

longer correct according to its meaning and its structure, but it contains of myriad problems of its structural ambiguity. It is also due to a reason that ambiguity can occur when something is opened to more than one interpretation. The following description will include the case of structural ambiguity in simple sentence as it is available in the object *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes* by Jim Kraus.

1. (D01/Dy9/Pg30/V1)

The first sentence of simple sentence is “He told the farmer his story”. It has two underlying meaning or interpretations and two structural form. It means that the sentence has two deep structure and one surface structure. The surface structure of this sentence is “He told the farmer his story”. Then, the deep structure of this sentence (possible meaning); on the application of diagram (a) He told the farmer about his (farmer) story. Then, on diagram (b) He told the farmer about his (he) story. The branching shows the “He told the farmer his story” has a structural ambiguity which is centralized to NP “*his story*” depending on the position of this Noun phrase, and two valid readings can be proven in the following diagrams.

- a. [He told [the farmer his story]

sentence, because it can be optional to the V *chased*. In addition, the verb *chased* can be transitive or intransitive verb. However, the V *chased* in this diagram is as transitive verb. Furthermore, the NP *the cab away* is object of its transitive verb *chased*. So, the complement of the V *chased* is the NP *in the trunk*. Meanwhile, the NP *the trunk* in the PP *in the trunk* becomes complement of the preposition *in*, because the NP *the trunk* is object of its preposition *in*. The VP *chased the cab away with my luggage in the trunk* follows the head of the S, and it is known as the complement of the head of the S. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *chased*; past tense and the meaning of this diagram is “you chased the cab away with my luggage in the trunk (location of the cab away)”.

As a whole, the head of both diagrams is the tense marker of the V *chased*; past tense. In this case, the PP *in the trunk* is adjunct in both diagrams, but it has different phrasal category that preceded. In diagram (a) the PP *in the trunk* is as adjunct of V *chased*, whereas diagram (b) the PP *in the trunk* is as adjunct of NP *the cab away*. So, the PP *in the trunk* becomes the trigger of structural ambiguity in this sentence. In addition, the PP *in the trunk* is said as adjunct that it can be optional in this sentence, and also contrast to complement, that the common of adjunct are by seeing the preposition taken such as *from, at, with, on, in*, etc. Then, the aimed meaning of this sentence is actually in diagram (a) (The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes, 2011)

this diagram is the tense marker of the V *was getting*; past continuous tense and the meaning of this diagram is “a flight attendant was getting very annoyed by three children on the plane”.

Based on both diagrams, the head of both diagrams is the tense marker of the V *was getting*; past continuous tense. In this case, the PP *on the plane* is adjunct in both diagrams, but it has different phrasal category that preceded it. In diagram (a) the PP *on the plane* is as adjunct of PP *by three children*, whereas diagram (b) the PP *on the plane* is as adjunct of NP a flight attendant. So, the PP on the plane is the trigger of structural ambiguity in this sentence. In addition, the PP *on the plane* is said as adjunct, and it can be optional in this sentence and also contrasts to complement, that the common of adjunct are by seeing the preposition taken such as *from*, *at*, *with*, *on*, *in*, etc. Then, the aimed meaning of this sentence is actually diagram (a). (The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes, 2011)

4.1.1.2 Compound Sentence

Compound sentence becomes a rest of sentence's type which undergoes a structural ambiguity. Compound sentence is not too frequently found in the research on *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes by Jim Kraus*. There are some data as the compound sentence. To have a clear comprehension, the following samples can be beneficial.

same as in previous diagram that becomes the transitive verb, because the *V sees* and *notices* is followed by the object of verb; the NP *a buddy sees a buddy and notices that his car is a total wreck*. So, the NP *his car is a total wreck* is a complement of the *V sees* and *notices*. Furthermore, the NP *his car is a total wreck* is as complement of the NP *a guy*. Furthermore, the NP *total wreck* in the VP *a total wreck* that becomes a complement of the NP *a guy*, because the NP *his car is a total wreck* is object of its NP. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the marker of the *V sees* and *notices*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is “a guy who has a car in total wreck sees and notices his buddy”.

As a whole, the head of both diagrams is the tense marker of the *V sees* and *notices*; present tense. In this case, the VP *a total wreck* is as complement in both diagrams, but it has different phrasal category that preceded it. In diagram (a), the VP is “a total wreck as complement of sees a buddy and notices”, whereas in diagram (b), the VP is “a total wreck” is as complement of NP *the guy*. So, the VP *a total wreck* becomes the trigger of structural ambiguity in this sentence. In addition, the VP *a total wreck* is said as complement that can be optional in this sentence and also contrasts to complement, that the common of conjunctions are by seeing the preposition taken. Then, the aimed meaning of this sentence is actually diagram (b). (The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes, 2011).

diagram. Then, the *V met* and *feel* are as same as in previous diagram that becomes the transitive verb, because the *V met* and *feel* are followed by the object of verb; which is as complement namely the NP *met a beautiful princes and feel in love*. Furthermore, in the *met a beautiful princes and feel in love* has one coordinating structure or conjunction which is *and*. Then, the VP *met* and *feel* are followed by complement. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the *V met* and *feel*; past tense and meaning of this diagram is “he met a beautiful princes and she feel madly in her love”.

Based on both diagram above, the head of both diagrams is the tense marker of the *V met* and *feel*; past tense. In this case, the PP *in love* is as adjunct in both diagrams, but it has different phrasal category that preceded it. In diagram (a) The PP *in love* is as complement of PP *He*. (b) The PP *in love* as complement of *met a beautiful princes and feel in love*. So, the PP *in love* becomes the trigger of structural ambiguity in this sentence. In addition, the PP *in love* is said as adjunct that can be optional in this sentence. That common of preposition is by seeing the preposition taken. Then, the aimed meaning of this sentence actually is diagram (a). (The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes, 2011).

The NP *man* and *women* becomes head of the NP *young*. Then, the coordinating structure *and* as the elaborator that someone young is *man* and *women*. Furthermore, the adjective *young* is attached to *man* and *women* as object of NP. Then, the *woman* is mentioned as the NP. Afterwards, the head of this diagram is the N *man* and the meaning of the diagram is *young man* and *young woman* who were hugging and kissing (both of).

As a whole, in this case, the NP *young* is head in both diagrams, but it has different phrasal category that preceded it. In diagram (a), the NP *young* is as head of noun *man*, whereas in diagram (b), the NP *young* is as head of NP *man* and *woman*. So, the NP *young* becomes the trigger of structural ambiguity in this phrase. In addition, the NP *young* is said as head that can be optional in this phrase and also contrasts to complement, that the common of head are by seeing the preposition taken. Then, the aimed meaning of this sentence is actually diagram (b). (The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes, 2011).

4.2 Discussion

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. In *a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes*, there are eleven data of structural ambiguity found in the object of the research. As the result of this research, the writer then analyzes the data of structural ambiguity. The writer finds some types of case which does happen in structural ambiguity: sentence and phrase. In the case of sentence, there are three types of sentences (Senngupta

and Ghosh, 2011): simple sentence, compound sentence and complex sentence. Thus, there are 6 data as the simple sentence and 5 data as the compound sentence. Besides, there is no data of complex sentence which has an ambiguous structure. Crystal (1980: 170) assumes that in a phrase, there are noun phrase, verb phrase and adjective phrase. But, the data analysis only found noun phrase, and there is 1 datum as the noun phrase.

Based on the finding above, the explanation reveals some important points. The researcher only finds three types of case include Simple Sentence, Compound Sentence, and Noun Phrase which evidently contain structural ambiguity in *a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes* out of 6 types by Senngupta and Ghosh, Crystal. By comparing the present and the previous researchers.

But in this research, the writer finds the data from some types of case which does contain structural ambiguity: simple sentence, compound sentence and noun phrase. Meanwhile, mostly the data finds are in a sentences include of simple sentence and compound sentence. As a sample of structural ambiguity data which was found in a research, Henny Andriani Tambunan in her thesis *The Analysis of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity in Your Letters of Jakarta Post* that the data of lexical ambiguity is 23 data or 48.9% and structural ambiguity found is 24 data 51.1% of the data of structural ambiguity, and all data of structural ambiguity are Noun phrase. This is probably because the source of data of the previous research is from Jakarta Post.

Furthermore, the structural ambiguity does not always happen in the meaning of phrase or sentence. According to Hurford's statement in Rayhan's journal as written on a thesis by Sevida entitled *Structural Ambiguity of News Headlines "Yahoo New"* (The Study of X-bar Theory):

"The Analysis of ambiguous structures through the structural ambiguity concepts' defines "any ambiguity resulted from the ambiguity of a word is a lexical ambiguity, and a sentence which is ambiguous because its word relates to each other in different way even though none of the individual word are ambiguous is structurally (grammatically) ambiguous". (p.3)

By reading the text above, the writer uses the theory of syntax before understanding the meaning of the phrase and sentence. The meaning in the structural ambiguity is not the most important point that the writer has to know, but the structural or the ambiguous structure is the most important thing that has to be known. Then, the data was gotten through reading the source of data of this research in *a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes* by Jim Kraus, and it also needed to understand and concern with meaning. To make the analysis of the data easier, the writer applied tree diagram theory by Noam Chomsky and also understood the grammatical category to get the structural ambiguity that have some rules in English language: Structural ambiguity.

For overall discussion, the writer relies on the statement of Leech. According to Leech (1981: 30), an expression is said to be ambiguous when it is more than one interpretation can be assigned to it. The ambiguity can happen in a word, phrase, clause and sentence by understanding structural ambiguity. Hurford and Heasley (1998: 128) say that structural ambiguity

