning of that phrase is a gold-plated ornament kept in his pocket. Both interpretations above are possible to fit in the script. The other examples are the following.

The thirty-seventh data indicates the ambiguous phrase of the short story entitled *A Very Short Story*. The ambiguous phrase shown in the table (**data 44** [SA.05]) is *the operating table*. That phrase has multiple underlying structures, and it categorized as structural ambiguity. Let's see the analysis below.



The labeled and bracketed (a) shows the determiner "the" modifies the noun phrase "operating table." This phrase means a table prepared for surgery. Whereas, the labeled and bracketed (b) the noun phrase "the operating" only modifies "table." The meaning of that phrase is a table or schedule for operations. The two purposes above are possible to fit in the script. The next example as follows

The thirty-eighth data indicates the ambiguous phrase of the short story entitled *A Very Short Story*. The ambiguous phrase shown in the table (**data 45** [**SA.06**]) is *a boy and girl love*. That phrase has two different underlying structures. The analyses are presented below.



The labeled and bracketed (a) shows the determiner "a boy" modifies the "and girl love." It phrase means there is a girl who likes the boy. Meanwhile, the labeled and bracketed (b) the noun phrase "a boy and girl" only modifies "love." It means that there is a young couple who like each other.

#### 4.1.1.3 Referential Ambiguity

This referential ambiguity arises when the speaker has one referent in mind for a definite expression. The examples data are the following

The thirty-ninth data indicates the ambiguous case of *A Day's Wait* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (data 33 [RA.01]) is *he*. That word has two different referents. First, when the character says *he*, it refers to the boy. It means that the narrator describes the boy who is explaining something. Second, the word *he* refers to Schatz. It can be interpreted as Schatz explaining something to others. This case is classified as referential ambiguity. Both of referents are possible to fit in the script. Let's see the other example of the ambiguity that appears in Ernest Hemingway's short story.

The fortieth data indicates the ambiguous phenomenon of *A Day's Wait* short story. The ambiguous word that exists in the table (**data 34 [RA.02]**) is *you*. This word has multiple referents. First, when the character says *you*, it refers to the boy at the house. It means that the role said that the boy could not enter the room because he did not like the boy get what he gets. Second, the word *you* refer to another person who lives at the character's house. It occurs when the actor says

that everyone who lives in his house must not enter the room. Thus, this phenomenon is categorized as referential ambiguity. The other example is presented below.

The forty-first data indicates the ambiguous case of *My Old Man* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (**data 35 [RA.03]**) is *she*. Based on the data, the lexeme has multiple referents. For first, *she* is referred to Joe's girl. It happens because the other character asks Joe, where is his girlfriend. Whereas second, the word *she* is refers to the girl who sits at the next table. It occurs when Joe's friend says that Joe must be focused on the girl and make sure she will come back. Thus, the data above related to referential ambiguity in the personal pronoun case. Let's see the other example of referential ambiguity below.

The forty-second data indicates the ambiguous phenomenon of *Now I Lay Me* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (**data 36 [RA.04]**) is *she*. This term has two different referents. The first, *she* is referred to John's wife, who lives in Chicago. It happens when the narrator illustrates there is a woman who always loyal and cares for her husband. The second, *she* refers to the wife of Signor Tenente. It means that Signor Tenente's wife is a person who persistent and loyal to him. This data is categorized as referential ambiguity in the personal pronoun phenomenon. The next example data is shown below.

The forty-third data indicates an ambiguous case of *The Capital of the World* short story. The ambiguous word that exists in the table (**data 37 [RA.05]**) is *it*. This word has multiple referents. First, the term refers to a brought fresh bottle. It

can be interpreted as the waiters have a rule where they have to bring three new containers to the customer. Second, the word *it* refers to stood at the end of the room. It means that the waiters have to stand at the end of the room and welcome the customer. This data is categorized as referential ambiguity, and both referents are possible to fit in the script. The researcher presents the other data below.

The forty-fourth data indicates an ambiguous phenomenon of *The Capital of the World* short story. The ambiguous lexeme that exists in the table (data 38 [RA.06]) is *he*. This lexeme has two different referents. The first referent of the lexeme *he* refers to Paco. It can be meant Paco leaned forward and turned. Whereas, the second referent of the lexeme *he* relates to the waiter. It can be interpreted as the waiter turned around and advanced his foot. Thus, this case is classified as referential ambiguity, and both referents can be understood as a personal pronoun. Let's see the other example of the ambiguity that appears in Ernest Hemingway's short story below.

The forty-fifth data indicates an ambiguous case of *A Way You'll Never Be* short story. The ambiguous term that exists in the table (**data 39 [RA.07]**) is *you*. That term has multiple referents. First, the word *you* refers to Nick. The narrator described another character asking Nick about what he was doing with that uniform. Second, the term *you* refers to Captain Paravinci. It means that Captain Paravinci got the question of what he was doing with the suit.

So, the example above is related to the types of ambiguity in referential case.

# **4.1.2** The Causes of Ambiguity

This point focuses on three causes. First, the causes ambiguity from word order. Second, the causes of ambiguity from improper or missing punctuation.

Third, faulty pronoun reference. The result is the following

Table 4.3 The Causes of Ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories

No	Types of Ambiguity	Number of data
1.	Word Order	1
1.	word Order	
2.	Improper or Missing Punctuation	2
3.	Faulty Pronoun Reference	8
	Total	11

Based on Table 4.3 above, the researcher found all the causes of ambiguity they are; word order 1 data, improper or missing punctuation 2 data, and faulty pronoun reference 8 data. So, it can be concluded that the most causes of ambiguity arise in Ernest Hemingway's short story is faulty pronoun reference. The more explanations and examples are presented in table below

Table 4.4 Table causes of ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories

number	Causes of Ambiguity	Words	
Data 46	"she had finally fallen in love with him" (The Snows	Him	
[FPR.01]	of Kilimanjaro, p.9)		
Data 47	"I smilled at her and she smilled at me but that was	Her	
[FPR.02]	al" (My Old Man, p.9)		
	· • ·		
Data 48	"his face was small and white" (The Killers, p.1)	His	
[FPR.03]			

Data 49	"I heard him roll this blankets on the straw and then"	Him
[FPR.04]	(Now I Lay Me, p.7)	

number	Causes of Ambiguity	Phrase
Data 50	"The zebra, small rounded backs now, and	Small rounded
[IoM.01]	the wildebeeste,"	
	(The Snows of Kilimanjaro, p.18)	
Data 51	"the bull that thunded by" (The Capital of the	That thunded by
[WO.01]	World, p.11)	

1
he

The table shows the causes of ambiguity that appears in Ernest Hemingway's short story. The table shows the causes of ambiguity that arises in Ernest Hemingway's short story. The causes of ambiguity above provide, including words, phrases, and sentences. The forms of causes of ambiguity words are "him, her, his" and so on. The kinds of reasons for ambiguity phrase are "small rounded, that thunded by." The forms of causes of ambiguity sentence are, "Come again and, as he watched." Thus, the in-depth explanations of the data are the following:

The causes of ambiguity that exist in the table above ( **data 46 [FPR.01**]) is *him*. That word is ambiguous because it has two different referents. First, the term *him* refers to Harry. It means that Helen fall in love with Harry and they

decide to get married. Whereas second, the word *him* refers to another person. It can be interpreted as Hellen agreed to fall in love with another person. Thus, this data is classified as faulty pronoun reference because the personal pronoun is not definite. The next example is also discussed about faulty pronoun reference, and it can be seen below.

The forty-seventh data indicates the causes ambiguous of *My Old Man* short story. The causes of the ambiguous term that exists in the table above (**data 47** [FPR.02]) is *her*. This term has multiple referents. The first referent of *her* is American women. It can be meant the script describes he smiled at the women of America. The second referent of *her* is the daughter of American women. It means that the character or he looked at the American women's daughter and smiled. This data is ambiguous because of the personal pronoun. The other examples are the following

The forty-eighth data indicates the causes ambiguous of *The Killers* short story. The word's causes of ambiguity that exist in the table above (**data 48** [FPR.03]) is *his*. This lexeme has two different referents. The first, *his* refers to Al. In this case, the narrator illustrates the physicality of Al. Whereas the second, *his* refers to The man. It means that the face of the man was tiny and white. Both referents are categorized as faulty pronoun reference phenomena; it happens because the personal pronoun is not definite. Let's see the other causes of ambiguity's examples in Ernest Hemingway's short story below.

The forty-ninth data indicates the causes ambiguous of *Now I Lay Me* short story. The causes of the ambiguous word that exists in the table above (**data 49**)

[FPR.04]) is him. This word has multiple referents. First, the term him refers to John. It means that the character heard the sound while John smoothed the blanket. Second, the word him refers to Signor Tenente. The narrator illustrates that the character hears Signor's statement as he rolls the coverage. Thus, this data is classified as faulty pronoun reference, and both referents are possible to fit in the script. The other examples are illustrated below

The fifty data shows the causes ambiguous of *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* short story. The causes of ambiguous phrase that exists in the table above (**data 50 [IoM.01]**) is *small rounded*. This phrase is classified as a cause of ambiguity in improper or missing punctuation case. According to Lamb (2008, p.1) punctuation is a series of marks that can be used to distinguish words or groups. Then, it can be inserted hyphen (-), then the phrase has two different meanings. The first is *small rounded* refers to dots. It can be interpreted as the zebra's dots in the backs. The second is *small rounded* means body small and round. Thus, the interpretation for the second meaning is the zebra has a body small and round. Next, other examples are the following.

The fifty-first data indicates the causes ambiguous of *The Capital of the World* short story. The causes of ambiguous phrase that exists in the table above (data 50 [WO.01]) is *that thunded by*. This phrase is categorized as a word order phenomenon. It creates two interpretations. First, the narrator describes an event as happening, and it caused the thunder. Whereas second, there is someone or something which struck by thunder. This data is categorized as a word order case,

and both interpretations are possible to fit in the script. The next example is presented below.

The fifty-second data indicates the causes ambiguous of *The Capital of the World* short story. The causes of the ambiguous sentence that exists in the table above (data 50 [WO.01] is *come again and, as he watched*. This data needs to eliminate the punctuation, i.e., comma (,). Otherwise, it would be creating an ambiguous meaning and double interpretations. First, the narrator illustrates another character who had left but returned, and he noticed him. Whereas second, he caught a glimpse of someone who comes at someplace. Further, the things that need to be considered to avoid ambiguous meaning are by eliminating the punctuation (,), it can clarify the purpose, and it becomes a perfect sentence.

#### 4.2 Discussion

The result of this research expresses two problems related to the ambiguity found in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. The case of discussion describes based on two research problems. The first problem is the type of ambiguity that portrayed in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. The researcher uses three theories to analyze the type of ambiguity; those are Ullman's theory, Katz's approach, and Kreidler's theory. The result shows that Ernest Hemingway's short stories have three types of ambiguity: lexical ambiguity 32 data, structural ambiguity 6 data, and referential ambiguity 7 data. Further, the researcher concluded that lexical ambiguity is the highest type that arises in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. However, as cited in Ullmann (1977, p.158) ambiguity occurs due to lexical factors: they are polysemy and

homonymy. Homonymy is two or more forms that are identical in speech or pronunciation but both meanings are unrealated. Whereas, polysemy means one lexeme that has several implications and the meanings are realated.

Furthermore, the researcher has answered the second research problem that is the causes of ambiguity. The result shows that Ernest Hemingway's short stories have four causes of ambiguity: word order 1 data, improper or missing punctuation 2 data, and faulty pronoun reference 8 data. Thus, the researcher concludes that the most causes of ambiguity that appears in Ernest Hemingway's short stories are faulty pronoun reference. It means that the stories contained word which has unclear personal pronoun.

According to the findings above, the researcher tends to compare the result of this research with previous research. The first research is from Purwaningsih (2014). The result of this research is to discuss three types and the causes of ambiguity that appears in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. Whereas, the result of the previous study is only interpret the lexical ambiguity and structural ambiguity. It is different from this present research. In this current research, the researcher analyzes and interprets each type of ambiguity that arises in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. After analyzing the types of ambiguity, the researcher explains the causes of ambiguity uses theories from Monuhen & Portunen, Lamb, and Hasnain.

The other research is from Arizona (2016). The result of the research showed that 11 advertisements are ambiguous, and 9 advertisements

are not. This study only focused on lexical ambiguity in cosmetics advertisements. Whereas, this present research, the researcher shows the exact type of ambiguity; lexical, structural, and referential ambiguity contained in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. Thus, this research can fill the gap, and the researcher delivers new findings.

To complete the discussion of this research, the researcher hopes that this research can increase the readers' ability to understand the short story's ambiguous context. Moreover, it can minimize the emergence of ambiguity cases in words, phrases, or sentences. Thus, the researcher hopes that this research can reference the next researchers in the academic fields.

# CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher provides a brief conclusion about the explanation and interpretation of the aggregate data in this research. The researcher also suggests for the next researchers to investigate the research with ambiguity in the different objects of this research.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This research discusses a case of ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. This research deals with the types and the causes of ambiguity portrayed in the stories. The researcher found three types of ambiguity; those are; lexical, structural and referential ambiguity. Besides, there are many causes of ambiguity that has been found; they are; word order, improper or missing punctuation and faulty pronoun reference.

Based on the result in the findings and discussion, the researcher found three types of ambiguity; those are; lexical, structural and referential ambiguity. The lexical ambiguity happens when the words have several meanings or identical speech. Further, structural ambiguity arises when a phrase or sentence has a different underlying structure. Then, referential ambiguity occurs when the words which have unclear anaphora. There are 45 data from 15 Ernest Hemingway's short story. Those data are lexical ambiguity 32 data, structural ambiguity 6 data, and referential ambiguity 7 data. Thus, the lexical ambiguity is the most type appears in Ernest Hemingway's short stories.

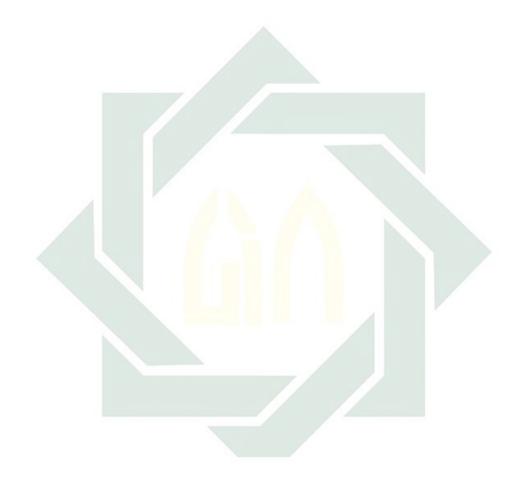
Furthermore, the researcher also investigates the causes of ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. There are 12 data related to causes of ambiguity. Besides, the researcher found three causes of ambiguity those are; word order 6 data, improper or missing punctuation 2 data, and faulty pronoun reference 4 data. Every cause has a different characteristic. First, word order occurs when the words or sentences have multiple interpretations. Second, improper or missing punctuation happens when the word or phrase missing the hyphen (-) and *comma* (,). Last, faulty pronoun reference is the cause of ambiguity that occurs because of a personal pronoun. Thus, the most cause of ambiguity that is commonly happening in Ernest Hemingway's short story is word order.

Finally, the researcher concluded that from 15 short stories of Ernest Hemingway, the researcher finds all the types and causes of ambiguity in the stories. Those stories have different words, phrases, and sentences that also have different meanings.

#### 5.2 Suggestion

This research has explained a case of ambiguity in Ernest Hemingway's short stories. The result of this research has illustrated that ambiguity is the most phenomenal in text communication, especially in short stories. There are so many theories about ambiguity, for instance, Fromkin, Ullmann, and Kreidler. Hence, for the next researcher who wan to explore ambiguity, the present researcher suggests trying to use another theories and subject such as headline news,

advertisement, book and so on besides the theory and theme used in this current research.



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