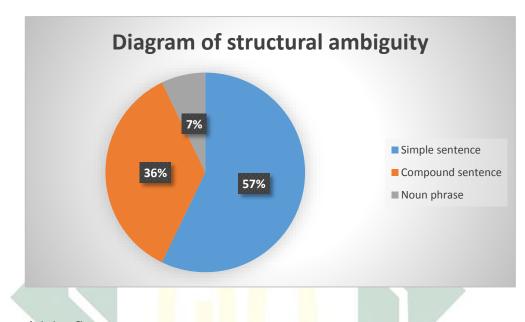
#### **CHAPTER 4**

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, this researcher aims to present some subs of chapter include findings and discussion. It is expected to be useful as the fourth step of understanding and comprehending of what is discussed in this research.

## 4.1 Findings

In this chapter, the writer would like to show the results of data analysis of structural ambiguity that occurs in *a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes*. After analyzing phrases and sentences by focusing the case of structural ambiguity, the writer would like to apply Tree diagram that has been explained in the chapter II to identify the structure of sentence and phrase that are claimed as having ambiguous meaning. There are 12 data contain the types of structural ambiguity happens in three kinds of phrase: Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, and Adjective Phrase. Meanwhile, in sentence, the structural ambiguity happens in three kinds of sentence according to its form: Simple Sentence, Compound Sentence, and Complex Sentence. But, in the result of writer's exploration of identifying tree diagram in the object, there are three kinds of case which indicate an ambiguous structure: Simple Sentence, Compound Sentence, and Noun Phrase. Thus, the findings will contain the data, context description and the data analysis by using tree diagram. The following chart shows the types of structural ambiguity found in phrase and sentence on *a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes*.



## 4.1.1 Sentence

Sentence as one of the type of case which does happen in structural ambiguity is divided into three kinds of category: Simple Sentence, Compound Sentence, and Complex Sentence. However, as the need of the research, there are two kind of sentences found in the research on the object *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes by Jim Kraus*. The sentences that are found in the preceding object are Simple Sentence and Compound Sentence.

### 4.1.1.1 Simple Sentence

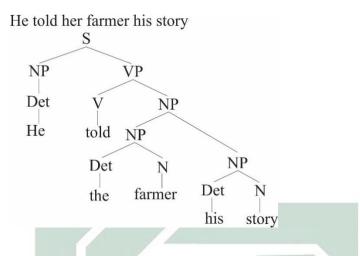
Simple sentence intrinsically contains of only one clause. Besides, simple sentence is one of the types of structural ambiguity found in the object of this research. As the research progresses, the simple sentence is no longer correct according to its meaning and its structure, but it contains of myriad 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 "<u>He told the farmer his</u> <u>story</u>". 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]

Diagram I

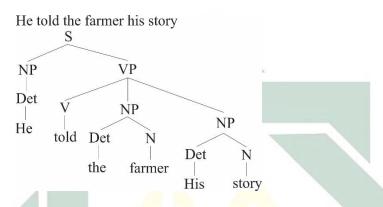


Based on the diagram above, the branching shows that the NP *his story* is NP headed by noun *farmer*. It can mean "the farmer was told his story to someone" or "He told the farmer about his (farmer) story". This diagram shows that the NP *He* is as the specifier of the S, then it has two complements and two adjuncts. Adjunct is something that is joined or added to another thing, but it is not an essential part of it. They are begun by the VP *told farmer his story* which take a position as the complement of the head of the S. Afterwards, the V *told* that actually can be transitive and intransitive verb, but in this diagram, the V is as transitive verb because it has the object, which is as complement namely the NP *his story*. Furthermore, in the NP *the farmer his story* has two adjuncts and two complements, in which the NP are *the farmer* and *his story*. *Farmer* and *story* as complement, then *his* as the NP. Then, the V *told* is followed by two adjuncts and two complements. Moreover, the head of this diagram is

the tense marker of the V *told*; past tense and the meaning of this diagram is "He told the farmer about his (farmer) story".

b. [He told [the farmer] his story]

Diagram II



Based on to diagram above, the branching shows that the NP *his story* is NP headed by determiner *He*. This shows the "He" (man) was told his story to the farmer or He told the farmer about his (he) story. Then, it can be drawn that the specifier of the S is the NP *He*. There is one complement and one adjunct. They are begun by the VP *told farmer his story* which act as the complement of the head of the S. Afterwards, the V *told* that actually can be transitive and intransitive verb, but in this diagram, the V is as transitive verb because it has the object, which is as complement, namely the NP *his story*. Furthermore, in the NP *the farmer his story* has one adjunct and one complement, which is the NP *his story*. Story as complement and *his* as an adjunct in each NP. Then, the V *told* is followed by one adjunct and one complement. Moreover, the head of this diagram is

the tense marker of the V *told*; past tense and the meaning of this diagram is "He told the farmer about his (he) story".

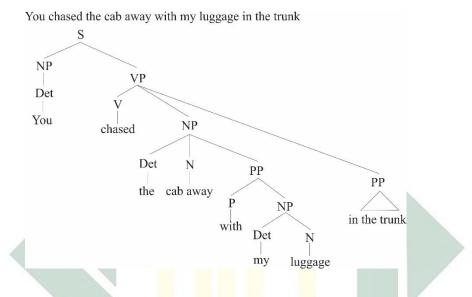
Based on both diagrams, the head is the tense marker of the V *told*; past tense. In this case, the NP *his story* is an adjunct in both diagrams, but it has different phrasal category that preceded it. In diagram (a), the NP *his story* as an adjunct of NP *he*, whereas in (b) the NP *his story* as an adjunct of the NP *the farmer*. So, the NP *his story* becomes the trigger of structural ambiguity in this sentence. In addition, the NP *his story* is said as adjunct, because it can be optional in this sentence and it also contrasts to complement, that the common characteristic of adjuncts are is seeing the Noun Phrase. While, the aimed meaning of the headline actually is diagram (a). (The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes, 2011)

## 2. (D11/Dy332/Pg713/V4)

The sentence "<u>You chased the cab away with my luggage in the</u> <u>trunk</u>". It has two underlying meanings or interpretations and two structural forms. It means that the sentence has two deep structure and one surface structure. The surface structure of this sentence is "you chased the cab away with my luggage in the trunk". Then, the deep structure of sentence (a) you chased the cab away with my luggage (location of luggage) is in the trunk, (b) you chased the cab away with my luggage in the trunk (location of the cab away). The branching shows the "you chased the cab away with my luggage in the trunk" has a structural ambiguity with PP "in the trunk" depending on the position of this PP prepositional phrase, and two valid readings can be seen as the following diagrams.

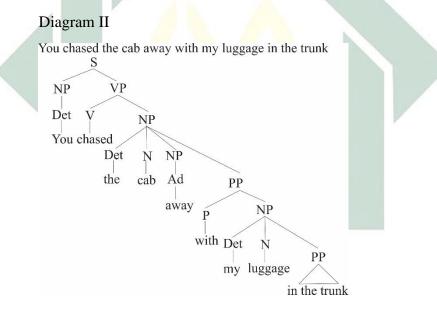
a. [You chased [the cab away with my luggage] in the trunk]

## Diagram I



Based on the diagram above, the branching shows that the NP *with my luggage* is NP headed by noun *you*. "You chased the cab away with my luggage (location of luggage) is in the trunk". This diagram shows that the NP *you* as the subject of sentence becomes the spesifier of the S and there are two adjuncts and three complements, such as the PP *with my luggage* modifies the transitive verb *chased*. It means that the PP *with my luggage in the trunk* becomes adjunct of the transitive verb *chased*. After that, the VP *chased the cab away with my luggage in the trunk* acts as complement of the head of the S. Furthermore, the NP *my luggage* in the PP with *my luggage in the trunk* becomes complement of the preposition *with*, because the NP *my luggage* is object of its preposition *with*. Afterwards, the V *chased* can actually be transitive and intransitive verb, but in this diagram, the V as transitive verb, because it has the object, which is as complement, namely the NP *the cab away*. Furthermore, in the NP *the cab away* has one complement, which is the NP *the cab away*. *Cab away* as complement. Then, the V *told* is followed by two adjunct and three complements. 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"

b. [You chased [the cab away with my luggage in the trunk]



Based on the diagram above, the branching shows that the PP in the trunk is NP headed *my luggage*. This shows "you chased the cab away with my luggage (location of luggage) is in the trunk". This diagram shows that that the NP *you* which is as the subject of sentence becomes the spesifier of the S. The PP *with my luggage* becomes adjunct of the V *chased* in this

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 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* the cab away with my luggage in the trunk and the meaning of this diagram is "you chased the cab away with my luggage in the trunk cab away with my luggage in the trunk (location of the cab away)".

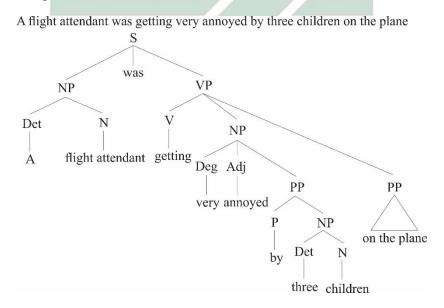
As a whole, the head of both diagrams is the tense marker of the V *chased*; past tense. In this case, the PP *in the trunk* is adjunct in both diagrams, but it has different phrasal category that preceded. In diagram (a) the PP *in the trunk* is as adjunct of V *chased*, whereas diagram (b) the PP *in 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)

# 3. (D05/Dy113/Pg274/V2)

The sentence "<u>a flight attendant was getting very annoyed by tree</u> <u>children on the plane</u>". It has two underlying meanings or interpretations and two structural forms. It means that the sentence has two deep structure and one surface structure. The surface structure of this sentence is 2a flight attendant was getting very annoyed by tree children on the plane". Then, the deep structure of sentence (a) a flight attendant was getting very annoyed by tree children who stay on the plane (b) a flight attendant was getting very annoyed by tree children on the plane. The branching shows the "a flight attendant was getting very annoyed by tree children on the plane" has a structural ambiguity with PP "on the plane" depending on the position of this PP. The two valid readings can be easily understood as follows.

a. [a flight attendant was getting very annoyed [by tree children] on the plane]

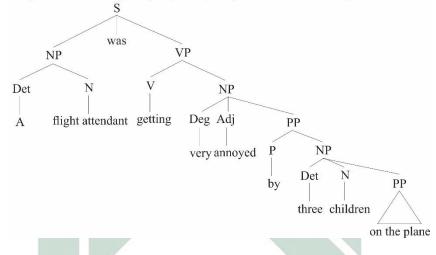
Diagram I



Based on the diagram above, the branching shows that the PP on the *plane* is NP headed by *a flight*, and it can mean that "A flight attendant was getting very annoyed by tree children who stay on the plane". This diagram shows that the NP a flight which is as the subject of sentence becomes the spesifier of the S and there are two adjuncts and three complements, such as the PP on the plane which modifies the transitive verb was getting. It means that the PP by three children on the plane becomes adjunct of the transitive verb was getting. After that, the VP was getting very annoyed by three children on the plane acts as complement of the head of the S. Furthermore, the NP in the PP by three children on the plane becomes complement of the preposition by, because the NP three children is object of its preposition by. Afterwards, the V was getting that actually can be transitive and intransitive verb, but in this diagram, the V is as transitive verb, because it has the object, which is as complement, namely the NP very annoyed. Furthermore, in the NP very annoyed has one complement, which is very annoyed. Cab away as complement. Then, the V was getting is followed by two adjunct and three complements. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V was getting; past continuous and the meaning of this diagram is "a flight attendant was getting very annoyed by tree children who stay on the plane".

b. [a flight attendant was getting very annoyed by tree children [on the plane]

#### Diagram II



A flight attendant was getting very annoyed by three children on the plane

Based on the diagram above, the branching shows that the PP on the plane is NP headed three children, and the sentence will be "A flight attendant was getting very annoyed by tree children on the plane". This diagram shows that that the NP a flight which is as the subject of sentence becomes the spesifier of the S. The PP on the plane becomes adjunct of the V was getting in this sentence, because it can be optional to the V was getting. In addition, the verb was getting can be transitive or intransitive verb. However, the V was getting in this diagram is as transitive verb. Furthermore, the NP very annoyed is object of transitive verb was getting. So, the complement of the V was getting is the NP the plane. Meanwhile, the NP the plane in the PP on the plane becomes complement of the preposition on, because the NP the plane is the object of its preposition on. The VP was getting very annoyed by three children follows the head of the S, is known as the complement of the head of the S. Moreover, the head of 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 tree 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)

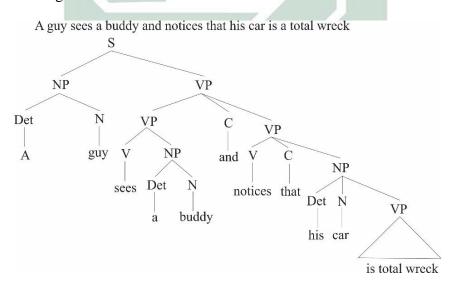
#### 4.1.1.2 Compound Sentence

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.

### 1. (D03/Dy53/Pg137/V1)

The sentence <u>"A guy sees a buddy and notices that his car is a total</u> <u>wreck</u>". It has two underlying meanings or interpretations and two structural forms. It means that the sentence has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this sentence is "a guy sees a buddy and notices that his car is a total wreck". Then, the deep structure (possible meaning) of sentence (a) a guy sees and notices a buddy who has a car that total wreck (friend's belong). Meanwhile, on diagram (b) a guy who has a car in total wreck sees and notices his buddy. The branching shows the "A guy sees a buddy and notices that his car is a total wreck" has a structural ambiguity with VP "is total wreck" depending on the position of this verb phrase, and the two valid readings can be as in the following diagrams.

- a. [A guy [sees a buddy and notices that his car is a total wreck]
  - Diagram I

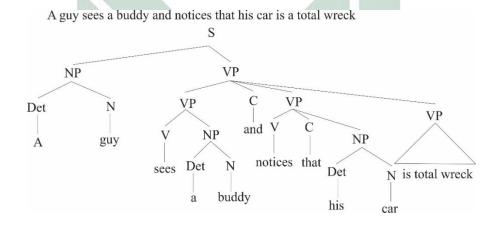


The diagram above shows that the NP *guy* as the spesifier of VP *is total wreck*. Then, it has three complements and one conjunction. They are

begun by the VP *sees a buddy* and *notices that his car is total wreck* which act as the complement of the head of S. Afterwards, the V *sees* that actually can be transitive or intransitive verb, but in this diagram, the V *sees* is as transitive verb, because it has the object which is as complement, namely the NP *sees a buddy* and *notices that his car is total wreck*. Furthermore, in the *sees a buddy* and *notices that his car is total wreck*. Furthermore, in the *sees a buddy* and *notices that his car is total wreck* has one coordinating structure or conjunction, which is *and*. Then, the VP *sees* and *notices* are followed by complement. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *sees* and *notices*; present tense and meaning of this diagram is "a guy sees and notices a buddy who has a car that total wreck (friend's belong)".

b. [A guy [sees a buddy and notices] that his car is a total wreck]

Diagram II



According to the diagram above, it can be drawn that there is a total wreck is as the head of NP a guy. Then, there are three complements and one coordinating structure. In this diagram, the NP *that his car is a total wreck* is as complement of the head of the NP *guy*. Then, the V *sees* is as

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 is *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".

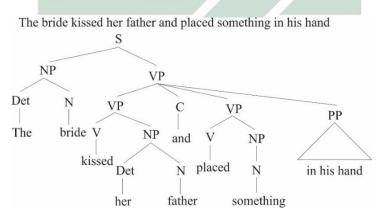
As a whole, the head of both diagrams is the tense marker of the V *sees* and *notices*; present tense. In this case, the VP *a total wreck* is as complement in both diagrams, but it has different phrasal category that preceded it. In diagram (a), the VP is "a total wreck as complement of sees a buddy 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).

# 2. (D04/Dy94/Pg230/V1)

The sentence "<u>The bride kissed her father and placed something in</u> <u>his hand</u>", and it has two underlying meanings or interpretations and two structural forms. It means that the sentence has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this sentence is "the bride kissed her father and placed something in his hand". Then, the deep structure (possible meaning) of sentence (a) the bride kissed her father and placed something in his hand (doing in the different time). Meanwhile, on diagram (b) the bride kissed her father and placed something in his hand (kissing while placing In same time). The branching shows the "is the bride kissed her father and placed something in his hand" has a structural ambiguity with PP "in his hand" depending on the position of this preposition. Thus, the two valid readings can be mentioned clearly in the following.

a. [The bride [kissed her father and placed something] in his hand]

Diagram I

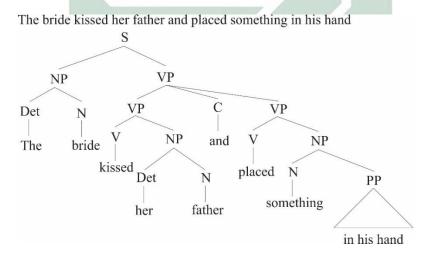


According to diagram above, it can be drawn that *in his hand* is as head of NP *the bride*. Then, there are three complements, one adjunct and

one coordinating structure. In this diagram, the NP *something in his hand* is as complement of the head of the NP *the bride*. Then, the V *kissed* is becomes the transitive verb, because the V *kissed* and *placed* is followed by the object of verb; the NP *kissed her father and placed something in his hand*. So, the PP *in his hand* is a complement of the V *kissed* and *placed*. Furthermore, the NP *something in his hand* is as complement of the NP *a bride*. Furthermore, the NP *his hand* in the NP *in his hand* becomes complement of the NP *the bride*, because the NP *something in his hand* is object of its NP. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the marker of the V *kissed* and *placed*; past tense and the meaning of this diagram is "the bride kissed her father and placed something in his hand (given by her/his father)".

b. [The bride [kissed her father and placed something in his hand]

Diagram II



The diagram above shows that the NP *the bride* as the spesifier of the PP *in his hand*. Then, it has three complements, one adjunct and one

conjunction. They are begun by the VP *kissed her father and placed something in his hand* which act as the complement of the head of S. Afterwards, the V *kissed* and *placed* actually can be transitive or intransitive verb. Then, the V *sees* is as same as in previous diagram that becomes the transitive verb, because the V *sees* and *notices* is followed by the object of verb; which is as complement namely the NP *kissed her father and placed something in his hand*. Furthermore, in the *kissed her father and placed something in his hand* has one coordinating structure or conjunction, which is *and*. Then, the VP *kissed* and *placed* is followed by complement. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *kissed* and *placed*; past tense and meaning of this diagram is "the bride kissed her father and placed and placed something in his hand (given to his/her father)".

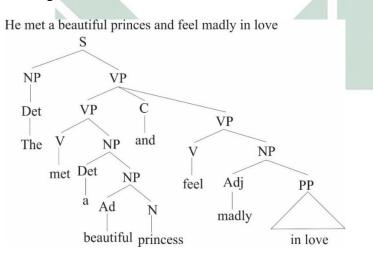
As a whole, the head of both diagrams is the tense marker of the V *kissed* and *placed*; past tense. In this case, the PP *in his hand* is as adjunct in both diagrams, but it has different phrasal category that preceded it. In diagram (a) the PP *in his hand* is as complement of NP *the bride*. In (b), The PP *in his hand* as complement of VP *kissed her father and placed something*. So, the PP *in his hand* becomes the trigger of structural ambiguity in this sentence. In addition, the PP *in his hand* is said as adjunct that can be optional in this sentence, in which the common of conjunction 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)

# 3. (D06/Dy127/Pg310/V2)

The sentence "<u>He met a beautiful princes and feel madly in love</u>" has two underlying meanings or interpretations and two structural forms. It means that the sentence has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this sentence is "he met a beautiful princes and feel madly in love". Then, the deep structure (possible meaning) of sentence (a) he met a beautiful princes and he feel madly in his love. Meanwhile, on diagram (b) he met a beautiful princes and she feel madly in her love. The branching shows the "he met a beautiful princes and feel madly in love" has a structural ambiguity with PP "in love" depending on the position of this preposition, and the two valid readings can be clearly explained as follows.

a. [He met [a beautiful princes and feel madly] in love]

#### **Diagram** I



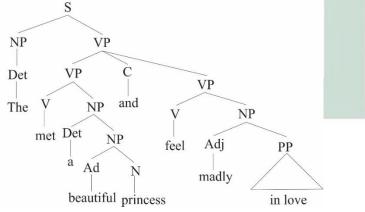
Based on diagram above, it can be drawn that *in love* is as head of NP *He*. Then, there are three complements, one adjunct and one coordinating structure. In this diagram, the NP *madly in love* is as

complement of the head of the NP *He*. Then, the V *met* and *feel* becomes the transitive verb, because the V *met* and *feel* are followed by the object of verb; the NP *met a beautiful princes and feel madly in love*. So, the PP *in love* is a complement of the V *met* and *feel*. Furthermore, the NP *madly in love* is as complement of the NP *He*. Furthermore, the NP *love* in the NP *in love* becomes complement of the NP *He*, because the NP *madly in love* is object of its NP. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the marker of the V *met* and *feel*; past tense and the meaning of this diagram is "he met a beautiful princes and he feel madly in his love".

b. [He met [a beautiful princes and feel madly in love]

Diagram II

He met a beautiful princes and feel madly in love



The diagram above shows that the NP *a beautiful princes* as the spesifier of the PP *in love*. Then, it has three complements, one adjunct and one conjunction. They are begun with the VP *met a beautiful princes and feel madly in love* which act as the complement of the head of S. Afterwards, the V *met* and *feel* can actually be transitive or intransitive verb, but in this

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).

### 4.1.2 Phrase

Every word form phrases, actually apparent, but the combination could be construed more than one sense. There are three kind of structural ambiguity in phrase. Such as, noun phrase, verb phrase and adjective phrase.

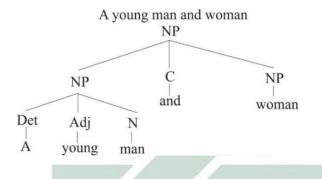
### 4.1.2.1 Noun Phrase

Beyond the sentence and its types that are found in the research on *The Laugh a Day Book of Bloopers Quotes and Good Clean Jokes by Jim Kraus,* is noun phrase which can be said as a case which mostly undergoes a structural ambiguity. It means that noun phrase is frequently found in the researched object. Therefore, the following description will be about the discovery and description of noun phrase as it undergoes structural ambiguity.

## 1. (D10/Dy302/Pg659/V3)

The phrase "<u>A young man and woman who were hugging and</u> <u>kissing in a restaurant</u>" has two underlying interpretation meanings, which happens in NP (caused by adjective). It means that the phrase has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this phrase is *a young man and woman*. Then, the deep structure of this phrase (possible meaning) on the diagram is (a) young man with the girl who were hugging and kissing (man who is young). Meanwhile, on diagram (b) young man and young woman who were hugging and kissing (both of). a. [A young man [and [woman]

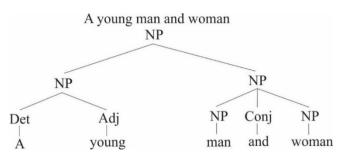




As reflected in the diagram above, this diagram consists of tree complements, and having one coordinating structure. As adjective *young* which is attached to the NP *young man*. Then, the coordinating structure *and* as the elaborator that someone young is only *man*. Furthermore, the adjective *young* is attached to *man* as object of NP. Then, the *woman* is mentioned as the NP. Afterwards, the head of this diagram is the N *a man* and the meaning of the diagram is young man with the girl who were hugging and kissing (man who is young).

b. [Young[ man and woman]

Diagram II



Based on the diagram above, there are three complements and one coordinating structure. The NP *young* as the adjective as the main of the NP.

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 or grammatical ambiguity is arisen because of the structure in a phrase or sentence indicates more interpretation and meaning.

