

## ABSTRACT

**Fahrillham.** 2018. *The Analysis of Ambiguity Type and Casual Factor on the News of Jakarta Election in the Jakarta Post*. Thesis Undergraduate Program. Mercu Buana University of Yogyakarta. Advisor: Agustinus Hary Setiawan. S.Pd.M.A.

**Kata kunci:** *Semantics, Meaning, Lexical Ambiguity, Structural Ambiguity, and Casual Factor of Ambiguity.*

The Jakarta Post which is the biggest English newspaper in Indonesia contains a lot of ambiguous during the election. To avoid ambiguity and to figure out the appropriate meaning the researcher is concerned with type and casual factor of ambiguity on the news of Jakarta election in the Jakarta Pos. This research has two objectives: (1) To analyze the type of ambiguity, (2) To analyze the casual factor of ambiguity. Ambiguity represented through words, sentence and phrase on the news of Jakarta election in the Jakarta Post.

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. It was concerned with the description of the data on the news of Jakarta election in the Jakarta Post. . The primary source of the data was the news of Jakarta election. The primary instrument was the researcher who acted as the data collector, data analyst and data interpreter. Then, the secondary instrument was the data sheet. In collecting the data, he selected the data, provided data sheets to categorize the data, and classified the data into the data sheets. In analyzing the data, he identified the data into the categorizations, and interpreted each datum based on the theories.

The findings of the research show that the two casual factor of lexical ambiguity are found. They are homonymy (6, 25%) and polysemy (75%). Meanwhile, there is no data founded from other casual factor of lexical ambiguity such as homophone and homograph. Polysemy is the most frequent form of lexical ambiguity on the news of Jakarta election in the Jakarta Post. Then, there are two casual factors of structural ambiguity that occur on the news of Jakarta election such as equivocal phrasing (12, 5%) and contextual ambiguity (6, 25%). Equivocal phrasing is the most frequent casual factor of structural ambiguity. Meanwhile, there is no data founded from other casual factor of structural ambiguity such as prefix and suffix.