STRUCTURAL AMBIGUITY OF NEWS HEADLINES “YAHOO NEWS”
(THE STUDY OF X-BAR THEORY)

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanity Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata 1

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JAKARTA
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ABSTRACT


This thesis is purposed to depict the structural ambiguity in the headline of Yahoo News by using x-bar theory of syntax and also to find the cause of structural ambiguity in the headline of Yahoo News. The data are collected from the headlines of Yahoo News during 15 – 21 April 2014. There are 9 data found that possible be structural ambiguity. As the findings, the structural ambiguity occurs in the headlines of Yahoo News, which caused by modifier placement, such as prepositional phrase, relative clause, adjective phrase, and noun phrase, in which, it can be as an adjunct or as a complement in the headline. In conclusion, the headlines of Yahoo News are vulnerable have structural ambiguity, which make the readers have (at least) more than one interpretation meaning in their mind.

Key word: news headlines, structural ambiguity, and x-bar theory.
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis entitled has been defended before the Letter and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on February 6th, 2015. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Strata I.

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I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due to acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, February 6th, 2015

Sarah Lizara Sevida
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In the name of Allah the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

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The writer would like to give her sincerest gratitude to her parents, especially her mother, for her every-time-prayers. It makes the writer realize that she would have never finished her study without their support and prayers.

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Jakarta, February 6th, 2015

The writer
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ....................................................................................... i
APPROVEMENT ............................................................................... ii
LEGALIZATION ............................................................................... iii
DECLARATION ................................................................................ iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ..................................................................... v
TABLE OF CONTENT ...................................................................... vii

## CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION.................................................... 1

A. Background of Study ......................................................... 1
B. Focus of the Study ............................................................. 4
C. Research Question ............................................................ 5
D. Objective of the Study ....................................................... 5
E. Significance of the Study ................................................... 6
F. Research Methodology ....................................................... 6
   1. Method of the Study ...................................................... 6
   2. Data Analysis ............................................................... 6
   3. Instrument of the Study ................................................ 7
   4. Unit of Analysis ............................................................ 7

## CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK............................ 8

A. Previous Research ............................................................. 8
B. Grammatical Category ....................................................... 10
   1. Noun and Noun Phrase ................................................. 11
   2. Determiner ..................................................................... 12
   3. Verb and Verb Phrase ................................................... 12
   4. Adverb and Adverbial Phrase ........................................ 14
   5. Adjective and Adjective Phrase ..................................... 15
6. Prepositions and Prepositional Phrase  
7. Coordinating Conjunctions  
8. Complement Phrase  
C. Surface and Deep Structure  
D. Structural Ambiguity  
E. X-bar Theory  
F. The Causes of Structural Ambiguity  

CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS  
A. Data Description  
B. Data analysis  

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS  
A. Conclusions  
B. Suggestions  

BIBLIOGRAPHY  
APPENDICIES
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the most important way of communication, and communication always takes place in kinds of social context. It means that when language is used, the people communicate their individual thought, the cultural beliefs, and practices of the communities. In other words, language is composed to the people’s idea or message both personal and the broader, and going into society level.¹

The communication itself consists of spoken language and written language. Both languages have difference in the way of uttering the message or the idea. Spoken language utters the words straightly to hearer, while, written language does not utter messages straightly to the readers. In brief, written language is rather hard to understand than spoken language.²

Moreover in written language, in Eva Prášková’s Research Paper ‘Grammar in Newspaper Headline’ Crystal says that there are usual in some types of written language, such as notices, headlines, labels, advertisements, subheadings, Web sites and other settings.³ Headlines of newspapers in web

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³ Eva Prášková, “Grammar in Newspaper Headlines”, (Bachelor Paper: Faculty of Arts and Philosophy – University of Pardubice, 2009), p.3
sites have known as introducing news reports or as drawing the readers.\footnote{Hye-Kyung Lee, “Linguistics Variations between English News Headlines in the U.S. and Those in Korea”, (Journal Linguistic Research: Ajou University, 2012), p.330} But, Alireza Bonyadi and Moses Samuel in his article ‘Headlines in Newspaper Editorials: A Contrastive Study’ states,“... newspaper headlines not only have the function of indicating the topic and summarizing the main content of the news text, but they also try to help the reader grasp the meaning of the text.”\footnote{Alireza Bonyadi and Moses Samuel, “Headlines in Newspaper Editorials: A Contrastive Study”, (Article: SAGE Open – Islamic Azad University and University of Malaya, 2013), p.1} It means that the aim of headlines is using a few short words as possible to deliver the idea.\footnote{Ibid., p.1}

Yahoo News is one of electronic media, which provides local and international news. Sometimes, in Yahoo News, the meaning of headlines can be misinterpreted and the readers need to follow the news update itself. It is caused by only minor sentences are used in headlines of Yahoo News, so the meaning can be misleading.\footnote{Kristen Malmkjer, The Linguistics Encyclopedia 2nd Ed., (London and New York: Routledge, 2002), p.460} In short, the most problem of headlines is meaning interpretations.

The message or the idea, which has several possible meaning interpretations are known as ambiguity.\footnote{Eva Prášková, op.cit.,p.3} According to Hurford’s statement in Rayhan’s Journal ‘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”.

Furthermore, ambiguity becomes one of fundamental language abilities of speakers, particularly, structurally ambiguous sentences being more challenging and more interested case. It includes as the criteria for the assessment of theory of grammar. In syntax, the sentence pattern can make a grammatical ambiguity, which, is caused by having more than one tree diagrams in a sentence. In other words, it has two different deep structures although it has same surface structure for each. Tree diagram represents constituent structure in a sentence. The syntactic categories in constituent structure have relationship between the head of its phrase and the other members of the phrase, for instance: verb phrase, the head is verb of verb phrase.

In analyzing the structural ambiguity, X-bar theory is used because every phrasal category has a head of its same syntactic structure. Generally, ambiguity is analyzed by semantic view but in this research, the ambiguity will be analyzed by syntax view, which is, how words can be combined into sentences that affect to its meaning of words and sentences. Furthermore, X-bar theory exposes words by deep structure in detail; articulated trees.

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9 M. Rayhan Bustam, op.cit., p.2
11 Ibid., p.364
other words, the primary of X-bar theory of phrase structure is how to generate the correct constituent of the English sentence.\footnote{Andrew Carnie, *A Generative Introduction 2nd Ed.*, (Blackwell Publishing: Oxford, 2006), p. 153,161}

In this case, the writer emphasizes the analysis only in headlines of Yahoo News at \url{https://news.yahoo.com}. The writer chooses the structurally ambiguous headlines as her corpus in order to represent the different interpretation meaning of those headlines itself. The form of communication that relies on the written language based electronic media on Yahoo News. The writer is interested in analyzing the headlines because in the headlines of news, the writer often finds structurally ambiguous meanings, which are able to confuse the readers, so it can be generated into X-bar theory. The writer chooses Yahoo News as media because Yahoo provides many features, in which, the most people use to sign in daily. As we know that, news is written language that vulnerable makes the meaning of headlines be ambiguous for reader because it has uncompleted description about its news without reading overall. In brief, the headlines are more fit as the data of structural ambiguity.

**B. Focus of the Study**

In this research, the writer would like to focus her study on syntax, which relates to meaning of the sentence, especially uses X-bar theory on structurally ambiguous headlines which derives from Yahoo News, in which, the data is chosen by purposive sampling. The writer chooses the data by purposive sampling because she prefers to choose structurally ambiguous
headlines, which are more fit and clearly can be generated to X-bar theory to show, how the theory works in analyzing the structurally ambiguous headlines.

C. Research Questions

To make convenient and simple, the writer tries to formulate the question to get more specific purpose. The research questions are:

1. Why does the structural ambiguity occur in the headlines of Yahoo News?
2. How is the structural ambiguity in the headlines of Yahoo News explained by X-bar theory?

D. Objective of the Study

According to research questions, this research purpose to:

1. Explaining the structural ambiguity in the headline of Yahoo News by X-bar theory.
2. Describing the causes of structural ambiguity in the headlines of Yahoo News.

E. Significance of the Study

The writer expects this research will increase the science of the writer in linguistics field especially syntax. Then, the writer hopes this research will be able to improve understanding of the concept of X-bar theory for other
people. Besides, this research also will show how X-bar theory can depict and explain the structural ambiguity represented by the real-life in formal context like headlines in Yahoo News or other similar contexts.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Study

   In this research, the writer uses the qualitative method. The structurally ambiguous headlines of Yahoo News are intended as source. The corpus was taken by purposive sampling of the headlines, which are taken deliberately by the writer. Then, it will be analyzed with X-bar theory of Noam Chomsky, to depict and to explain the structural ambiguity of news headlines of Yahoo News during April 15\textsuperscript{th} – 21\textsuperscript{th}, 2014.

2. Data Analysis

   The data in this research will be analyzed qualitatively based on the syntactic theory, which relates the meaning; that is, to analyze the structurally ambiguous headlines of Yahoo News, which is applied to X-bar theory of Noam Chomsky, by tree diagram representation is relevant to the research.

3. Instrument of the Study

   This research uses books, websites, dictionary, and software as instrument of research to support the data which are needed from the
structurally ambiguous headlines of Yahoo News. Then the data contained will be analyzed by X-bar theory of Noam Chomsky.

4. Units of Analysis

This research is qualitative research. It will be conducted by explanatory descriptive analysis, used Chomsky's X-bar theory. The unit analysis in this research is the structurally ambiguous headlines of Yahoo News, which are taken deliberately by the writer, during 15\textsuperscript{th} – 21\textsuperscript{th} April 2014 at https://news.yahoo.com. Data gained in this research are 9 corpus data.
A. Previous Research

There are three relevant previous studies. The first study is by M. Rayhan Bustam (2012) that entitled “The Analysis of Ambiguous Structures through the Structural Ambiguity Concept”. This research describes the ambiguous structure, such as in Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, Relative Clause, Noun Clause, and combination of those with conjunction (coordinating) in BNC (British National Corpus) (1985-1994) and in The Structure of Modern English: A Linguistic Introduction (2000). He analyzed the ambiguous structure by using tree diagrams of syntax. He explained the causes of ambiguous structure and also gave description about the purposed meaning for each diagram. In the conclusion, he stated that the structural ambiguity can happen in some structures.\textsuperscript{15}

The second study is by Diyah Elmawati (2013) that entitled “Structural Ambiguity in the Headlines Compiled by Department of Languages, Cultures, and Linguistics Bucknell University: A Study on the X-bar Theory”. This research describes the syntactically ambiguous headlines from Department of Languages, Cultures, and Linguistics Bucknell University website, with its URL (http://www.departments.bucknell.edu/linguistics/synhead.html). She depicted the structural ambiguity by using X-bar tree diagrams and also gave

description about the purposed meaning for each diagram. In the conclusion, she stated that structural ambiguity is caused by three causes, namely syntactic category, placement of prepositional phrase that functions as an adjunct, and subcategorization of verbs.\textsuperscript{16}

The last study is by Silvia Rindika Puspita Andriani (2012) that entitled “Structural Ambiguity in the Jakarta Post Newspaper’s Headline News”. This research describes the structurally ambiguous phrases in the Jakarta Post Newspaper’s headline news and how to resolve it. The data research are taken during in month October 2011. She depicted the structural ambiguity by using X-bar tree diagrams and also gave description about the purposed meaning for each diagram and the resolving. In the conclusion, she stated that structurally ambiguous phrases happen in two types, namely Noun Phrase and Prepositional Phrase. Those structurally ambiguous phrases are able to resolve by attaching the hyphen or the preposition of, attaching the word; \textit{which is/are} and \textit{who is/are}, and positing the prepositional phrase at the beginning of sentence.\textsuperscript{17}

Based on relevant previous researches above, position of this research from the first previous research is to update the data by using electronic media: Yahoo News (15 – 21 April 2014) while in Rayhan’s Research by using BNC (British National Corpus) (1985-1994) and in The Structure of

\textsuperscript{16} Diyah Elmawati, “Structural Ambiguity in the Headlines Compiled by Department of Languages, Cultures and Linguistics Bucknell University: A Study on the X-bar Theory”, (Lantern: Journal on English Language, Culture and Literature 2.3, 2013), p. 111-118

\textsuperscript{17} Silvia Rindika Puspita Andriani, “Structural Ambiguity in the Jakarta Post Newspaper’s Headline News”, (S-I Thesis: English Department, Faculty of Letters, State University of Malang, 2012), p.1-15
Modern English: A Linguistic Introduction (2000) and this research also to complete the description of each diagram from previous research. This research will explain more about what syntactic category that being the complement or the adjunct is, in each diagram. Then, this research is not only giving description about the purposed meaning for each diagram but also showing to the readers about the meaning of headline which aimed.

Afterwards, position of this research from the second previous research is to vary the data from Department of Languages, Cultures, and Linguistics Bucknell University website to headline of electronic media; Yahoo News. As same as with the first previous research, this research is not only giving description about the purposed meaning for each diagram but also showing to the readers about the meaning of headline which aimed.

Then, position of this research from the last previous research is to vary the data from Jakarta Post (2011) to Yahoo News electronic media (2014) and to complete the description of each diagram. This research will explain more about what syntactic category that being the complement or the adjunct is, in each diagram. And also, this research is not only giving description about the purposed meaning for each diagram but also showing to the readers about the meaning of headline which aimed.

B. Grammatical Category

Syntax determines the relevant component parts of a sentence and describes the type of its parts of a sentence (or grammatical category) and its
grammatical function. In *A Modern Course in English Syntax* book, Herman and Liliane state, “*Constituents are like building blocks which pattern in certain ways to form larger and larger units, the largest units being the sentence.*” The hierarchy of sentence constituents can be illustrated below:

Sentence ←→ clause ←→ phrase ←→ word ←→ morpheme

Sentence is defined as a group of words, which contains two kinds of phrases.

(1) **Noun (N) and noun phrase (NP)**

The name of a person, place, or thing is called noun. Then, a noun and an article or other modifiers, which are in a group of words is called noun phrase. Norman and Ralph state, “*A noun phrase consists of a noun and all the words and word groups that belong with noun and cluster around it. The noun itself is called the ‘headword’ or ‘head’, and the other words and word groups are modifiers of the noun.*” Some examples of noun phrases are an engineer, a car, the book, the yellow tulips, some houses, her gold watch, and etc.

On the other hand, there are varieties of different noun; pronoun that can be identified as noun in noun phrases, such as (1) personal

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20 Herman Wekker & Liliane Haegeman, *op.cit.*, p.5
21 Richard Veit, *op.cit.*, p.22
22 Ibid.
pronoun: I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they, me, him, her, us, them; (2) possessive determiner: my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their; (3) possessive pronoun: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs, and by adding -’s (or apostrophe), for example: Sarah’s book, the famous singer’s new album, and etc.; (4) reflexive pronoun: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves; (5) demonstrative pronoun: this, that, these, those; (6) indefinite pronoun: everybody, everyone, everything, somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, none, nothing; and (7) interrogative & relative pronoun: who, what, whom, which, that.  

(2) Determiner (Det) 

There are some categories that include as determiners, which precede the NP or used to specify the reference of a noun, such as all, both, half, one, double, twice, a, an, the, that, these, my, your, his, same, other, latter, last, and next, cardinal numerals, and etc.  

(3) Verb (V) and verb phrase (VP) 

Lone word appears after subject (noun phrase) or action that is expressed by word is called verb phrase.  

Norman and Ralph state, “Verb phrase consists of a verb and all the words and word groups that long with the verb and cluster around it. The verb itself is called the ‘headword’ or ‘head’, and the other words and word groups are the auxiliaries,  

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25 Ibid., p.258  
26 Richard Veit, op.cit., p.25
modifiers, and complements of the verb.” Intransitive verb consists of intransitive verb and transitive verb. Intransitive verb is a verb that is not followed by an NP, for example: *the game ended*. While, transitive verb is a verb that is followed by NP, for example: *A riot ended the game.*

On the other hand, verbs are not always action words. The others are ‘express being’ that include as form of the linking verb or verb *be; am, is, are, was,* and *were*. Moreover, there are some verbs, which act as linking verb, such as *appear, become, feel, look, remain, seem, smell, sound,* and *taste.* Clearly, verbs can be illustrated as in chart below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Progressive</th>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Progressive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active Voice</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Passive Voice</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present (s/es):</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present (s/es):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>offer, offers</td>
<td>am/is/are</td>
<td>offer, offers</td>
<td>am/is/are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(offering)</td>
<td>(offered)</td>
<td>(offering)</td>
<td>(offered)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Past:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offered</td>
<td>was/were</td>
<td>Offered</td>
<td>was/were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(offering)</td>
<td>(offered)</td>
<td>(offering)</td>
<td>(offered)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Future:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will/shall (offer)</td>
<td>will/shall</td>
<td>will/shall (be</td>
<td>will/shall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(offering)</td>
<td>(be offered)</td>
<td>(be offered)</td>
<td>(be offered)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Prefect:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Present Prefect:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have/has</td>
<td>have/has</td>
<td>have/has</td>
<td>have/has</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(offered)</td>
<td>(been</td>
<td>(offered)</td>
<td>(offered)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Perfect:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Past Perfect:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>had</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>been</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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27 Norman C. Stageberg & Ralph M. Goodman, *op.cit.*, p.187
28 Richard Veit, *op.cit.*, p.25
29 Ibid, p.31-32
Moreover, auxiliaries (Aux) are also used with verbs to form verb phrases, such as (1) present auxiliaries: can/may/must (offer); (2) past auxiliaries: could/might/should/would (offer); (3) perfect auxiliaries: could/may—might/should/would (offer); (4) progressive auxiliaries: can—could/ may—might/should/ would (be offering); (5) passive auxiliaries: can—could/ may—might/should/ would (be offered). In addition, auxiliaries of be able to / ought to / have to / had better + simple form of verb ($V_1$).  

(4) Adverb (Adv) and adverbial phrase (AdvP)

A word that modifies a verb is called adverb. Generally, adverb is formed by adding the inflection –ly, –wise or –wards, such as quickly, rapidly, angrily, happily, kindly, piecewise, homewards, seawards, onward, afterwards here, there, eastward, skyward, away, outside, left, straight, west, soon, late, often, yesterday, now, then, today, tomorrow, recently, later, always, fast, slowly, early, and etc. \(^{32}\) Furthermore, adverb is head of adverb phrase. Adverb phrase can occur in a VP or in an AdjP. As modifiers (adverb modifies verbs while adjective modifies nouns), adverb can be similar form with adjective, in the way of expressions of

\(^{31}\) Ibid., p.483-485  
\(^{32}\) Douglas Biber, dkk, op.cit., p.538, 552-553, 540; Richard Veit, op.cit., p.79
degree comparison; comparative and superlative degree. For example: fast, faster, fastest; hard, harder, hardest.  

(5) Adjective (Adj) and adjective phrase (AdjP)

Words that can be attached optionally besides article in noun phrase are called adjective. In other words, adjective is used for describing or modifying a noun. To identify a word that includes as adjective, it can be seen by derivational endings of its word, such as –ous, -ic(al), -al, -ant or -ent, -ible or –able, -ful, -less, -y, -ish, -some, etc. Furthermore, adjective can be as comparison by grammatical endings –er for comparative; bigger than and –est for superlative; biggest and other comparisons, namely more and most, such as more important than and most important. Moreover, when an adjective is preceded by a degree modifier, is called adjective phrase (AdjP). Richard defines, “The two words constitute a phrase and so can be called an adjective phrase or AdjP.” For example: his highly emotional speech won their sympathy almost completely.

(6) Prepositions (P) and prepositional phrase (PP)

A word such as of, in, over; past or with, at, by, for, to, from, on, about, above, after, against, among, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, despite, except, inside, into, outside, under, upon, by means of, with reference to, on account of, in regard to, and etc., is called

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33 Douglas Biber, dkk, op.cit., p.544  
34 Richard Veit, op.cit., p.28  
35 Douglas Biber, dkk, op.cit., p.531-532  
36 Ibid., p.521-522  
37 Richard Veit, op.cit., p.83-84
preposition. Norman & Ralph state “Prepositions which are usually followed by a noun, noun phrase, personal pronoun, or noun-substitute (object of preposition) called prepositional phrase”.\(^\text{38}\)

(7) **Coordinating Conjunctions (Cjc)**

Conjunctions provide to connect sentences/clause, or phrases. It consists of coordinators; *and, but, or, for, etc.*, and subordinators; *that, if, although, so that, as soon as, etc.*, as in examples: (1) Coordinating conjunctions that connect to the noun phrase, by words *and and or*.\(^\text{39}\) For example: *the man and the woman greeted Donald, they struggled without food or a reliable supply of water, and etc.*\(^\text{40}\) Furthermore, (2) other conjoined words can also happen both verb phrase and prepositional phrase.\(^\text{41}\) For example: *James dated Susan but married Phyllis and Stephanie stepped off the pier and into the lake.*

(8) **Complement Phrase (CP)**

The word *that* that precedes the complement clause in the two sentences is called complementizer (C) or complementizing conjunctions (Cjc). Such as in sentence: *John believed that Cathy knew that Marry helped George.*\(^\text{42}\)

\[^{38}\text{Norman C. Stageberg & Ralph M. Goodman, op.cit., p.242-234 ; Douglas Biber, dkk, op.cit., p.75}\]
\[^{39}\text{Herman Wekker & Liliane Haegeman, Ibid, p.61; Richard Veit, op.cit., p.53}\]
\[^{40}\text{Richard Veit, Ibid., p.54}\]
\[^{41}\text{Ibid., p.57-58}\]
\[^{42}\text{Ibid., p. 61 ; George Yule, The Study of Language 4\textsuperscript{th} Ed., (UK: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.105-106}\]
C. Surface and Deep Structure

According to *An Introductory English Grammar* book, each sentence has deep structure and surface structure. Deep structure is an abstract grammatical structure that relates to its meaning. Meanwhile, surface structure relates to the pronunciation of the sentence.\(^{43}\) For example: *the shooting of Oswald was terrible*. Its sentence is able to have two different interpretation meanings. It means that, the sentence *the shooting of Oswald was terrible* has different deep structure but having same surface structure.\(^{44}\)

The shooting of Oswald was terrible (Surface structure)

Possible meanings:

The 1\(^{st}\) meaning: Someone (not specified) shot Oswald (Deep structure)

The 2\(^{nd}\) meaning: Oswald shot someone (not specified) (Deep structure)

D. Structural Ambiguity

Structural ambiguity appears when the words can be grouped in more than one way. A result of different structure is called structural ambiguity or syntactic ambiguity or grammatical ambiguity. Having more than one interpretation meanings are possible because the rules of syntax allow different structure for the same linear order of words. For instance: *old man and woman*. This phrase has two interpretation meanings, as in:

\(^{43}\) Norman C. Stageberg & Ralph M. Goodman, *op.cit.*, p.308, 311

\(^{44}\) Danny D. Steinberg, dkk, *op.cit.*, p.363
Based on diagrams above, (1) *old* modifies *man* and (2) *old* modifies both of *man* and *woman*.\(^{45}\) In other words, Structural ambiguity is also known when the sentence has two different underlying interpretations, which is represented differently in deep structure. For instance: *Annie bumped into a man with an umbrella*. This sentence has two underlying interpretation meanings, as illustrated in diagrams below.

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Based on diagram above, (1) [Annie bumped [into a man with an umbrella]] and (2) [Annie bumped into] [a man with an umbrella].

E. X-bar Theory

The base of X-bar theory determines the characteristic and kind of syntactic relationship in articulated tree that requires the lexicon. The name of X-bar theory derives from a system for identifying intermediate categories; X’ and any category (Noun, Adjective, Verb, Preposition, etc.) is represented by X, such as NP for phrasal level, N’ for intermediate level, and N for word or head level in x-bar notion.

In other words, each of lexical categories such as Noun, Verb, Preposition, Adjective is as a ‘head’ in the notion of x-bar theory or ‘head’ is as the central

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The core of x-bar theory. Then, it will project to phrasal node of the same category itself such as noun: noun phrase, verb: verb phrase, and etc. It means that the ‘maximal projection’ of the head is the phrasal category. The figure of x-bar theory schemata as in:

Based on schemata above, (1) lexical categories project all phrases as in phrase structure rules; ‘the mother’ with two daughters places the top node on left side and the daughter places on right side. The daughters at the same level are known as sisters, (2) a head (X₀ or X) subcategorizes complements that are always phrases and, (3) specifiers are optional; it may be words or phrases. In brief, the first way of X-bar theory works, finding the type of phrase for determining its ‘head’. The next step, find its specifiers, complements, adjuncts, and conjunctions. Furthermore, Specifiers are represented as sister to X’ or as daughter of XP. In other words, specifiers are as a modifier, such as determiner or demonstratives pronoun specifies a NP; adverb never, often, away, down specifies a VP; a degree word very, quite, so, too, or as specifies an AdjP. Then, adjuncts are daughters of an intermediate category (X’; N’, V’, A’, P’) and sisters to another intermediate category (X’; N’, V’, A’, P’).

Complements of x-bar trees are represented as sisters of the head (N, V, A, or

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P) or a daughter of an intermediate category (X’; N’, V’, A’, P’). Complements are used to complete the meaning of phrase or to provide more information about the head. As in following examples: (1) His belief that justice will prevail (CP complement to noun), (2) Happy to be here (Infinite complement to adjective), (3) Wrote a long letter to his only sister (NP—PP complement to verb), (4) Tell John that his mother is coming to dinner (NP—CP complement to verb).\(^{50}\) It is shown in diagrams as in:\(^{51}\)

\[ \text{Diagram 1: Adjunct and Complement Rules} \]

According to the diagram above, adjunct rules is X’ → X’ (ZP) and complement rule is X’ → X (WP).\(^{52}\) It means that an X’ level category is taken by adjuncts rule and creates another X’. Whereas an X’ level category is taken by complements rule and creates an X. So, complement is always being lower

\(^{50}\) Kristen Malamkjaer, *op.cit.*, p.185; Victoria Fromkin 9\(^{th}\) Ed., *op.cit.*, p.102-103 and 106


\(^{52}\) Andrew Carnie, *op.cit.*, p.162-163
than adjunct or adjunct is always higher than complement in x-bar tree and it
is being closer to the head than adjuncts.\textsuperscript{53} Such as in diagram below:\textsuperscript{54}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{x-bar_tree}
\caption{X-Bar Tree Diagram}
\end{figure}

More clearly, there are three examples of sentences: \textit{a student of Physics with a long hair}, \textit{the book of linguistics} and \textit{the book with a blue cover}. Those phrases have different x-bar tree although their determiner is followed by noun and prepositional phrase. The diagram can be illustrated as: Diagram 1 \textit{a student of Physics with a long hair}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{x-bar_tree_1}
\caption{X-Bar Tree Diagram 1}
\end{figure}

Diagram 2 \textit{the book of linguistics}

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{x-bar_tree_2}
\caption{X-Bar Tree Diagram 2}
\end{figure}

The rules are (1) determiners are sisters of N’ and daughters of NP, (2) adjuncts are sisters and daughters of N’; \textit{with long hair}, (3) complements are sisters of N and daughters of N’; \textit{student of Physics}.\textsuperscript{55}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{53} \textit{Ibid.}, p.165
\item \textsuperscript{54} Andrew Radford, \textit{op.cit.}, p.178
\item \textsuperscript{55} \textit{Ibid.}, p.179
\end{itemize}
The PP of linguistics above is a complement because it is a sister to N.

Diagram 3 the book with a blue cover

This PP with a blue cover is also a sister to N but it is as adjunct. The difference of both diagrams is the PP of the first diagram refers to complete the meaning of the noun, while the PP of the second diagram refers to more optional and does not fix relating to the NP. In A Generative Introduction book, to differ a complements from adjunct PP inside NP, is by looking the preposition taken. Complement in English is almost always using the preposition of, while adjunct is using other prepositions such as at, under, from, on, with, to, etc.\textsuperscript{56} In addition, the characteristic of adjunct rule is repetitive rule. In other words, adjuncts can create infinite sequence of X’ node, which is, X’ category posits on the left side while another X’ right side of x-bar tree. In contrast to adjuncts, in complement rule, an X’ category

\textsuperscript{56} Andrew Carnie, op.cit., p.164
posits on the left side and only X category posits the right side, which means, it always closer to the head than adjuncts. The characteristic of complement rule is only once can arrange with XP. So, one N category is for one complement.\textsuperscript{57} As in sentence: \textit{the book of linguistics with a blue cover from Heinle by Victoria Fromkin} in x-bar tree as follows:

Complements and adjuncts are not only in NP but also they are in VP, AdjP, AdvP, and PP. To see a complement in VP, the easy way is finding the direct object of a verb (NP). It means that the object of a verb is a complement. Then, the prepositional and adverbal of verbs are as adjuncts. For instance:\textsuperscript{58}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{I sing [the song] [loudly] [with all my heart]}
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{57} \textit{Ibid.}, p.165
\textsuperscript{58} \textit{Ibid.}, p.166 and 168-169
Moreover, for looking specifiers, the clue is its position will always be the left-most element. According to the earlier explanation, specifiers are represented as sister to X’ or as daughter of XP. It shows that the rule has to arrange at the top of the structure. In NP, the specifier is its determiner and it can only be joined with other specifiers.  

On the other hand, the phrase structure rule as in $S: NP \ VP$ cannot fit to X-bar schemata for explaining a sentence because sentence (S) cannot be the head of any phrase of x-bar theory. So, to fit a sentence in x-bar rule, there are two ways to know what the head in a sentence is, (1) creating inflectional phrase (IP), which is I as the head of this phrase. In other words, tense marker is as the head because I or Infl is characterized as an inflection of some kinds on the first verb in the verb group because not all sentences have auxiliary verb including modals, such as will, has, is, may, might, could, would, can, and several others. In *How to Study Linguistics* book, Geoffrey Finch states, “This forms an I bar by merging with a verb phrase and then it is raised to

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full IP (or I) by merging with subject elements acting as specifiers.” Clearly, it can be illustrated as in both tree bars below:

In addition to IP, the subject of the sentence; NP is as the specifier of the IP while the verb phrase acts as the complement of the head.\(^6\)

(2) By complementizer phrase (CP), in previous sub-chapter A; constituent structure, CP is indicated as subordinating conjunctions because they provide to subordinate one sentence or clause to another. Whereas, a complementizer phrase (CP) in x-bar theory has a complement as its head word and an IP as its own complement. Moreover, complementizer that, whether, and wh-word seem to be a marker of complementizer phrase. For instance as in both tree bars below.\(^6\)

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F. The Causes of Structural Ambiguity

In structural ambiguity, attachment ambiguity is being the mostly problem of modifier placement. According to Graeme Hirst’s book, there are seven of attachment ambiguities in English, namely:

(1) Prepositional Phrase (PP) attachment, which modifies a verb or a Noun Phrase (NP). For example: *Ross wanted to phone the man with the limp*. This sentence has two underlying interpretation meanings, namely (1) *[Ross wanted to [phone the man] with the limp]* means the PP the limp modifies to verb wanted to or as adjunct of the VP and (2) *[Ross wanted to phone] [the man with the limp]* means the PP the limp is attached to the NP the man as adjunct.

(2) PP attachment, which may able to attached in more than one NP. For example: *The book near the bag with red color is mine*. This sentence has two underlying interpretation meanings, namely (1) *[The book [near the*
bag] with red color] [is mine] means the PP with red color modifies to the NP the book or as adjunct of the NP the book and (2) [the book near] [the bag with red color] [is mine] means the PP with red color is attached to the NP the bag or as adjunct of the NP the bag.

(3) Relative clauses attachment, which may able to attached in more than one NP. For example: The book near the bag that had red color is mine. This sentence has two underlying interpretation meanings. To explain the structural ambiguity, there are two x-bar diagrams will be represented, as in diagram (1) [the book [near the bag] that had red color] [is mine]

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65 Ibid., p.133 and p.135
Diagram (2) \([\text{the book near}] \ [\text{the bag that had red color}] \ [\text{is mine}]\)

In diagram (1), the relative clause \(\text{that had red color}\) modifies to the NP \(\text{the book}\) or as adjunct of the NP \(\text{the book}\), while in diagram (2), the relative clause \(\text{that had red color}\) is attached to the NP \(\text{the bag}\) as adjunct.

(4) PP attachment, which modifies Verb Phrase (VP) or Adjective Phrase (AP). For example: \(\text{He seemed nice to her.}\) This sentence has two
underlying interpretation meanings, namely (1) [He seemed nice] [to her] means he seemed to her to be nice or as adjunct of the VP seemed and (2) [he seemed] [nice to her] means he seemed to act nicely towards her or as adjunct of the AdjP nice.  

(5) PP attachment, which may able to attached in more than one VP. For example: Ross said that Nadia had taken the cleaning out on Tuesday. This sentence has two underlying interpretation meanings, namely (1) [Ross said [that Nadia had taken the cleaning out] on Tuesday] means the PP on Tuesday modifies to verb said …, which is, on Tuesday and (2) [Ross said] [that Nadia had taken the cleaning out on Tuesday] means the PP on Tuesday is attached to the verb had taken ….

(6) Adverb Phrase (AdvP) attachment, which modifies the sentence verb or the whole sentence. For example: Happily, Nadia cleaned up the mess Ross had left. This sentence has two underlying interpretation meanings, namely (1) [Nadia cleaned up the mess Ross had left] [happily] means the adverb happily means a fortunate occurrence and (2) [Nadia cleaned up happily] [the mess Ross had left] means that Nadia feel happy when clean up the mess.  

(7) Adverb attachments, which placed to two verbs between clauses, such as (1) the friends you praise sometimes deserve it. This sentence has two underlying interpretation meanings, namely (a) [The friends you praise] [sometimes deserve it] means the adverb sometimes modifies to verb

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66 Ibid.
67 Ibid., p.134 and p.135
deserve and (b) [The friends of you praise sometimes] [deserve it] means the adverb sometimes is attached to the verb praise.

(2) A good secretary can type quickly written reports. This sentence has two underlying interpretation meanings, namely (a) [A good secretary can type quickly] [written reports] means the adverb quickly modifies to verb type and (b) [A good secretary can type] [quickly written reports] means the adverb quickly is attached to the NP written reports.\textsuperscript{68}

\textsuperscript{68} Ibid., p.135
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the writer would like to analyze the data from electronic media *Yahoo News* that uses headlines as the structural ambiguity case, that have been collected previously and using the x-bar theory that has been explained in the chapter II. The following table shows the headlines taken on Yahoo News as the data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Headlines on Yahoo News</th>
<th>The Causes of Structural Ambiguity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gunmen kill 9 on bus in Ethiopia near dam project</td>
<td>PP attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(it can be modified to V kill or N bus)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>uFly fires flight instructor who appeared on CNN</td>
<td>Relative clause attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(it can be modified to N uFly or N instructor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Somali lawmaker killed by Mogadishu car bomb: PM</td>
<td>NP attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(it can be modified to N bomb and having different function in each diagram)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Russia in new ballistic missile test: Pentagon</td>
<td>AdjP attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(it can be modified to N test or N ballistic missile)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Putin says Kiev must seek compromise with separatists</td>
<td>PP attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(it can be modified to V says, V seek, or N compromise)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Syrian parliament speaker says the country will hold presidential election on June</td>
<td>PP attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(it can be modified to V says or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: The Causes of Structural Ambiguity
B. **Data Analysis**

1. The headline “Gunmen kill 9 on bus in Ethiopia near dam project” has two underlying interpretation meanings, which caused by PP attachment. It means the headline has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this headline is Gunmen kill 9 on bus in Ethiopia near dam project. Then, the deep structure of this headline (possible meanings); on diagram (a): Gunmen do kill near dam project to 9 people on bus in Ethiopia (it does not know surely the position or the location of the bus). Meanwhile, on diagram (b): Gunmen do kill 9 people on bus, in which the location of bus is near dam project, in Ethiopia.

| 7 | Court won’t hear Fla. Employee drug testing rule | NP attachment (it can be modified to N Fla. Employee and having different function in each diagram) |
| 8 | U.S. demands halt to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine | PP attachment (it can be modified to V demands, N halt or N Russian provocation) |
| 9 | New drone strike in Yemen kills al-Qaida militants | AdjP attachment (it can be modified to N drone or N drone strike) |
(a) [Gunmen kill [9 on bus in Ethiopia] near dam project]

The diagram above shows that the NP *Gunmen* is as the specifier of the IP, then it has five complements and three adjuncts. They are begun by the VP *kill 9 on bus in Ethiopia near dam project* which acts as the complement of the head of the IP. Afterwards, the V *kill* that actually can be transitive or intransitive verb but in this diagram, the V *kill* is as transitive verb because it has the object, which is as complement, namely the NP *9 on bus in Ethiopia*. Furthermore, in the NP *9 on bus in Ethiopia*, it has two adjuncts and two complements, which is, the PP *on bus* and *in Ethiopia* is as adjuncts of the N *9* (nine people) whereas the NP *bus* and *Ethiopia* is as complement in each the PP *on* and *in*. Then, the V *kill* is followed by one adjunct, namely the PP *near dam project*. In the PP *near*
the NP *dam project*. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *kill*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is Gunmen do kill near dam project to 9 people on bus in Ethiopia (it does not know surely the position or the location of the bus).

(b) \[\text{Gunmen kill} \ [9 \text{ on bus [in Ethiopia] near dam project}]\]

According to diagram above, it can be drawn that the specifier of the IP is the NP *Gunmen* and then, there are five complements and three adjuncts. In this diagram, the VP *kill 9 on bus in Ethiopia near dam project* is as complement of the head of the IP. Then, the V *kill* is as same
as in previous diagram that becomes the transitive verb because the V *kill* is followed by the object of verb; the NP *9 on bus in Ethiopia near dam project* is as complement of the V *kill*. Furthermore, the NP *9 on bus in Ethiopia near dam project* is followed by three NPs as complement, which is, the NP *Ethiopia* modifies the PP *in*; the NP *dam project* modifies the PP *near*; and the NP *bus* modifies the PP *on* and also it is followed by three PPs as adjunct, which is, the PP *on bus near dam project in Ethiopia* modifies its NP *9* (9 people); the PP *in Ethiopia* modifies the PP *on bus near dam project*; and the PP *near dam project* modifies the NP *bus*. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *kill*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is Gunmen do kill 9 people on bus, in which the location of bus is near dam project, in Ethiopia. But in this case, it does not know surely where gunmen do kill is, it is possible if gunmen do kill in somewhere and they leave the bus near dam project.

Based on both diagrams, the head is the tense marker of the V *kill*; present tense. In this case, the PP *near dam project* is as adjunct in both diagrams but it has different phrasal category that preceded. In diagram (a), the PP *near dam project* is as adjunct of V *kill* whereas diagram (b) the PP *near dam project* is as adjunct of NP *bus*. So, the PP *near dam project* becomes the trigger of structural ambiguity in this headline. In addition, the PP *near dam project* is said as adjunct because it can be optional in this headline and it also contrast to complement, that the common
characteristic of adjuncts are by seeing the preposition taken, such as from, at, with, on, etc. While the characteristic of complements is by seeing the preposition taken, it almost always uses of (Andrew carnie, 2006; 164). Last but not least, the aimed meaning of the headline actually is diagram (b). Additionally, Yahoo News reported that attackers fired a public bus that was carrying 28 citizens on Wednesday, which took place at Banishangul Gumuz region. In Gumuz region, there is a dam construction. That attack resulted in death of nine people and wounding seven people (Yahoo News, April 16, 2014).”

2. The headline “uFly fires flight instructor who appeared on CNN” has two underlying interpretation meanings, which caused by relative clause attachment. It means the headline has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this headline is uFly fires flight instructor who appeared on CNN. Then, the deep structure of this headline (possible meanings); on diagram (a): the person who appeared on CNN is uFly’s owner (not the flight instructor). Meanwhile, on diagram (b): the person who appeared on CNN is flight instructor (not uFly’s owner).
As in diagram above, it consists of three complements and one adjunct, and the NP uFly acts as the specifier of the NP. After that, the VP fires flight instructor follows the head of the IP. It means that the VP fires flight instructor is as the complement of the head. Furthermore, the V fires can be transitive or intransitive verb but in this diagram, the V fires becomes transitive verb because the V fires has object of the verb, namely the NP flight instructor, which as complement of the V fires. Next, in this diagram, the relative clause who appeared on CNN is attached to the NP uFly, which is, as the complement of the NP uFly. Meanwhile, the AdjP flight becomes the adjunct of the NP instructor. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V fires; present tense and the meaning
of this diagram is the person who appeared on CNN is uFly’s owner (not the flight instructor).

(b) [uFly fires] [flight instructor who appeared on CNN]

The diagram above can be drawn that the NP uFly becomes the specifier of the IP, because the NP uFly is the subject of the sentence and having one adjunct and three complements, namely the AdjP flight which attached to the NP instructor acts as the adjunct of the NP instructor; the relative clause who appeared on CNN is as complement of the NP flight instructor meanwhile the NP flight instructor who appeared on CNN is as complement of the transitive verb fires; and the VP fires flight instructor who appeared on CNN becomes the complement of the head of the IP. Afterwards, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V fires;
present tense and the meaning of the diagram is the person who appeared on CNN is flight instructor (not uFly’s owner).

According to both diagrams above, it can be assumed that the head is the tense marker of the V *fires*; present tense. Then, the relative clause *who appeared on CNN* is as complement in both diagrams but it has different phrasal category that preceded. In diagram (a), the relative clause *who appeared on CNN* is as complement of the NP *uFly* (Fly’s owner) while in diagram (b) the relative clause *who appeared on CNN* is as complement of the NP *flight instructor* because it completes the meaning of both phrases that preceded. So, the relative clause *who appeared on CNN* becomes the cause of the structural ambiguity in this headline. In addition to relative clause, in some cases *wh-word* can be as marker of CP (complementizer phrase; interrogative marker) (Kristen Malmkjaer, 2002; 185). However, in this case the *wh-word; who* is as relative clause. Lastly, the aimed meaning of the headline refers to diagram (b). According to Yahoo News, the news was about firing a flight instructor, Mitchell Sasado, who worked at uFly business. He was fired because of according to uFly’s owner, Claudio Teixeira, Mitchell often skipped his work and “shamed Canadian” by the way of his dressing. When Sasado appeared on CNN, he wore jeans and plaid shirt, which made Teixeira, got many complaints by his email. So, Teixeira considered that Sasado shamed his company and disobey Teixeira’s rules (Yahoo News, April 17, 2014).
3. The headline “Somali lawmaker killed by Mogadishu car bomb: PM” has two underlying interpretation meanings, which happens in NP attachment. It means the headline has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this headline is uFly fires flight instructor who appeared on CNN. Then, the deep structure of this headline (possible meanings); on diagram (a): the person who appeared on CNN is uFly’s owner (not the flight instructor). Meanwhile, on diagram (b): the person who appeared on CNN is flight instructor (not uFly’s owner).

(a) [Somali lawmaker killed by Mogadishu [car] [bomb]: PM]

By seeing the diagram above, it can be assumed that this diagram has the specifier which known as the subject of the sentence, namely the
NP *Somali lawmaker* and having two complements and four adjuncts, which are the Adj *Somali* is adjunct of the NP *lawmaker*. Then, the PP *by car bomb Mogadishu* becomes as adjunct of the V *killed*. Actually, the verb *killed* can be transitive or intransitive verb. However, the V *killed* in this diagram is as intransitive verb because it is followed directly by the PP *by car bomb Mogadishu* (not the NP). After that, the word *Mogadishu* is mentioned as the PP (not as the NP) because it shows the location or the area; *in Mogadishu* of this headline. Clearly, the PP *in Mogadishu* is as adjunct of the NP *car bomb*. Then, the NP *bomb* acts as adjunct of the N *car*. Furthermore, the NP *car bomb Mogadishu* becomes as complement of the PP *by*. It means the NP *car bomb Mogadishu* becomes as object of the PP *by*. Next, the VP *killed by car bomb Mogadishu* acts as complement of the head of the IP. Afterwards, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *killed*; passive voice and the meaning of this diagram is Somali lawmaker killed by car, which is, Somali lawmaker’s car. It is possible if that is own car and also possible if someone locates the bomb in his car.
(b) [Somali lawmaker killed by Mogadishu [car bomb]: PM]

The diagram above shows that the NP Somali lawmaker becomes the specifier of the IP and also it consists of three complements and three adjuncts. Actually, the verb killed can be transitive or intransitive verb. However, the V killed in this diagram is as intransitive verb because it is straightly followed by the PP by car bomb Mogadishu (not NP). It means that the PP by car bomb Mogadishu is as adjunct of the V killed. Then, as same as the description in previous diagram of the word Mogadishu, it is mentioned as the PP (not as the NP) because it shows the location or the area; in Mogadishu of this headline. Clearly, the PP in Mogadishu is as
adjunct of the NP *car bomb*. Next, the Adj *Somali* can be optional to the NP lawmaker. So, it becomes adjunct of the NP *lawmaker*. Furthermore, the NP *car bomb Mogadishu* follows the PP *by*. In other words, the NP *car bomb Mogadishu* is as complement of the PP *by*, which as object of preposition *by*. Meanwhile, the NP *bomb* completes the NP *car*. It means the NP *bomb* as complement of the NP *car*. Next, the VP *killed by car bomb Mogadishu* acts as complement of the head of the IP. After that, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *killed*; passive voice and the meaning of this diagram is Somali lawmaker was killed by someone’s car with the bomb in Mogadishu. It is possible if someone’s car with the bomb is near on Somali lawmaker’s car or on street side or someone throws the bomb form his/her car to Somali lawmaker’s car. In this case, the bomb NOT posits in Somali lawmaker’s car.

Above all, the head of both diagrams are the tense marker of the V *killed*; passive voice. The N *bomb* has different function in each diagram. In diagram (a), the N *bomb* is as adjunct of N *car* whereas diagram (b) the N *bomb* is as complement of N *car*. So, this N *bomb* can be the trigger of the structural ambiguity of this headline. Lastly, according to Yahoo News, the aimed meaning of the headline actually is diagram (a). The main point of Yahoo News is Mohamed, the Somali lawmaker, was killed when a bomb stuck to a vehicle he was in exploded in Mogadishu's Hamarweyne district, near the port and close to the heavily fortified
government district (Yahoo News & Digital Journal, April 21, 2014)."

4. The headline “Russia in new ballistic missile test: Pentagon” has two underlying interpretation meanings, which happens in NP (caused by adjective). It means the headline has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this headline is Russia in new ballistic missile test: Pentagon. Then, the deep structure of this headline (possible meanings); on diagram (a): Russia has new test of ballistic missile (at Pentagon). Meanwhile, on diagram (b): Russia has test of new ballistic missile (at Pentagon).

(a) [Russia in new [ballistic missile] test: Pentagon]
As reflected in the diagram above, this diagram consists of three complements, two adjuncts and having no specifier. For complements, they are the NP *new ballistic missile test (at) Pentagon*, which as the object of preposition *in* and the NP *ballistic missile*, which completes the NP *test*. Then, the PP *in new ballistic missile test (at) Pentagon* is attached to the NP *Russia*, which known as further information of the NP *Russia* itself. Meanwhile, the AdjP *new* is attached to NP *test* acts as adjunct of the N *test*. Then, the word *Pentagon* is mentioned as the PP (not as the NP) because it shows the location or the area: *at Pentagon* of this headline. Clearly, the PP *at Pentagon* is as adjunct of the NP *new ballistic missile test*. Afterwards, the head of this diagram is the N *Russia* and the meaning of the diagram is Russia has new test of ballistic missile (at Pentagon).

(b) [Russia in [new ballistic missile] test: Pentagon].
Based on diagram above, there are three complements and two adjuncts, namely the NP *new ballistic missile test (at) Pentagon* is as complement of the PP *in*. In other words, the NP *new ballistic missile test (at) Pentagon* is as the object of the preposition *in*. Afterwards, the NP *new ballistic missile* becomes complement of the N *test* because the NP *new ballistic missile* gives further information about what the test is. Then, the PP *in new ballistic missile test (at) Pentagon* is attached to the NP *Russia*, which is, also known as more information of the NP *Russia*. In other words, the PP *in new ballistic missile test (at) Pentagon* is as complement of the NP *Russia*. Meanwhile, the AdjP *new* modifies the NP *ballistic missile*, which mentioned as adjunct of the NP *ballistic missile*. However, this Adj *new* can be optional to the NP *ballistic missile*. Then, the PP *at Pentagon* is as adjunct of the NP *new ballistic missile test*. Clearly, the word *Pentagon* is mentioned as the PP (not as the NP) because it shows the location or the area; *at Pentagon* of this headline. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the N *Russia* and the meaning of this diagram is *Russia has test of new ballistic missile (at Pentagon)*.

To sum up, the head of both diagrams is the N *Russia*. The AdjP *new* is as adjunct for both diagrams but it has different phrasal category that preceded. In diagram (a), the Adj *new* is as adjunct of the N *test* while in diagram (b), the Adj *new* is adjunct of the N *ballistic missile*. So, the Adj *new* can be as the cause of the structural ambiguity in this headline. In addition to Adj *new*, Richard Veit stated that Adjective can be optional in
According to Yahoo News report, the aimed meaning of the headline actually is diagram (a). The report tells that Russia performed a new test-launch of a large-scale ballistic missile (ICBM) as tensions over Ukraine increased, the Pentagon confirmed on Tuesday (Yahoo News, April 15, 2014 & Space Daily, April 15, 2014).

5. The headline “Putin says Kiev must seek compromise with separatists” has three underlying interpretation meanings, which caused by PP attachment. It means the headline has three deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this headline is Putin says Kiev must seek compromise with separatists. Then, the deep structure of this headline (possible meanings); on diagram (a): Putin together with the separatists says to Kiev that he must seek compromise. Then, on diagram (b): Putin says that Kiev must seek together with the separatists about compromise. Meanwhile, on diagram (c): Putin says that Kiev must seek a compromise with separatists.
(a) [Putin says [Kiev must seek compromise] with separatists]

By seeing the diagram above, it can be drawn that the NP *Putin* which is as the subject of sentence becomes the specifier of the IP and there is one adjunct and five complements, such as the PP *with separatists* modifies the transitive verb *says*. It means the PP *with separatists* becomes adjunct of the transitive verb *says*. After that, the VP *says Kiev must seek compromise with separatists* acts as complement of the head of the IP. Furthermore, the NP *separatists* in the PP *with separatists* becomes complement of the preposition *with* because the NP *separatists* is object of
its preposition with. Next, the CP *Kiev must seek compromise* being the object of the transitive verb *says*. In other words, the CP *Kiev must seek compromise* is as complement of the transitive verb *says*. Afterwards, the VP *seek compromise* becomes complement of the head of CP. Then, the NP *compromise* is as the complement of the V *seek*. Actually, the verb *seek* can be transitive or intransitive verb. However, the V *seek* in this diagram is as transitive verb because the NP *compromise* is the object of the verb *seek*. Then, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *says*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is Putin together with the separatists says to Kiev that he must seek compromise. 

(b) [[Putin says] Kiev must seek [compromise] with separatists]
The diagram above consists of one adjunct, five complements and the NP *Putin* acts as the specifier of the IP. The PP *with separatists* becomes adjunct of the V *seek* in this headline because it can be optional to the V *seek*. In addition, the verb *seek* can be transitive or intransitive verb. However, the V *seek* in this diagram is as transitive verb. Furthermore, the NP *compromise* is object of the transitive verb *seek*. So, the complement of the V *seek* is the NP *compromise*. Meanwhile, the NP *separatists* in the PP *with separatists* is the object of preposition *with*. In other words, the NP *separatists* being complement of the Preposition *with*. Next, the NP *Kiev* becomes specifier of the CP. The VP *seek compromise with separatists* becomes complement of the head of the CP. Then, the CP *Kiev must seek compromise with separatists* is determined as complement of the transitive verb *says* because the CP provides further information of the transitive verb *says*. The VP *says Kiev must seek compromise with separatists* which follows the head of the IP, is known as the complement of the head of the IP. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *says*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is Putin says that Kiev must seek together with the separatists about compromise.
(c) [Putin says Kiev must seek] [compromise with separatists]

By looking the diagram above, the NP Putin acts as the specifier of the IP and it has one adjunct and five complements. The first, the VP says Kiev must seek compromise with separatists becomes complement of the head of the IP because the VP says Kiev must seek compromise with separatists is as the sister of the head. The second, the V says is the
transitive verb, which has the object of verb, namely the CP *Kiev must seek compromise with separatists*. It means the CP *Kiev must seek compromise with separatists* being complement of the transitive verb *says*. The third, the VP *seek compromise with separatists* becomes complement of the head of the CP. Then, the NP *compromise with separatists* is also as the object of the verb but the transitive verb is *seek*. Actually, the verb *seek* can be transitive or intransitive verb. However, the V *seek* in this diagram is as transitive verb. So, the NP *compromise with separatists* also becomes complement to the V *seek*. Afterwards, the PP *with separatists* is determined as adjunct of the NP *compromise* because it can be optional to the NP *compromise*. The NP *separatists* gives more information to the PP *with*. So, the NP *separatists* is complement of the preposition *with*. It means the NP *separatists* as the object of the preposition *with*. The last, the specifier of the CP is subject of the CP, namely the NP *Kiev*. Meanwhile, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *says*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is Putin says that Kiev must seek a compromise with separatists.

As a whole, the head of among diagrams is the tense marker of the V *says*; present tense although this headline consists of two verbs; *says* and *must seek* but the tense marker of the V *must seek* is only as the head of the complementizer phrase of the sentence; the word *must* is as the modal of the V *seek*. But overall, the head of the complete sentence is tense marker of the V *says*; present tense because the CP is as part of the
sentence itself. In addition, Malmkjaer stated “for Inflection – and tense is characteristically marked as an inflection of some kind on the first verb in the verb group” (2002:185). Furthermore, the PP with separatists is as adjunct in among diagrams but it has different phrasal category that preceded. In diagram (a) the PP with separatists is as adjunct of the V says, in diagram (b) the PP with separatists is as adjunct of the V must seek, and in diagram (c) the PP with separatists is as adjunct of the N compromise. In brief, This PP with separatists is defined as the trigger of the structural ambiguity in this headline. Afterwards, the PP with separatists is said as adjunct because it can be optional in this headline. In addition, the common characteristic of adjuncts is by seeing the preposition taken, such as from, at, with, on, etc (Andrew carnie, 2006; 164). Above all, the aimed meaning of the headline refers to diagram (c).

Based on Yahoo News, the news talks about Russian president, Vladimir Putin, instructed to Ukraine’s government, Kiev, which must give guarantees to Russian citizens who lived in the east of the country to settle the crisis. Putin also adds that the compromise must be found only between the different political forces within Ukraine itself (Yahoo News, April 17, 2014).

6. The headline “Syrian parliament speaker says the country will hold presidential election on June 3” has two underlying interpretation meanings, which caused by PP attachment. It means the headline has two
deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this headline is Syrian parliament speaker says the country will hold presidential election on June 3. Then, the deep structure of this headline (possible meanings); on diagram (a): Syrian parliament speaker says on June 3 that the country will hold presidential election. Meanwhile, on diagram (b): Syrian parliament speaker says that the country will hold presidential election on June 3.

(a) [Syrian parliament speaker says [the country will hold presidential election] on June 3]
By seeing the diagram above, it can be assumed that the subject of the sentence; the NP *Syrian parliament speaker* acts as the specifier of the IP and there are five complements and three adjuncts, namely the Adj *Syrian*, which is, modify the NP *parliament speaker*. In other words, the Adj *Syrian* is as adjunct of the NP *parliament speaker* because it can be optional to the NP *parliament speaker*. After that, the VP *says the country will hold presidential election on June 3* is as complement of the head of the IP because the VP is as the sister of the IP. Then, the CP *the country will hold presidential election on June 3* is as the object of the transitive verb *says*. It means the CP *the country will hold presidential election on June 3* becomes complement of the transitive verb *says*. Moreover, the CP *the country will hold presidential election on June 3* consists of one adjunct, as in the Adj *presidential*, which modifies the NP *election*, and two complements, as in the NP *presidential election* which modifies the transitive verb *hold* and the VP *hold presidential election* which modifies the head of the CP. Furthermore, the NP *the country* is also known as the specifier of the CP. Meanwhile, the PP *on June 3* modifies the transitive verb *says*, which is as adjunct of the V *says*; and in the PP *on June 3*, it also has one complement, namely the NP *June 3* that provides information to the preposition *on*. Afterwards, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *says*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is Syrian parliament speaker says on June 3 that the country will hold
presidential election. In this case, it does not know surely when the date of the presidential election is.

(b) [Syrian parliament speaker says] [the country will hold presidential election on June 3]

The diagram above shows that the NP *Syrian parliament speaker* becomes specifier of the IP and there are three adjuncts and five complements. The adjuncts are the Adj *Syrian* which attached to the NP *parliament speaker*; the Adj *presidential* which attached to the NP *election*; and the PP *on June 3* which attached to the intransitive verb *hold.*
Meanwhile, the complements are the VP *the country will hold presidential election on June 3* which attached to the head of the IP; the CP *the country will hold presidential election on June 3* which attached to the transitive verb *says*; the VP *hold presidential election on June 3* which attached to the head of the CP; the NP *presidential election* which attached to the transitive verb *hold*; and the NP *June 3* which attached to the preposition *on*. Afterwards, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *says*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is Syrian parliament speaker says that the country will hold presidential election on June 3. In this case, it does not know surely when the date of Syrian parliament speaker says.

As results in both diagrams, it can be summed up that the head of both diagrams are the tense marker of the V *says*; present tense although this headline consists of two verbs; *says* and *will hold* but the tense marker of the V *will hold* is only as the head of the complementizer phrase of the sentence; the word *will* is as the auxiliary of the V *hold*. But overall, the head of the complete sentence is tense marker of the V *says*; present tense because the CP is as part of the sentence itself. This case is as same as the number 5. The PP *on June 3* is as adjunct but it has different phrasal category that preceded. In diagram (a), the PP *on June 3* is as adjunct of the V *says* while in diagram (b), the PP *on June 3* is as adjunct of the V *will hold*. So, the PP *on June 3* can be the cause of the structural ambiguity happens in this headline. In addition to the PP *on June 3* as adjunct, the
common characteristic of adjuncts is by seeing the preposition taken, such as from, at, with, on, etc (Andrew carnie, 2006; 164). Finally, the aimed meaning of the headline actually is diagram (b), which is, the news is about the presidential elections will be held on June 3, said by Syrian parliament speaker (Yahoo News, April 21, 2014).

7. The headline “Court won’t hear Fla. Employee drug testing rule” has two underlying interpretation meanings, which caused by NP attachment. It means the headline has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this headline is Court won’t hear Fla. Employee drug testing rule. Then, the deep structure of this headline (possible meanings); on diagram (a): court won’t hear Fla. Employee about drug testing rule. Meanwhile, on diagram (b): court won’t hear a rule of Fla. Employee drug testing by someone.

(a) [Court won’t hear Fla. Employee] [drug testing rule]
This diagram explains that the subject of the sentence; the NP *court* acts as the specifier of the IP and it has two complements and one adjunct. The first is the NP *drug testing rule* can be optional to the transitive verb *hear*. It means the NP *drug testing rule* is determined as adjunct of the transitive verb *hear*. Next, the second is the NP *Fla. Employee* that becomes as the object of the transitive verb *hear*. So, the NP *Fla. Employee* is as complement of the transitive verb *hear*. Then, the VP *hear Fla. Employee drug testing rule* is as the sister of the head of the IP. It means, the the VP *hear Fla. Employee drug testing rule* is as the complement of the head of the IP. Afterwards, the head of this diagram is the Auxiliary (negative) *won’t* or *will not* of the V *hear* and the meaning of this diagram is court won’t hear Fla. Employee about drug testing rule (it is possible, if an explanation about drug testing rule explained by Fla. Employee to court).

(b) [Court won’t hear [Fla. Employee drug testing] rule]
The diagram above shows that the specifier of the IP is the NP *court* and it has four complements, namely the first is the VP *hear Fla. Employee drug testing rule* which is known as the sister of the head; the NP *Fla. Employee drug testing rule* which as object of the transitive verb *hear*; then, the NP *Fla. Employee drug testing* which as completes the N *rule*, and the last is the NP *Fla. Employee* which gives more information to the N *drug testing*. Moreover, the head of this diagram is the Auxiliary (negative) *won’t or will not* of the V *hear* and the meaning of this diagram is court won’t hear a rule of Fla. Employee drug testing by someone. It is possible if someone (who does not know surely the person speaks is) tells to court a rule of Fla. Employee drug testing).

As has been said, the head of both diagrams are the Auxiliary (negative) *won’t or will not* of the V *hear*. The NP *Fla. Employee* is as complement in both diagram but it has different phrasal category that preceded. In diagram (a), the NP *Fla. Employee* is as complement of the V *won’t hear* while in diagram (b) the NP *Fla. Employee* in the NP *drug testing* is as complement of the NP *rule* because it completes the meaning of phrase that preceded. So, the NP *Fla. Employee* can be the trigger of the structural ambiguity that happens in this headline. According to Yahoo News reports, the aimed meaning of the headline actually is diagram (b). The main point of Yahoo News is The U.S. Supreme Court rejected Monday to hear an appeal by Florida Gov. Rick Scott on his 2011
executive order that would have required random drug tests for as many as 85,000 national workers (Yahoo News, April 21, 2014).

8. The headline “U.S. demands halt to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine” has three underlying interpretation meanings, which caused by PP attachment. It means the headline has three deep structures and one surface structure.

The surface structure of this headline is U.S. demands halt to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine. Then, the deep structure of this headline (possible meanings); on diagram (a): U.S. does demand in Ukraine for halt to Russian ‘provocation’. Then, on diagram (b): U.S. demands for halt in Ukraine, to Russian ‘provocation’. Meanwhile, on diagram (c): U.S. demands halt to Russian ‘provocation’, which the Russian ‘provocation’ locates in Ukraine.
(a) [U.S. demands [halt to Russian ‘provocation’] in Ukraine]

The diagram above shows that the NP *U.S* is as the specifier of the IP and it consists of three adjuncts and four complements. The adjuncts are the PP *in Ukraine* which attached to the transitive verb *demands*; then, the Adj *Russian* which attached to the NP ‘provocation’; and the PP *to Russian ‘provocation’* which attached to the NP *halt*. Whereas, the complements are the VP *demands halt to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine* which posits as the sister of the head of IP; the NP *halt to Russian*
‘provocation’ which attached to the transitive verb demands; then, the NP Russian ‘provocation’ which attached to the PP to; and the NP Ukraine which attached to the PP in. Furthermore, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V demands; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is U.S. does demand in Ukraine for halt to Russian ‘provocation’. In this case, the diagram describes the location, in which, U.S does demand is in Ukraine but it does not know surely where the Russian ‘provocation’ happens and it does not know where the location of the halt is.

(b) [U.S. demands] [halt [to Russian ‘provocation’] in Ukraine]
Based on diagram above, it can be defined that this diagram consists of four complements, three adjuncts and the specifier of the IP is the NP *U.S*. To complements, they are the VP *demands halt to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine* which becomes the sister of the head of the IP; the NP *halt to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine* which posits as the object of the transitive verb *demands*; then, the NP *Russian ‘provocation’* which posits as the object of the PP *to*; and the NP *halt to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine* which posits as the object of the transitive verb *demands*. On the other hands, the adjuncts are the Adj *Russian* which attached to the NP ‘provocation’; the PP *to Russian ‘provocation’* and the PP *in Ukraine* which have same attachment in the NP *halt*. Clearly, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *demands*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram are U.S. demands for halt in Ukraine, to Russian ‘provocation’. In this case, the diagram describes the location, in which, U.S does halt to ‘Russian Provocation’ is in Ukraine (it does not know surely the location where U.S demands the halt and where the Russian Provocation’ happens).
The diagram above explains that the NP \textit{U.S} is the specifier of the IP and it consists of four complements, as in: the VP \textit{demands halt to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine} which is as the sister of the head of the IP; the NP \textit{halt to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine} which is as the object of the transitive verb \textit{demands}; then, the NP \textit{Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine} which is as the object of the preposition \textit{to}; and also the NP \textit{Ukraine} which is as the object of the preposition \textit{in}, and three adjuncts,
such as the PP to Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine which attached to the NP halt and both of phrases; the AdjP Russian and the PP in Ukraine that attached to the NP Russian ‘provocation’ in Ukraine. Afterwards, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V demands; present tense and the meaning of this diagram are U.S. demands halt to Russian ‘provocation’, which the Russian ‘provocation’ locates in Ukraine. In other words, the diagram describes the location of ‘Russian Provocation’. In this case, it does not know surely the location where U.S demands the halt and where the halt happens).

As an outcome, the head of among diagrams are the tense marker of the V demands; present tense. The PP in Ukraine is as adjunct in those diagrams but it has different phrasal category that preceded. In diagram (a), the PP in Ukraine is as adjunct of V demands whereas diagram (b) the PP in Ukraine is as adjunct of N halt. Then, in diagram (c) the PP in Ukraine is as adjunct of the NP Russian ‘provocation’. So, the PP in Ukraine can be defined as the cause of structural ambiguity in this headline. Moreover, the PP in Ukraine is said as adjunct because it can be optional in those headlines. Besides, the common characteristic of adjuncts is by seeing the preposition taken, such as from, at, with, on, etc (Andrew carnie, 2006; 164). As a result, the aimed meaning of the headline actually is diagram (c). The news report is about On Wednesday, the United States cautioned Russia to end its "provocation" in eastern Ukraine (Yahoo News, April 21, 2014 & Veooz, April 2014).”
9. The headline “New drone strike in Yemen kills al-Qaida militants” has two underlying interpretation meanings, which occurs in NP (caused by adjective). It means the headline has two deep structures and one surface structure. The surface structure of this headline is New drone strike in Yemen kills al-Qaida militants. Then, the deep structure of this headline (possible meanings); on diagram (a): by using a new pilotless aircraft or unmanned aircraft, al-Qaida militants are killed (by new drone of strike). Meanwhile, on diagram (b): its new strike of drone which makes al-Qaida militants killed.

(a) [[New drone] strike in Yemen] [kills al-Qaida militants]

Based on diagram above, it shows that the specifier of the IP is the subject of the sentence, namely the NP *new drone in Yemen* and this diagram has three adjuncts, as in the Adj *new* which attached to the NP
new drone; then, the PP in Yemen which attached to the NP new drone strike; and the Adj al-Qaida which attached to the NP militants and also has four complements, as in the NP new drone which attached to the NP strike; then, the NP Yemen which attached to the PP in; the VP kills Al-Qaida militants which acts as the sister of the head of the IP; and last, in the NP al-Qaida militants which attached to the transitive verb kills. Actually, the verb kills can be transitive or intransitive verb. However, the V kills in this diagram is as transitive verb. Furthermore, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V kills; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is by using a new pilotless aircraft or unmanned aircraft, al-Qaida militants are killed (by new drone of strike).

(b) [[New] [drone strike] in Yemen] [kills al-Qaida militants]

The diagram above can be assumed that the subject of the sentence; the NP new drone strike in Yemen becomes the specifier of the IP and it
consists of three adjuncts and three complements. The three adjuncts are the Adj *new* which posits in the NP *drone strike*. Afterwards, the PP *in Yemen* which posits in the NP *new drone strike*, and the last is the Adj *al-Qaida* which attached to the NP *militants*. Meanwhile, the three complements are the NP *Yemen* which modifies the PP *in*, the VP *kills Al-Qaida militants* which posits as the sister of the head of the IP, and the NP *al-Qaida militants* which provides more information to the transitive verb *kills*. Actually, the verb *kills* can be transitive or intransitive verb. However, the V *kills* in this diagram is as transitive verb. After that, the head of this diagram is the tense marker of the V *kills*; present tense and the meaning of this diagram is its new strike of drone which makes al-Qaida militants killed.

To sum up, both diagrams have same head in each diagram, namely the tense marker of the V *kills*; present tense. The Adj *new* is as adjunct but it has different phrasal category that preceding. In diagram (a), the Adj *new* is as adjunct of the N *drone* while in diagram (b), the Adj *new* is adjunct of the N *drone strike*. So, the Adj *new* is as the trigger of the structural ambiguity in this headline. Additionally, the Adj *new* is said as adjunct because it can be optional. Furthermore, Richard Veit stated that Adjective can be optional in NP (1986:28). Above all, the aimed meaning of the headline actually is diagram (b). The main point of Yahoo News tells that several al-Qaida militants have been killed in the country's south
by a drone strike (new strike of drone), which suspected belong to U.S, said by Yemeni security officials (Yahoo News, April 21, 2014)”. 
A. Conclusions

Structural ambiguity often occurs in written language which can mislead the purposed meaning. Commonly, the structural ambiguity can be found in the headline news. The readers, sometimes, get unclear description about the news if only reading the headline. According to the purpose of this research; the writer explains the structural ambiguity in the headlines of Yahoo News by x-bar theory and describes the causes of structural ambiguity in the headlines of Yahoo News.

In this case, it can be concluded that the structural ambiguity happens in the headlines of Yahoo News, which caused by modifier placement, such as prepositional phrase, relative clause, adjective phrase, and noun phrase. The modifier placement becomes ambiguous because it is possible attached to the following or the preceding lexical category or phrasal category in the headline that affect to having more than one interpretation meanings for the readers. Clearly, the results of the structural ambiguity in the headlines, which is explained by x-bar theory show that the modifier placement can be as a complement or as an adjunct to the following or the preceding lexical category or phrasal category or in sentence of the headline.

If the headline is a phrase, the head of headline is its lexical category of the phrasal category. Meanwhile, if the headline is a sentence, the head of headline is the tense marker of the verb in the headline.
As reflected in the nine data used, the prepositional phrase most often occurs as the case of structural ambiguity in the headlines. The other phrasal categories that cause the structural ambiguity are the noun phrase, the adjective phrase, and the relative clause.

Overall, the headlines of electronic media Yahoo News are vulnerable to have structural ambiguity in their headlines. Hence, it can make the readers confused to grasp the intention of the news and make the readers have (at least) two possible meanings on their mind when they read the headline. Moreover, to make the purposed meaning of the headlines are clear, it can be described by the x-bar theory and the most prominent way to understand which meaning is actually represented by the headline for the readers is by comprehending the context of the article as a whole.

B. Suggestions

The writer would like to offer the suggestions below for whomever interests in syntax study:

(1) When people who analyze or concern to the structural ambiguity by x-bar theory, making sure that they find the cause of the structural ambiguity of the data, because, sometimes in the headlines, the ambiguity also often happens in lexical.

(2) When making the x-bar diagram by www.ironcreek.net, the people who analyze should be very careful in generating word by word and giving
attention to x-bar node. Because, if once we displace the syntactic category in the branch of diagram, we must redraw its diagram.

(3) Ensuring that we have found the position of the cause of the structural ambiguity; which is, as the adjunct or as the complement in the data for minimizing and making easier the people draw the x-bar diagram by the software above.

In addition, for future research, the writer suggests that other researches can reach wider scope of written media and the analysis can be expanded to the level of lexical ambiguity. Moreover, for news readers, the suggestion is not be hasty to draw the conclusion from the news, if only through its headline.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


WEBSITES:

Data 1


Data 2


Data 3


Or


Data 4


Or


Data 5

Data 6


Data 7


Data 8


Or


Data 9

APPENDICES

Data 1

Accessed on April 16, 2014


Data 2

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URL: https://news.yahoo.com/ufly-fires-flight-instructor-appeared-cnn-001955956.html

Data 3
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