

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the analysis

A language is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. The language of a piece of writing or speech is the style in which it is written or spoken. Sometimes to understand a written language is difficult more than spoken language because if listeners don't understand about what we say they can ask us directly. But, if the readers don't understand what we had written on a book, a novel and a magazine they cannot ask us directly and the meaning will be misunderstanding. This misunderstanding is known as ambiguity.

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People as social creatures, interact with each other to express their thoughts, ideas, feeling and emotions by using a language. It tells about the function of the language that is as an instrument for conveying meaning. The language has a meaning whether it is a spoken language or a written language. We learn the meaning of language in semantics.

Semantics is the linguistic and philosophical study of meaning in language, programming languages, formal logics and semiotics. It is concerned with the relationship between signifiers like words, phrases, signs, and symbols. As Griffiths (2006:15) say Semantics is the study of word

meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language. A related point is that one can know a language perfectly well without knowing its history. While it is fascinating to find out about the historical currents and changes that explain why there are similarities in the pronunciations or spellings of words that share similarities in meaning.

One of the central issues with semantics is the distinction between literal meaning and figurative meaning. With literal meaning, we take concepts at face value. For example, if we said, fall began with the turning of the leaves, we would mean that the season began to change when the leaves turned colors. Figurative meaning utilizes similes and metaphors to represent meaning and convey greater emotion. For example, 'I'm as hungry as a bear' would be a simile and a comparison to show a great need for sustenance.

The writer feels the ambiguity of word and sentence or phrases in lyric songs by Bruno Mars needs to be studied. It is because there are not all listeners know the meaning of the songs. Through this research the writer hopes that in the future the word and sentence or phrase in the lyric songs can be understood by listeners. Lobeck and Dirham state ambiguity will arise when words or sentences have more than one meaning (2014:16). From that we know lexical and syntactic ambiguity, for the writer uses the lexical and syntactic ambiguity as the subject of the research.

Lexical ambiguity is the presence of two or more possible meanings within a single word. Also called semantic ambiguity or homonymy. When homonym occurs in the same position in utterance the result is lexical ambiguity. For example "I was on my way to the bank." Of course ambiguity is not likely to be sustained in longer discourse. A following utterance, for example it is likely to carry information about depositing or withdrawing money on the one hand or in other hand means fishing or boating.

Sentence may also contain ambiguities, different from the lexical ambiguity, syntactic ambiguity may be happened in the surface structure of a sentence. Words can cluster together in different possible constructions. Syntactic ambiguity may also be in the deep structure, one sequence of words may have more than one inpretation. Syntactic ambiguity arises not from the range of meanings of single words, but it is from the relationship between the words and clauses of a sentence, and the sentence structure underlying the word order therein.

In other words, a sentence is syntactically ambiguous when a reader or listener can reasonably interpret one sentence as having more than one possible structure. Syntactic ambiguity in a sentence can be shown by tree diagram. By using this way, the writer can know the different structures that can make one sentence ambiguous. A tree diagrams is a way of showing combinations of two or more events. Each branch is labelled at the end with its outcome and the probability is written alongside the line. The writer use this way because this way is more affective to describe clearly how sentence are put together.

Ambiguity is a meaningful or two thing more than two meanings. Most people misinterpret what is read and heard. This can occur both in oral speech or writing. Interpretations of more than one of these can raise doubts and confusion in making decisions about meaning intended, so that the reader must be observe in capturing the meaning intended by the author.

Ambiguity or meaninglessness is a symptom that can occur interpretation of more than one meaning. This can occur both in oral speech or writing. Interpretations of more than one of these can raise doubts and confusion in making decisions about meaning intended. The sentence is double or ambiguity is very interesting for studied. The writer feels that the meaning of ambiguity is a lot of people who misinterpreting both verbally and in writing. Can verbally researchers meet in electronic media such as songs on television or radio, while in writing often researchers meet in print media such as

newspaper. The writer chose one of the album by Bruno Mars as object of the research.

Bruno Mars is an American singer, songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, record producer, and dancer. He is known for his stage performances, retro showmanship and for performing in a wide range of musical styles, including R&B, funk, pop, soul, reggae, hip hop, and rock. From various varied of the musical style the authors is interested in studying the songs of the Album Bruno mars in 2010 with the title is doo-wops and Hooligans. Various songs contained some ambiguous meanings that made overwhelming to the listeners. Therefore, the author wants to examine the meaning of word and sentence as well as phrase that has ambiguity found in the lyric songs in order that later the listeners will be not confused when listening the songs.

In written language ambiguity can happen in every writing occasion. Based on this research, the writer chose the source data from lyric songs by Bruno Mars. The writer found the lyric songs from Google, because in this lyric songs the writer can find the example of lexical and syntactic ambiguity. To find out more about word and sentence or phrase who has ambiguity in the songs, writer will analyze it and study it with the title "*Lexical Ambiguity on the Lyric Songs By Bruno mars*".

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

In this research, the writer tries to analyze the ambiguity in the lyric song by Bruno Mars, which the lyric sources will be taken from Google to answer the following questions:

1. What words are ambiguous?
2. Why words ambiguous?
3. What are part of speech mostly found in the lyric songs?

2. Scope of the Research

This research just focuses on lexical ambiguity on the lyric songs, theories uses Lobeck and Dinham and Kreidler theory. Writer tries to find the lexical ambiguity which found in the word. By analyzing those lexical ambiguity we can make different part of speech among verb, noun, and adjective.

C. Objective and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of this research are to answer the problems of this research which are mentioned above. They are:

1. To find out words which are ambiguous.
2. To analyze the reason of words and sentence/ phrase that can be ambiguous.
3. To find out the part of speech mostly found.

2. Significances of the Research

After finishing this research, the writer hopes that this research can give the readers some significances, they are:

1. For the reader's ability in understanding the ambiguous sentence, phrase or word in written language.
2. As the reference for the study of semantics in teaching and learning activity.
3. As the reference for people who are interested in analyzing lexical and syntactic ambiguity in their research later.

D. Operational Definition

Here are explained some operational definitions of some terms that researcher use in this study.

1. Semantics

Semantics is the study of word meaning and sentence meaning, abstracted away from contexts of use, is a descriptive subject. It is an

attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language.

2. Ambiguity

Ambiguity is a meaningful or two thing more than two meanings. Most people misinterpret what is read and heard. This can occur both in oral speech or writing. Interpretations of more than one of these can raise doubts and confusion in making decisions about meaning intended, so that the reader must be observe in capturing the meaning intended by the author.

3. Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity is the presence of two or more possible meanings within a single word. Also called semantic ambiguity or homonymy. When homonym occurs in the same position in utterance the result is lexical ambiguity.

4. Song

Song is a short piece of music, usually with words. It combines melody and vocals, although some composers have written instrumental pieces, or musical works without words, that mimic the quality of a singing voice. The words of a song are called lyrics.

F. The systematic of the Research

The systematic of the paper means to present this paper in well organized composition. The writer divided this writing into five chapter as follows:

Chapter I is this chapter which explains about the background of the research, the scope of the problem, the question of the research, the objective of the research, the significance of the research and the systematic of the research.

Chapter II is contains the theory of the theory and review of the library which includes the theory of the theory, and the review of the library.

Chapter III is this chapter contains data reseach and source data that have been collected by the author, data collection techniques are the way of data by

the authors, data classification, methods and technique of data analysis, and the data management technique.

Chapter IV is contains the results and discussion about who has possibly ambiguity.

Chapter V is gives the conclusion and suggestion of the research.