

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



**UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A**

**BY  
DESY EKA NUR AINI  
REG. NUMBER: A73216107**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA  
2020**

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I am the undersigned below:

Name : Desy Eka Nur Aini  
Nim : A73216107  
Department : English  
Faculty : Arts and Humanities  
University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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

by

Desy Eka Nur Aini  
Reg.Number A73216107

Approved to be Examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department  
Faculty of Arts and Humanites, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, May 14<sup>th</sup>, 2020  
Thesis Advisor



Murni Fidiyanti, M. A..  
NIP. 198305302011012011

Acknowledged by:  
The Head of English Department



Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M. Hum.  
NIP. 197002051999032002

## EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on 02 June 2020

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1

Examiner 2



**Murni Fidiyanti**  
NIP. 198305302011012011

**Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M.Pd**  
NIP. 19600515200031002

Examiner 3

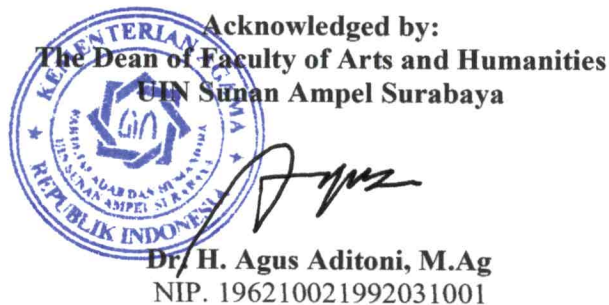
Examiner 4



**Raudlatul Jannah, M.App. Ling**  
NIP. 197810062005012004

**Suhandoko, M.Pd**  
NIP. 1989052820180110022

Acknowledged by:  
**The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities**  
**UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya**



**Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag**  
NIP. 196210021992031001



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**  
**PERPUSTAKAAN**

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300  
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : Desy Eka Nur Aini  
NIM : A73216107  
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab da Humaniora/ Sastra Inggris  
E-mail address : desyekan99@gmail.com

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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



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 Ernest Hemingway. Ernest Hemingway's short stories are the most famous works. The researcher finds many ambiguous words,





















## 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 with 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 an 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





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 Helen 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, Helen 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.















**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	<u>RA</u>	7
<b>Total</b>			<b>45</b>

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

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

<b>Data 27</b> [LA.27]	"...always cleaning things out and making a good clearance..." (Now I Lay Me, p.2)	Clearance
<b>Data 28</b> [LA.28]	"left them when he sttaped down from the buggy" (Now I Lay Me, p.3)	Buggy
<b>Data 29</b> [LA.29]	"I got in pretty bad shape along.." (Now I Lay Me, p.4)	Shape
<b>Data 30</b> [LA.30]	" I'll get a job on paper." (Now I Lay Me, p.5)	Paper
<b>Data 31</b> [LA.31]	"...never sending you anything you could not bear..." (The Snows of Kilimanjaro, p.19)	Bear
<b>Data 32</b> [LA.32]	"...the turks had came steadily and lumpily..." (The Snows of Kilimanjaro, p,12)	Turks
<b>Data 33</b> [RA.O1]	"it was a hundred and two,'he said "who said so?" (A Day's wait,p2)	He
<b>Data 34</b> [RA.O2]	the boy had refused to let anyone come into the room." <b>You can't come in,</b> " he said..." (A Day's Wait, p.3)	You
<b>Data 35</b> [RA.O3]	"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 i peeled for her, Joe," he'd say, " <b>she</b> 'll be back.." (My Old Man, p.12)	She
<b>Data 36</b> [RA.O4]	" She, she wrotes me all the time. She's making good money with the place..." (Now I Lay Me, p.4)	She
<b>Data 37</b> [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
<b>Data 38</b> [RA.O6]	"he turned and advancing his foot rightly." (The Capital of the World, p.8)	He
<b>Data 39</b> [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
<b>Data 40</b> {SA.01}	"a crowded table before a coffee and milk." (The Snows of Kilimanjaro, p.10)	A coffee and milk
<b>Data 41</b> [SA/02]	"which were courage and a calm capability.." (The Capital of the World, p.3)	A calm capability











































































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