

Ambiguity of Meaning in the Meaning of Words, Phrases or Sentences in the Use of Language Structures in Indonesian Society: A Semantic Study

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe and analyze the phenomenon of the use of ambiguity of meaning in the language structure of Indonesian society in words, phrases or sentences that are often used in society such as homographs, homophones, particles, homonyms, hyponyms, and polysemy and ambiguity of meaning at the syntactic level based on research semantics. The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method because the data obtained is taken from written and unwritten words with more in-depth observations. The data collection techniques used in this research are reading and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique carried out in this research went through three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The first stage of data reduction is the stage of sorting data into certain concept units, certain categories and certain themes. The second stage of data presentation is that the data is presented/exposed after going through data classification/categorization which is then analyzed to form conclusions. The data in this research were taken from utterances/phrases related to the use of ambiguity of meaning in language and communication used in society based on semantic analysis. The data source in this research is the habits of speakers and interlocutors (speakers and listeners) regarding frequent communication so that terms with ambiguous meanings appear in each of their conversations/utterances. Other supporting sources in this research are relevant journals and articles. The results of this research can be concluded that there are 50 data, each of which is 10 types of data according to the category of language meaning terms which refers to the use of ambiguity of meaning based on the analysis of homographs, homophones, particles (-ber) & (-ter), homonyms, hyponyms and polysemy.

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INTRODUCTION

Humans in language are never separated from using words to express feelings or thoughts, both verbally and in writing (Diani et al., 2022). Units of speech that can stand alone in a sentence, can be separated and have meaning and are used to communicate are called words (Basrah Gising, 2016). In spoken and written language there is always a meaning. In linguistics there is one branch of linguistics, namely semantics, which specifically studies the meaning of language elements in the form of morphemes, words, or sentences and syntax (phrases, clauses, sentences). According to Manaf (2008:2), the definition of semantics can generally be said to be a branch of linguistics that discusses the meaning of language units. These language units can be words, phrases, clauses, or

sentences (Andriani et al., 2020; Himawan et al., 2020; Rahmi Julia et al., 2023). According to Ramlan in Pateda (2010: 134), the basic thing about semantics is specifically studying the meanings of language textually or in speech (Surianti Nafinuddin, 2020). According to Pateda (2010:79) meaning is confusing words and terms. Words can have one or more meanings. In problems like this, there can be a double meaning or also known as ambiguity (Lulu Arifatul Faridah et al., 2022).

Ambiguity is an error in language due to ambiguity (neglect) of the meaning of the language unit itself through morphological order, ambiguity results in a change in meaning. Meanwhile, at the syntactic level, ambiguity appears in phrases, clauses and sentences that have more than one interpretation when combining them (Adriana, 2019). Meaning ambiguity is a study of grammatical conditions through language structure, either orally or in writing, so that the impact of ambiguities at the linguistic level can be known (Purbosari & Surana, 2021). When conveying ideas, the possibility of misunderstandings can occur due to unclear meaning or the presence of more than one meaning in the words or sentences spoken. Ambiguity is a symptom that can occur if a sentence gives rise to interpretations that have more than one meaning or there is no definite meaning (Intan Novitasari & Widya Purnawati, 2020). There are several definitions of ambiguity given by language experts. Abdul Chaer defines it as a symptom of double meaning due to grammatical interpretation. different. Meanwhile, Kridalaksana defines it as a construction characteristic that can be given more than one interpretation (Ghirardato et al., 2019; Wahab et al., 2022).

There are three types of ambiguity, namely phonetic ambiguity, lexical ambiguity, and grammatical ambiguity (Andini et al., 2021). For example, if we hear the statement, "*Dukun beranak di ruang tamu*", various interpretations of the meaning arise, whether what is meant is the dukun. have children, or this dukun is a profession that provides childbirth services. For example, in another example there is the phrase "*Anak istri kapten cantik*" could it mean that the captain's children are beautiful or the captain's wife is beautiful or the captain's children and wife are all beautiful? Confusion in interpreting speech can be resolved by looking at punctuation marks such as pausing // or using the [S, P, O, K] technique so that it can be explained more easily and the difference in meaning will be known. Children, the captain's wife is beautiful is interpreted as someone telling their child that the captain's wife has a beautiful face. Meanwhile, if there is no punctuation or pause, the meaning of the utterance means that the captain's children and wife all have beautiful faces (Intan Novitasari & Widya Purnawati, 2020; Lulu Arifatul Faridah et al., 2022; Purbosari & Surana, 2021).

In semantic studies, ambiguity or vagueness of meaning can be caused by several things, including: (1) The general nature of words or sentences. For example, if we say book, then what book is meant is not clear. Likewise, if we read or hear the sentence "*Ali bisa membuat obat dari bisa tersebut*", then it is not clear the word "*bisa*" what it means here. (2) Words or sentences are never one hundred percent homogeneous. This means that words will have a clear meaning if they are in a sentence, and sentences will have a clear meaning if they are in a context, for example "*apel and 'apel'*". Who the "*apel*" is for and how it is used will depend on the context of its use (Ningsih & Turistiani, 2022; Rosalia et al., 2023; Wondal et al., 2021).

Research on the ambiguity of meaning has been extensively researched previously by experts such as research from Basrah Gising, (2016) who examined "Ambiguity in the Bugis Language Soppeng Dialect: A Semantic Review". Then research from Rahmi Julia et al., (2023) which analyzed " Analisis Makna Ambiguitas Pada Surat Kabar Sinar Indonesia Baru 1 Edisi Oktober 2021 Sebagai Bahan Ajar Pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Tahun Pembelajaran 2021/2022.". Furthermore, research from Hidayatullah, (2022) who also conducted research related to " Penggunaan Ambiguitas dalam Komik Strip Komikkamvret ". There is research from Wonda et al, (2021) who also conducted research related to "Ambiguitas Gramatikal Dalam Film the Interview (2014) Karya Seth Rogen dan Evan Goldberg.". Finally, research from Ningsih & Turistiani, (2022) which examined " Ambiguitas dalam Wacana Humor Twit Handoko Tjung ".

In connection with research on ambiguity of meaning, sentences with double meaning or ambiguity are very interesting to study. This is because people often misinterpret the meaning of the language they speak or read in writing. More than one meaning will be a serious problem for ordinary people, considering that people do not yet know clearly the meaning and purpose of the language being conveyed depending on the perspective and context of the speaker's situation. This research includes an analysis of the meaning of homonyms, homographs, homophones, hyponyms, etc. in emerging Indonesian language patterns which are also related to ambiguity of meaning.

This research is important because this research will try to show the phenomenon of the use of ambiguity of meaning in the use of Indonesian language patterns which often occurs in society in general and seems to have become a normalization of language, in fact there are several aspects of language that need to be studied from the perspective of semantic studies.

METHOD

The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method because the data obtained is taken from written and unwritten words with more in-depth observations. According to Sugiyono (2016:9), the qualitative research method is a research method that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and events that can be observed. Therefore, the use of qualitative methods in this research can produce a study of a phenomenon of ambiguity of meaning that is often used in Indonesian society. The data collection techniques used in this research are reading and note-taking techniques.

The use of these techniques was chosen because they are relevant and in accordance with the focus of research related to the phenomena that occur. The note-taking technique is an advanced technique of the reading technique. The note-taking technique is a technique used to record data that has been collected from the results of the reading technique, or by recording past events, and selecting data according to what is needed (Sugiyono, 1992:240). The data analysis technique carried out in this research went through three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The first stage of data reduction is the stage of sorting data into certain concept units, certain categories and certain themes.

The data collected in this research is in the form of utterances/expressions that are often used by Indonesian people which are related to ambiguity of meaning. The data source in this research is the communication culture of Indonesian society in using ambiguity of meaning from various points of view and the accompanying context through various relevant sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research are described to answer the problem formulation. Each problem formulation will be classified and described in detail, accompanied by tables and authentic data taken from the data location. The following are the findings of the use of meaning ambiguity in terms of the meaning of words, phrases or sentences in the form of the use of homographs, homophones, homonyms, hyponyms and polysemy in the language structure used in Indonesian society. The findings show that there are 50 data, each of which is divided into 10 data according to the category of ambiguity of meaning. The results of the analysis are classified in the table below:

Table 1. Classification of Words in Terms of Meaning Contained in Phonetic Ambiguity, Grammatical Ambiguity and Lexical Ambiguity in the Language Used by Indonesian Society

No.	Phonetic Ambiguity		Lexical Ambiguity		
	Homograph	Homophones	Homonyms	Hyponyms	Polysemy
1.	Apel	Rok	Bisa	Binatang/ekor	Mata
2.	Tahu	Masa	Bulan	Hidung	Kepala
3.	Memerah	Bank	Tanggal	Bunga	Kursi
4.	Serang	Tank	Selang	Kendaraan	Api
5.	Keset	Jarum	Genting	Buah	Ibu
6.	Kecap	Syarat	Rapat	Serangga	Kaki
7.	Seri	Tujuh	Hak	Sayuran	Tangan
8.	Mental	Beli	Seni	Kue	Pintu
9.	Partikel (-Per)	Selip	Tangga	Pohon	Jendela
10.	Semi	Babat	Gigi	Gunung	Darah

A. Ambiguity Analysis (Homographs, Homophones, Homonyms, Hyponyms, Polysemy)

a) Homographs

Data (1)

i. Apel (Fruit) ≠ Apel (Ceremony)

Example:

- Ayah memetik *apel* dari kebunnya.
- Adi mengikuti *apel* di sekolahnya.

The quote explains that the word "*apel*" has different meanings based on how it is pronounced and the situational context. In the data quote "*apel*" the first shows the fruit object because it is followed by the adverb of place behind it, namely (the garden). Meanwhile, the second "*apel*" data quote shows the meaning (participating in a ceremony) at school. Even though the words and letters are written the same, they have significant differences in meaning.

Data (2)

- ii. **Tahu (Food ingredients from soybeans) ≠ Tahu (Witnessing/knowing something)**

Example:

- Ibu sedang membuat **tahu** di dapur.
Aku sebenarnya **tahu** bahwa dia pelakunya.

The quote above explains that the word "*tahu*" has different meanings based on how it is pronounced and the context of the situation. In the data excerpt, the first word "*tahu*" indicates a food object made from soybeans or similar to tempeh. Different from the next sentence, the word "*tahu*" refers to the speaker's (knowledge/testimony) about a certain thing. Even though the words and letters are written the same, they have significant differences in meaning.

Data (3)

- iii. **Memerah (Angry/embarrassed) ≠ Memerah (Squeeze)**

Example:

- Ayahku wajahnya kelihatan **memerah** saat memarahiku
Pamanku sedang **memerah** air susu sapi di peternakannya

The quote above explains that the word "*memerah*" has two different meanings based on the way it is pronounced and the context of the situation. In the data excerpt, the first word "*memerah*" shows the nature/condition of my father's face who was so angry at my behavior. Meanwhile, in the next sentence, the word "*memerah*" refers to (activities/activities on a cattle farm) when milking. Even though the words and letters are written the same, they have very different meanings.

Data (4)

- iv. **Keset (lazy/not diligent) ≠ Keset (Dirty rag/cloth)**

Example:

- Adikku sangat **keset** untuk belajar
Celana bekasku dijadikan **keset** sama Ibuku

The quote above explains that the word "*keset*" has different meanings based on how it is pronounced and the context that accompanies it. In the data excerpt, the first word "*keset*" shows the lazy nature shown by my sister. Meanwhile, in the quote from the next sentence, the word "*keset*" means (a dirty used object/item used as a kitchen cloth/foot mat). Even though the words and letters are written the same, they have very different meanings.

Data (5)

- v. **Kecap (kitchen ingredients) ≠ Kecap (someone's way of eating)**

Example:

- Aku suka makan telur dengan kerupuk yang diberi **kecap**.
Adik suka makan sambil **kecap** sehingga aku sering menegurnya.

The quote above explains that the word "*kecap*" has different meanings based on the way it is pronounced and the context is similar. In the data excerpt, the first word "*kecap*" indicates a kitchen ingredient/food ingredient made from black soybeans. Meanwhile, in the quote from the next sentence, the word "*kecap*" means (a way or

technique for someone to eat) using their mouth. Even though the words and letters are written the same, they have significant differences in meaning.

Data (6)

- vi. **Seri (Front teeth) ≠ Seri (Draw)**

Example:

- *Gigi **seri** adikku sedang sakit sehingga membuatnya harus mengurangi makan gula*
*Hasil pertandingan Indonesia melawan Vietnam berakhir **seri***

The quote above explains that the word "*seri*" has different meanings based on the way it is pronounced and the context. In the data excerpt, the first word "*seri*" indicates the part of the tooth that is in the front. Meanwhile, in the quote from the next sentence, the word "*seri*" is (the result of a football match) which ends in a draw. Even though the words and letters are written the same, they have very different meanings.

Data (7)

- vii. **Semi (Bud) ≠ Semi (Phase/Towards)**

Example:

- *Waktu terbaik untuk melihat bunga yang indah adalah di waktu musim **semi***
*Adikku lolos ke **semi**-final dalam kejuaraan menggambar tingkat nasional*

The quote above explains that the word "*semi*" has different meanings based on how it is pronounced and the context. In the data excerpt, the first word "*semi*" indicates the buds/growth period of plants in this context, namely flowering plants. Meanwhile, in the quote from the next sentence, the word "*semi*" is (round/phase/leading up to) the final in this context of a national level drawing competition. Even though the words and letters are written the same, they have intense differences.

b) Homophones**Data (8)**

- viii. **Bank (Institution for saving) ≠ Bang (Nicknames for men/boys)**

Example:

- *Orang tuaku pergi ke **bank** untuk membuat atm yang baru*
***Bang** Anton suka menaiki mobil barunya setiap hari*

The quoted sentence above explains that the words "*bank/bang*" have different meanings, even though the sound and pronunciation are the same, they have different writing and different meanings. For example, in the first quote of the data the word "*bank*" indicates an institution/agency for saving money. Meanwhile, in the quote from the next sentence, the word "*bang*" means (a nickname for a brother/brother). Even though the sound and pronunciation are the same, these two words have different meanings in their use.

Data (9)

- ix. **Rok (Women's clothing) ≠ Rock (Music genres)**

Example:

- *Adik perempuanku suka memakai **rok** mini yang sangat lucu*
*Kakakku sangat suka memainkan musik **rock***

The quote above explains that the word "*rok/rock*" has a different meaning, even though the sound and pronunciation are the same, but the writing and meaning are not the same. For example, in the first quote of the data the word "*rok*" refers to the model of bottom clothing worn by your sister in the form of a mini skirt. Meanwhile, in the quote from the next sentence, the word "*rock*" shows the meaning (one of the music genres) that my brother likes. Even though the sound and pronunciation are the same, these two words have very different meanings.

Data (10)

- x. **Jarum (Tools for sewing) ≠ Djarum (Brand/type of cigarette)**

Example:

- *Ibu sedang menjahit pakaianku menggunakan **jarum***
*Kakakku suka merokok dengan **Djarum** Super*

The quote above explains that the word "*jarum/Djarum*" has a different meaning, even though the sound and pronunciation are the same, but the writing and meaning are not the same. For example, in the first quote of the data, the word "*jarum*" is interpreted as a tool for sewing clothes used by the mother. Meanwhile, in the next quote, the word "*Djarum*" refers to (one of the brands/types of cigarettes) in Indonesia that is liked by the older brother. Even though the sound and pronunciation are the same, these two words have very different meanings.

Data (11)

- xi. **Masa (time) ≠ Massa (weight/density)**

Example:

- *Belakangan ini, aku suka memikirkan **masa** depanku*
***Massa** jenis minyak biasanya lebih kecil dari massa jenis air*

The quote from the sentence above explains that the word "*masa/massa*" has different meanings, even though the sound and pronunciation are the same, but the writing and meaning are not the same. For example, in the first quote of the data, the word "*masa*" means the time/epoch that lasts day after day. In this context, the future means the time at a later date. Meanwhile, the next sentence quoted, namely "*massa*" shows the weight of a certain type of object/compound/or object. Even though the sound and pronunciation are the same, these two words have significant differences.

c) Homonyms**Data (12)**

- xii. **Bisa (Ability) = Bisa (Poison)**

Example:

- *Ayahku **bisa** membuat obat dari **bisa** ular tersebut."*

The quote from the sentence above explains that the word "*bisa*" has different meanings, even though the sound, pronunciation and writing are the same, but have different meanings based on the context of the situation. For example, in the quoted sentence the word "*bisa*" has a double meaning because one means "*bisa*" means ability or expertise and one means "*bisa*" means poison. Which, when combined, will create ambiguity in meaning if you don't pay attention to the context and point of view of the conversation.

Data (13)

- xiii. **Bulan (Earth satellite) = Bulan (Calendar)**

Example:

- *"Pada **bulan** ini, akan ada gerhana **bulan**."*

The quote above explains that the word "*bulan*" has different meanings, even though it sounds the same, pronunciation and writing, but has different meanings based on the context of the situation. For example, in the quoted sentence the word "*bulan*" has a double meaning because one means "*bulan*" as a calculation of the Gregorian calendar or annual calendar and the other means "*bulan*" which means one of the celestial bodies/earth's satellites shining at night. Which, if combined, will create ambiguity in meaning because the understanding of the context and the listener/speaker's point of view must be the same.

Data (14)

- xiv. **Tanggal (Numbers in a calendar year) = Tanggal (Loss)**

Example:

- “Pada *tanggal* ini, gigi adikku *tanggal*”.

The quote from the sentence above explains that the word "date" has different meanings, even though the sound, pronunciation and writing are the same, they have different meanings based on the context of the situation. For example, in the sentence quoted, the word "date" has a double meaning because one means "date" like the date in the Gregorian calendar and one means "date" which means a tooth fell out. If these two same words are combined as in the example above, it will cause ambiguity in meaning if you do not pay attention to the context of speech and similarities in perception.

Data (15)

- xv. **Tangga (Footrest tool for home repairs) = Tangga (Relationships in the family)**

Example:

- “Dalam rumah *tangga* membutuhkan *tangga* untuk memperbaiki keadaan di rumah.”

The quote from the sentence above explains that the word "stairs" has different meanings, although in terms of sound, pronunciation and writing, it is the same, but has different meanings based on the context of the situation. For example, in the quoted sentence the word "stairs" has a double meaning because one means "ladder" as a means of support for improving the condition of the house and the other means "stairs" which means relationships in the family. If these two are the same words, if combined as in the example above, it will create ambiguity in meaning and will cause misunderstandings if you don't pay attention to the context and point of view of the conversation.

d) Hyponyms**Data (16)**

- xvi. **Ekor (tail)**

The hyponym of tail represents several types of animals, for example tiger, elephant, lion, deer, antelope, buffalo, crocodile, etc. The term tail also refers to all parts of the animal's body, for example the thighs, head, neck, claws, wings, feet, and so on.

Data (17)

- xvii. **Hidung (nose)**

The hyponym of the word "hidung" already represents the human being, whatever his or her type, race, ethnicity, background, and the like.

Data (18)

- xviii. **Bunga (flower)**

The hyponym of this flower represents all types of flowers in the world, for example roses, sunflowers, tulips, etc.

e) Polysemy**Data (19)**

- xix. **Mata (eye)**

The polysemy of the word "*mata*" has a meaning relationship that refers to other words, for example knife blade, ankle, chain link, heart eye, etc.

Data (20)xx. **Kepala (head)**

The polysemy of the word "*kepala*" has a meaning relationship that refers to other words, for example school principal, office head, regional head, family head, agency head, etc.

Data (21)xxi. **Api (fire)**

The polysemy of the word "*api*" has a meaning relationship that refers to other words, for example fire of anger, fire of jealousy, fire of passion, etc.

Data (22)xxii. **Jendela (window)**

The polysemy of the word "*jendela*" has a meaning relationship that refers to other words, for example window of knowledge, window of the world, window of the heart, etc.

B. Analysis of Ambiguity at the Syntactic Level**Data (23)**- **Dukun beranak di ruang tamu****Example:****Dukun (S/Subject)****Beranak (P/Predicate)****Ruang tamu (K/Location)**

This means that based on the syntactic structure above, it shows that the shaman is giving birth.

Different if:**Dukun: S (Subject)****Ruang tamu: P (Predicate)**

This means that "**dukun beranak**" is a noun. Shaman as a profession. The one who will give birth is the patient.

Data (24)- **Rumah lurah yang baru harganya mahal.****Example:****It can have two meanings, namely:**Can the new one be the "**house**"?Or the "**village head**"?

The less effective sentence above can be replaced with a more effective sentence which states the new house, for example as follows:

"Rumah yang baru milik lurah itu harganya mahal".

Now the sentence stating that the new village head is as follows:

“Lurah yang baru itu memiliki rumah harganya mahal”.

Data (25)

- ***Mahasiswa perguruan tinggi terkenal itu menerima hadiah.***

Example:

The ambiguity lies in:

Who is famous? What's wrong with being famous?

“The student” or “the college”?

The sentences must be more effective. For example, an effective sentence that states the famous "student" is as follows:

“Mahasiswa terkenal dari perguruan tinggi itu menerima hadiah”

Now the famous "colleges" are as follows:

“Mahasiswa dari perguruan tinggi terkenal itu menerima hadiah”

DISCUSSION

The results of the research that have been analyzed show that there is ambiguity of meaning in the language structure used in Indonesian society giving rise to various language meaning terms such as homographs, homophones, homonyms, hyponyms and polysemy. The meaning terms that appear are closely related to the ambiguity of meaning so that differences in interpretation or perception arise from the speaker and listener if they do not understand the context of the conversation/situation and the same point of view. In this analysis, research is about the ambiguity of meaning in terms of the meaning of words, phrases or sentences in The use of language structures in Indonesian society through this semantic study has been analyzed as well as possible, accurately, comprehensively, and does not cause confusion.

These results show that ambiguity of meaning can arise in the language used by Indonesian people through analysis of meaning such as homographs, homophones, homonyms, hyponyms and polysemy. This is different from the findings of other researchers, for example the findings of Diani et al., (2022) who in their study took the research object "Peran Pemahaman Teori Ambiguitas dalam Menyelesaikan Kesalahpahaman dalam Berkomunikasi" by explaining theories that are in accordance with the phenomenon of ambiguity of meaning and good impact/ the bad ambiguity of meaning for communication and its impact on the world of language. Likewise, the same research was also carried out by Lulu Arifatul Faridah et al., (2022) who examined "Ambiguitas Makna dalam Slogan Iklan Makanan dan Minuman di Televisi" which only researched explaining the types of meaning ambiguity but the data examples they found were less complex. Likewise, research conducted by Fairuz & Madarina, (2021) which examined "Ambiguitas Leksikal pada Lirik Lagu Album the Book of Us Gluon Karya Even of Day: Kajian Semantik" which analyzed the forms of lexical ambiguity is different from this research which find lexical ambiguity and phonetic ambiguity.

Another finding in this research is that ambiguity of meaning can also be found at the syntactic/semantic level, which turns out to be similar to research from Purbosari & Surana, (2021) who analyzed "Ambiguitas Bahasa Jawa dalam Wacana Humor". In Purbosari & Surana's research, Purbosari & Surana (2021) have explained the phenomenon of ambiguity of meaning at the lexical and phonetic levels in Javanese and also touched on ambiguity of meaning at the semantic/syntactic level, however the data found was not much and the analysis was still lacking in depth. Then research from Nisa', (2018) which examines "Ambiguitas dalam Wacana Humor Waktu Indonesia Bercanda" which is also similar to this research in that its classification is quite complete starting from the category of meaning ambiguity and the language structure of each meaning term found, however the analysis is still not comprehensive. Finally, in research conducted by Rosalia et al., (2023) which explains "Ambiguitas pada Berita dalam Surat Kabar Online Tribunnews" the analysis has completely explained the data in the form of ambiguity in meaning along with classification and language structure which is also in depth but not enough in explaining ambiguity. meaning.

This research actually seems to continue from previous research conducted by other researchers, for example in research from Andini et al., (2021) which analyzed "Ambiguitas Leksikal dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Talaud" which in this research is quite clear from various aspects and The analytical side is in analyzing the

phenomenon of ambiguity of meaning in the use of English and Talaud. Likewise, from research conducted by Intan Novitasari & Widya Purnawati, (2020) who examined "Struktur Makna Ambiguitas Partikel 'No' dalam Percakapan Bahasa Jepang" where this research has explained the data analysis comprehensively both from the data obtained as well as the classification and phenomenon of ambiguity meaning. However, readers simply do not understand Japanese because researchers do not provide complete translations for each data quote. Finally, research from Wahab (2022) which examines "Ambiguitas dalam Kumpulan Artikel tentang Himpunan Mahasiswa Islam" which in this research is very complete, comprehensive and in-depth both in terms of classification/category analysis, data findings, and also interesting to research.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research findings at aita's, researchers found the use of ambiguity of meaning in terms of the meaning of words, phrases or sentences in the form of the use of homographs, homophones, homonyms, hyponyms and polysemy in the language structure used by Indonesian society which shows that the findings contain 50 pieces of data, each of which is each is divided into 10 data according to the category of ambiguity of meaning. According to the analysis that has been presented, meaning ambiguity tends to be frequently used by Indonesian people in both phonetic and lexical ambiguities which are divided into several types, for example homographs, homophones, homonyms, hyponyms and polysemy. Not only that, researchers also found the phenomenon of ambiguity of meaning based on syntactic level even though the phenomenon of ambiguity of meaning is actually a semantic study. This allows for errors in interpretation and differences in perception if you cannot understand the context because the ambiguity of meaning is always related to the context of the situation and the culture of Indonesian society.

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