AMBIGUITY FOUND IN THE TEXT CONTAINING LOCAL WISDOM

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Abstract

Theories of semantics ' interpretation of meanings are not only discussing about speakers' meaning and word or sentence meaning.They are also influenced by ambiguity. Ambiguity can cause different interpretation of meanings. One of the problems is caused byone has more than one meaning. The aim of this research entitled **: "The Analysis of Ambiguity Found in the Texts containing Local Wisdom".** is to find out lexical ambiguity in the texts containing local wisdom. The choice of the texts can be in the form of brochures of some tourism objects around Cirebon, or the hystorical background of Cirebon and some other places of The Area III of Cirebon and Ciayu Maja Kuning. This research is regarded to be important due to the effect of ambiguity that can cause mis interpretation of meaning that will cause misunderstanding. The term lexical ambiguity follows the theories of Fromkin et.al (2002) and Kent Bach (2009). The data is taken from those texts that have been previously stated, then all the data willl be analyzed to know the type and occurence of the usage in those texts.After that the way how to disambiguate them will be described. The research method that is used in this research is descriptive qualitative from Creswell (1994).Findings : The words classes found to be ambiguous were: 46.6 % Nouns; 33.33 % Adjectives; 6.66% Verb; 6.66% Adverb. It also means that its occurances of ambiguites were mostly in nouns, adjectives, verb and adverb. The way to disambiguate the ambiguous words mostly by giving additional information required to clarify the meanings of those words in order to avoid ambiguity; only one using picture. Almost all the ambiguities were caused by having multiple meanings that are also called polysemious. Other researchers who are interested toknow more about ambiguity can use other kind of texts to elaborate the findings.

Keywords: *ambiguity, local wisdom content-text, lexical*

Introduction

This research is discussing about ambiguity. The students learn about this in the subject of Semantics. In this subject, they will learn not only speaker's , and sentence or word meaning, but they also learn about ambiguty. As stated by Kapadia and Jufrizal *"Ambiguity is a language phenomenon happens in human's daily communication.(2013:67).* While others state that ambiguity is a term that is used to characterize a language phenomena concerning a word or words that have more than one meaning. Those meanings that can be seen in the examples in the next paragraph, are distinct from each

other and have no close schema in common. Those become the reasons why a single expression may lead to multiple interpretations. In natural language, many words, strings of words and sentences are ambiguous, simply because based on the real fact that numerous words naturally cover several distinct meanings, or specific structural elements give rise to different readings. Therefore, according to Lobner (2002:39) *"an expression or utterance is ambiguous if it can be interpreted in more than one way"*.

This makes difficult to be understood by foreign language learners such as the students of Unswagati. The problem that the students usually find in their learning on ambiguity is to find out the wods that causes the ambiguity. For example : *"He saw that gasoline can explode"*. Which word contained in this sentence that may cause. As had been previously stated that one cause of lexical ambiguity is polysemy, that is or a word that may have more than one meaning. In the above sentence the word "*can*" has two meanings; those are : meaning one : can means able, so the sentence means : "*He saw that "gasoline is able to explode.* While the second meaning of can is "tin", thus the meaning of the sentence is *"He saw that a can or a tin of gasoline explode."*

Another example is found in the following sentence: *"She cannot bear children"* This sentence contains a word causes ambiguity. It is very difficult for the student to define which word that causes ambiguity. To know how to define that word, it must be analysed one by one whether it is the subject, the verb or object that causes ambiguity. Then, it can be defined that the verb in the sentence "bear" in that sentence that causes ambiguity, because the word bear has multiple meanings such as : *" a teddy bear means wild, four- footed animal with thick fur, bear in bear foot means without wearing sandals or shoes, bear means to bear a baby,it also means*

cannot stand, bear means bring". Based on those meanings, it can be stated that the sentence may have two different interpretations, namely *:"She cannot give birth to chidren."* Or *"She cannot stand with children"*. From those examples above , it can be seen that the students should understand the meaning of words in order to know that a word can be interpreted in more than one meaning or this kind of word may cause multiple interpretations.

By executing this research, the writers try to minimize the difficulties the students have to face. Besides, this research will improve their understanding of lexical ambiguity. Then, hopefully it will lead them to get more interested to choose this topic for their own research .

The aim the writers use the texts containing local wisdom like the hystorical background of Cirebon, Batik from Trusmi-Cirebon, etc., is to rise up students' awareness of their surroundings that they something valuable that must be respected as our valuable heritage that should be managed together.

The texts containing local wisdom is the valuable sources of information both for domestic and people from foreign countries. Therefore, the texts should not contain ambigous words that will cause multiple interpretations. These are the reasons for the writers to discuss the topic *"ambiguity found in the texts containing local wisdom"* in order to find out and analyze them in the aim to avoid ambiguous words. Then, to find the solution how to disambiguate lexical ambiguity.

In this research, the writers try to analyse the ambiguity found in the text containing local wisdom by attempting to investigate the followings.

1. Which words in the texs containing local wisdom are possibly ambiguous?

2. What classes of ambiguous words found in the texts are lexically ambiguous ?
3. How to disambiguate ambiguous words found in the texts containing local wisdom?
4. What are the causes of ambiguity found in the texts containing local wisdom ?

Theories

Ambiguity in the view of Semantics

When people study a language, the agreement upon meanings of that language included. It means that the learners of a language are able to understand a word or words spoken by others the also able to produce strings of words understood by others.In other words in order to be understood, people should produce meaningful words, phrases and sentences. Therefore, the speakers of a language should know how to combine words to produces phrases an sentences that convey meanings to communicate with others. The discusssion about linguistic meaning of a word or words, phrases and sentences is called Semantics. (Hurford :2002:173) as cited in Rahman (2015:22).

Kreidler (2002:2) is in the opinion that semantics is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. The last is the definition of semantics according to Kantz (11972:7) who states that *:"a semantics theory must explain the reasons why the meaning of a linguistic construction makes it a case of a certain semantic property and relation, makes it exhibit the phenomenon of synonymy, ambiguity, or redundancy, and so forth.* (cited inTambunan: 2009:7).

Therefore, in the view of those definition that have been mentioned above, ambiguity can be a subject of discussion as a part of semantics due to the ambiguous words that can be interpreted in more than one meaning. Semantics theory should be able to explain the reasons why ambiguity may exist and how to disambiguate them.

Definition of Meaning

Due to the arbitrariness of meaning in a language, thus there is no general agreement, meaning of a word or words even phrases are defined based on social convention.Therefore, semanticists desccribed meaning in various definitions.The following is an example stated by Leech (1981:23) who notes 1) the speaker's intention in conveying meaning, 2) in the consequences of the speaker's intention, so that the interpretation caught by the hearer is widely depend on the context, 3) To define meaning, action must be involved. It means when the speaker gives effects on the hearer, then the interaction between the speaker and the hearer happens (Tambunan 2009:8).

Stewart &Vailette (2001:197) argue about some various aspects of meaning that influence the changes of meaning that will be exposed as follows :1) generally, transferring and communicating information conveyed through meaning. It has a relation with the world around us that might be referred to places, persons, and things both concrete and abstract ideas or concepts, then asserted to have certain properties or stand in certain relaionships to one another. 2) Meanings are regarded as cognitive and psychological phenomenon that is due to the production of the speaker or hearer's mind when they use a language. 3) Meanings is a social phenomenon. It is seen from the relationship between the speaker and the hearer that play a very important role in getting the meaning of their utterances that depend on the context. This is

learned pragmatics.4) Meanings based on meaning of words or sentences. Meaning that is based on meaning of words is called lexical meaning or lexical semantics that is learnt indipendently in a dictionary. The relation between them can be studied in synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, polysemy, meronymy, etc. Lexical semantics has a relation with lexical ambiguity. While meanings based on sentences is called compositional semantics which is concerned with meanings of phrases and sentences. (Stewart and Vailette; 2001:206). This is related to structural ambiguity.

Definition of Ambiguity

A word, phrase, or sentence is ambiguous if it has more than one meaning. It is supported by Finegan (1999:184) who states that a word is ambiguous when th word composed in the sentence has two or more distinct meanings. . Furthermore, Hurford et.al. (2007: 128) are in the opinion that *"a word or a sentence is regarded to be ambiguous when it has more than one sense."*. Bach (1994:1) : says that :*"Although people are sometimes said to be ambiguos in how they use language, ambiguity, strictly speaking, a property of linguistic expressions. A word , phrase, or sentence is ambiguous if it as more than one meaning.".* Similarly, Cann (1993 :8) states that : *"a sentence is said to be ambiguous whenever it can be associated with two or or more different meanings.".* He also explained the reasons why a sentence or a word might be ambiguous such as follows : 1) through the ascription of multiple meanings to single words. For example : "Ethel's punch was impressive." The word punch can be interpreted as *a drink* or *an action.* 2) through the assignment of different syntactic structures to a sentence. For example : *"The strike was called by radical lecturers and students."*

There are two interpretations ; it is needed to understand wether the adjective *"radical"* modifies the nominal phrase, *"lecturers and students"* in which case both the lectureres and students who called the strikes are radical or it modifies just the noun lectureres, in which case the lecturers who called the strike are said to be radical but the political attitude of the students who did so is not specified. 3) through the use of certain expressions that may have different semantic scope. For example: *"Every good politician loves a cause."* There are two meanings that can be interpreted in this sentence. a) Every politician loves a cause and that is their own career., and 3b) Every good politician loves a cause and each one loves a cause that everyone else loves.

Types of ambiguity

According to Cann (1993:3) who identifies types of ambiguity into three kinds, those are : lexical ambguity, structural ambiguity and semantic scope of ambiguity. Whereas Hurford et.al. (2007) and Fromkin and Rodman (1983:169)) devide ambiguity into two types, namely : lexical ambiguity and structural ambiguity. In this research, the writers follow Hurford and Rodman who devide into two types. The explanation of both are as follows :

Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity is concerned with multiple interprtetions of lexemes. A word is ambiguous if it involves two lexical items that have identical forms , but have distinct meanings or unrelated meanings. There are numerous examples of lexical ambiguity. The first example is the lexeme *"ball"*. This word may denote either a round object that is usually used for several sports like *volleyball, basketball, football, softball,* or it can be used to refer to a large formal dancing

party. Both forms are identically written and pronounced but accidentally share the same form: *ball* in the sense round object originated from the Old Norse word "*ballr*", whereas *ball* the formal from Greek "*ballizar*" means "*to dance*"

As stated by Fromkin and Rodman (1983:169) that : "lexical ambiguity occurs if in the sentences there is one or more ambiguous words." Moreover, they also state :"that when different words are pronounced the same but have different meanings, they are called homonyms or homophones." They may have the same or different spelling such as these following words : *to, too, two are homophones since they are all pronounced as /tu/.*

In conclusion, ambiguity caused by homonyms that occur in the same position of utterances. Homonyms or homophones as has been previously mentioned are different words that are pronounced the same or different spelling. Some examples shown as follows : will as in the last will and testament. Will the man's name and will to denote future tense means different things but they are spelled and pronounced the same. (Fromkin et.al., : 2003:180).

Polysemy may also be regarded as the cause of lexical ambiguity due to the multi interpretation of a word such the word bank that can be interpreted as financial institution or the side of the river. The word bright has also different meanings , such as a bright that means intelligent person or a bright sunny weather.

Structural Ambiguity

Structural ambiguity is resulted by two or more different syntactic structures that can be attributed to one strings of words. It means that a sentence is stated to be structurally ambiguous not because it contains a single lexeme that has several distinct meanings, but because of

the syntactic structure of the sentence causes multiple interpretations. But the writers focus the discussion only on lexical ambiguity, so structural ambiguity will not be discussed any further.

The Causes of Ambiguity

As stated by Fromkin and Rodman (1983:169) when different words are pronounced the same, they may have the same or different spelling, but they are different in meanings; they are named "homonymy or homophones.".The examples of homophones are : too, two, too are homophones since they are all pronounced as /tu/. It is supported by Hurford,et al. (2007:130), they state that *"Homonymy is one of ambiguous words whose different senses are far apart from each other and not obviously related to each other in any way with respect to a native apeaker's intuition."* Some other examples are taken from Fromkin & Rodman as cited in Rahman (2015:110) in the form of the conversation between the Queen and Alice in Alice's Adventures in Wonderland :

"How is bread made ?"
"I know that!" Alice cried eagerly
"You take some flour—"
"Where do you pick the flower?" the White Queen asked. "In a garde, or in the hedges?"
"Well, it isn't pick at all," Alice explained, it's ground—"
"How many acres of ground?" said the White Queen.

Two sets of homonyms are found in the above conversation that can cause misinterpretation and misunderstanding between them. The homonyms that arefound are; *flower* and *flour*.They are pronounced the same but different meanings. The other one set are the two meanings of *ground*. Alice means

ground as the second verb form of *grind.*While the White Queen interpretes the word ground that has the meaning of *earth*.

The other cause of ambiguity is "polysemy" that means one word has several closely related senses. (Hurford et.al. : 2007:130). Some examples are as follow:

No	Word	Meaning A	Meaning B
1	A deposit	Minerals in the earth	Money in a bank
2.	To glare	To shine intensely	To stare angrily
3.	Bright	Shining	Intelligent
4.	Fine	To pay some money	Good
5.	Ring	Gold ring to be put in one's finger	Telepnone call
6.	Kind	Type	Nice

Those polysemous words above can cause misinterpretation and mis understanding, too. The application of those words in the sentence are as follows :

1. Look at the conversation between

Andi and Siti :

Siti : Hi, Andi. How are you?
Andi: Oh, hi. How about you?
Siti : I'm fine, thank you.

Andi : By the way, are you free tomorrow night Siti ?
Siti : Yes, Why?
Andi : I'm going to take you to the cinema. The Proposal is on at 21. I heard it was a good film. Are you going with me ? Listen, it is our first date.
Siti : Would you give me a ring, then?

The meaning of " ring"can be regarded as multripretation because it has more than one meaning : Would you give me a ring , it can be interpreted as Give a call before andi's pick her up; or it can be meant give her a ring to be put on her finger to sign of their first date.

2. The second examples is the conversation between the police officer and the old lady :

Police Officer : Sorry to tell you this. You park the car at the wrong place, lady!
Old lady : Are you crazy? Look at that sign : "Fine for parking here!". I'm really sure to park by that sign! It means :"It's OK to park by that sign!"

What happens to the old lady and the police officer? The both misunderstood, and misunderstanding about the sign that contains the word "fine" that says :" Fine for Parking here!". The old lady thinks that the word "fine" is"OK" for parking in that area, but the police officer doesn't think in the same way. The police officer thinks that the old lady must be fined due to the wrongly park her car, that's why he gives her a ticket.

Based on the above examples, it can be taken into a conclusion that either homonym or homophones and polysemy can cause ambiguity. Therefore, lexical ambiguity can exist when there are homophone or homonym or polysemy

The occurance of Ambiguity

According to Pramitasih et. al. in their research entitled : *"A Study on the Ambiguity Found in English Exercises of Vocational School Students' Exercise books"*, they are in the opinion that the occurence of ambiguity happen in some parts of speech. They are verb, noun, and adjective. The examples below are taken from their research :

Verbs

The verbs have the possibility to be lexically ambiguous as seen in the followng example : A few months later my husband was posted in Medan.This sentence contains a lexically ambiguous word that is posted. The word posted is formed by the root "post" and can be interpreted in three distinct meaning. The first meaning is placed that has a relation with job. The second meaning is, sent which is used for parcel or document. The third meaning is tagged or published in the newspaper, magazine or inteerneet. Those distinct meanings have an influence to the meaning of the sentence.Thus, the meaning of the sentence can be : a) a few months later, my husband was placed in Medan; b). A few moths later my husband was sent to Medan, c) a few months later, my husband was tagged or published in Medan news paper.

Nouns

Nouns are also involved in lexical ambiguity. The example is taken from the result of Pramitasih research, thonamely : " *This year, my father to be promoted as director* "(Forum :22) (:12). The italic bold typed-word is regarded ambiguous because it cannot be predicted precisely. The word "director" can be interpreted as the head of an office and the leader on making movie or film. Both have interpretation on the position of head although it is in different field, but

the problem is, there is no further explanation to find the meaning precisely for the full sentence.

Adjectives

Based on Pramitasih research, it is stated that adjectives is a part of speech that has the possibility to be having more that one meaning that also can cause to have more than one interpretation. The example taken from her research is shown as follow : *"Budi works in a private"* (Forum :7). The meaning of *"private"* found in the dictionary, it can be both *"personal"* and *"secret or confidential"*. Therefore, private company means *"a personal company"* and also "*a secret company.*" Thus, the word "*private*" is an ambiguous word that can cause ambiguity, namely : Budi can be works in a personal company and also works in a secret company. It is concluded to be a form of lexical ambiguity.

The Way to Disambiguate The Ambiguous Word

Different ways to disambiguiate ambiguity are proposed by some experts in linguistics. Hurford and Heasley proposed paraphrasing or giving some additional information to the sentence. The example is *"She cannot bear children"*. This sentence contains the word bear that may be interpreted differently. First, it can be interpreted as : She cannot tolerate children or She cannot give birth or pregnant. Therefore, it should be clarified by giving an additional information, so that the meaning is clear. For the first sentence : She cannot bear children when they are making a noice and naughty. For the second sentence, She cannot bear children because she is infertile or she has been sterilized. Hurford and Heasley (2007:108-109) state that when a

sentence which expresses the same propositions as another sentence it is a paraphrase of a sentence by assuming the same referents for any referring expressions involved (Hurford, Heasley and Smith, 2007:108-109) . It will help to define the meaning that should be taken. In relation to this, another example is proposed   based on this sentence construction : *"She loves me more than you"* . It has two interpretations that are paraphrased into :"She loves me more than you love me", and "swhe loves me more than she loves you". This example does not   contain ambiguous word, actually. Therefore, to understand the ambiguity involved in this sentence, we need to have some more ways of how to represent the relation of meaning between words in the sentence. It is found in the relationship between the words you and loves. For the first interpretation, it must be seen as the logical subject of loves (represents the person who gives loves, whereas for the second interpretation, it must have a function as the logical objects loves (represents the person who receives loves).

The next linguists who proposed the way to disambiguate ambiguity is Bhaskara.(2009:1). He suggested to disambiguate ambiguity by adding preposition of. Added by Barnard who is in the opinion that that image can help as the word sense disambiguation since the words are spelt the same. (2005:1) Thus, using picture to disambiguate ambiguity is regarded as the best way to clarify ambiguity.Then   Reed proposed using additional context . As he stated that ambiguity is statements with more than one meaning, that without context, can be interpreted inaccurtely (2005 : 189). While Davis proposed using hypen. The hypen is punctuation mark used to join words and to separate syllables of a single word. The example is a brown-eyed girl, it means a single adjective unit of meaning describing girl. The last is

moving sentence construction which is prposed by Schlenker (1999:8) who states *:"the preciding analysis makes an interesting prediction. A-well chosen constituency test should disambiguate* the *sentence*: i.e. *make* it *unambiguous*". Unfortunately, the scope of the research is only in lexical ambiguity. Thus, not all the experts on linguistics' opinion will be applied here. The writers are in the opinion that there are three ways to disambiguate lexical ambiguity, first, paraphrasing, second, added some additional context of information. The last is using picture as in the example below for the word bank which can be : a) financial institution; b) river bank.

a)

picture of financial institution b) A picture

of a river bank

Definition of Local Wisdom

As define by Suttisa and Ratanaphet *that "local wisdom are thoughts, beliefs that the community groups have gained experiences from the adaptation and survival in the ecosystem or the natural environment, and continuous of cultural development. Local wisdom   likely to feature endemic.".* This opinion is supported by Padmanugraha (2010:2) who states that

local wisdom refers to indigenous people. Whereas indigenous people are naturally existing in a place or country rather than arriving from another place. Thus, local wisdom belongs to particular indigenous people and their knowledge. While indigenous knowledge is local knowledge which is unique to a given culture or society. This is the system of knowledge that is acquired by local people through the accumulation of experiences, informal experiments, and an intimate understanding of a given culture. The third definition is stated by Narkontap et. al., 1996 cited in Mungmachon (2012:176) :

"local wisdom is basic knowledge gained from living in balance with nature. It is related to culture in the community which is accumulated and passed on . This wisdom can be both abstract and concrete, but the important charcteristics are that it comes from experiences or truth gained from life. The wisdom from real experiences integrates the body, the spirit and the environment. It emphasizes respect for elders and their life experiences. Moreover, it values morals more than materials things."

In relation to all the above definitions, so that local wisdom that is going to be discussed in this research is obviously a part of accumulation of experiences, informal experiments that people gained then becomes a part of our culture, Cirebon culture, Cirebon people's daily life. The examples are Kasepuhan Palace, Kacirebonan Palace, Batik Centre Trusmi, Sunyaragi Cave, The Hystorical Background of Cirebon as Kota Wali., etc. All of these become a part of Cirebon identity. As stated by Mungmachon (2012:176) that each region has its own identity and local wisdom as well as wisdom held in common. Cirebon local wisdom constitutes a simple way of living and benefits many people in every way as previously mentioned. Therefore, for this research, the writers take the texts containing local wisdom that has a relation to cirebon culture as the subject of the research.

Previous Related Study

The first previous study discussing about ambiguity to support the writers' research is the thesis entitled : "The Analysis of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity in *Your Letter of The Jakarta Post* " that was written by Henny Andriani Tambunan from University of Sumatera Utara-Medan, 2009. Her thesis discussing about kinds of words that can be lexically or structurally ambiguous.The data was taken from *" YourLetters of the Jakarta Post"* . There were about 28 letters to be analysed. The theory that was used is from Stephen Ullman.There were 47 kind of words and phrases. The result of the analysis in precentage used Bungin theory. The findings are 23 lexical ambiguity were found, it was around 48,9 % and 24 structural ambiguity or (51.1 %). The conclusion was stated that structural ambiguity was dominantly appeared which shows that the writers of Your Letters liked to write using incorrect or not well arranged phrases and sentences that triggers the ambiguity.

The second research paper is written by Kristianty (UKP :2006) entitled *"The Structural and Lexical Ambiguity Found in Cleo magazine Advertisements"*. In her research, she analyzed the words and sentences that can be lexically and struturally ambiguous, the meaning, frequency that dominantly appear in advertisements of Cleo Magazine. The theory that she applied in her research were from Hurford and Heasley to discuss about lexical and structural ambiguity. Whereas for the syntactic structures, she used the theory from Adrian Akmajia (1995) and Nelson Francis (1954). Her

researchused descriptive qualitative approach. To identify the structurally ambiguous , she used Tree Diagrams or IC analysis. Then consulted the meanings through a dictionary. By applying those theories, she found that there are five structural ambiguities consisting of three declrative sentences, one adjective phrase and one noun phrase, ten lexical ambiguities that are included in the advertisements, there are four nouns, two verbs, three adjectives and one adverb. She concludes that lexical ambiguity occurs more requently that structural ambiguity of advertisements in Cleo Magazine.

The third research paper was written by Atik Pramitasih et. al., Her topic of the research is entitled :"A Study on The Ambiguity Found in English Of Vocational School Student's Exercise Books". The books consist of Forum, Pista, Prestige1, Prestige 2, Prestige 3, Prestige 4, Modul Mentari 1 and Modul Mentari 2. The method of her research is descriptive qualitative. The method of Collecting data is documentation. The theories that she applied are from Hurford and Heasley for discussing lexical ambiguity, while for structural ambiguity, she uses Kreidler theory. She finds 101 ambiguous words consisted : 23,8 % lexical ambiguity, 76,2% structural or syntactic ambiguity. The researchers also finds paraphrasing, adding preposition, moving sentence construction, adding additional context, using hypen, and using picture as the effetive way to disambiguate ambiguity.

After studying their research paper, the writers will expose the difference between our research and the previously mentioned. This is importance to clarify about this is   that the writers are not doing plagiarism. First of all, the writers attempt to conduct the reseach only on lexical ambiguity and how to disambiguate them. Secondly, the data sources to be analyzed are taken from the texts containing local wisdom around

Cirebon. While the previous researchers analyzed both lexical and structural ambiguity with and without the solution how to disambiguate them. Though, we use the same theories for discussing lexical ambiguity that is from Hurford and Heasley. This is due to the writers' familiarity to those theories that they also apply in teaching Semantics.

Research Methodology

The research methodology that is applied in execcuting the anlysis is descriptive method. As stated by Dane (1990:230) that *:"Descriptive research involves attempting to define or measure a particular phenomenon, usually by attempting to estimate the strength or intensity of a behaviour or the relationship between two behaviours."* This method might include its distinctiveness from other phenomena., the extent to which it occurs in in various situations.or its strength or quantity. The purpose of desciptive method is to generalized and to relate the findings collected from the texts have nalyzed.

This theory is spported by Singh (2006:9)who states that a method is a way or style of conducting a research which is defined mostly by the nature of the problem. Moreover, he also stated that : *"descriptive research is concerned with the present and attempts to determine the status of the phenomenon under investigation."* Whereas qualitative method that is used by the writer is taken from Lodico et.al (2006:15) who state that *"qualitative research approaches collect data through observations, interviews, and document analysis and summarize the findings primarily through narrative or verbal means."*. Therefore, it can be stated that the main reason of the writers choosing qualitative descriptive method for this research is because it is related with the data to be analysed, observe, then describe them.

Technique of Collecting data

The writers use library research and documentation as the technique for collecting data. Library research as explained in www.ehow. com.; July 20th, 2015 that library research is the study about the theory, organization, and dissemination within a library. Then all the data will be documented Therefore, the writers read many books to find out the theory to be applied in the research, searching through internet to find the sources for the data, The main sources taken for the data are the texts containing local wisdom.

Data Source

The sources of the data are taken from the texts containing local wisdom such as the following titles :

a. Indonesian Batik (http:indonesianbatiks.blogspot.co.id/2010/07/history-batik-cirebon.html

b. Sultanate of Cirebon (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultanateof Cirebon).

c. Cirebon (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sultanateof Cirebon).

d. Understanding Behind The shipwrecks: filling the missing gap of local history (Nayati widya).

Technique of Analysing the Data

The steps in analysing the data can be described below :

a. Reading the selected texts cotaining local wisdom about Cirebon.

b. Identifying the words contained in the texts of local wisdom that have the possibility to be ambiguous.

c. Classifying them into their occurances whether they are noun, verb or adjective.

d. Anylizing lexical ambiguity by looking up their meanings in a dictionary.

e. Find out the way to disambiguate the ambiguous words.

f. Calculating the data of their occurances based on the precentage theory for getting the most dominant kind of ambiguity

g. Arrange the conclusion.

To calculate the precentage of the data, the writers use the following formula from Bungin (2001:189)

$$N = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

f = individual frequency of ambiguity category

n = total number of all data

N = Precentage of ambiguity category

Result

Based on the 15 data that had been analyzed, it can be concluded that :

1. The writers found ambigous expressions marked in bold typed. Those contained ambigous words.

2. The words classes found to be ambiguous were: 46.6 % Nouns; 33.33 % Adjectives; 6.66% Verb; 6.66% Adverb. It also means that its occurances of ambiguites were mostly in nouns, adjectives, verb and adverb.

3. The way to disambiguate the ambiguous words mostly by giving additional information required to clarify the meanings of those words in order to avoid ambiguity; only one using picture.

4. Almost all the ambiguities were caused by having multiple meanings that are also called polysemious.

Discussion
"Great *post* (Noun) Bam!"

The word post may have several meanings. The first meaning is a) the place where someone will start a job. or place of duty b) it refers to a picture/s that someone sent via W.A., LINE,

BBM, etc,.There are still some other meanings found in Oxford Dictionary (1974:656); Those are .c) place where a soldier is on watch (place of duty); an example for this : *The sentries are all at their posts*; d) place occupied by soldiers, especially a frontier fort; the soldiers there.; e) trading station, especially one in a country were law and order are not yet firmly established yet.; an example : *A trading post in Sunda Kelapa hundred years ago*.; f) mail, put letters into a pillar box, take them to a post office to be forwarded.; g) (old used) travel by stages, using relays of horses, for example : post from London *to Bristol.* There are still some more meanings in relation to the word post, but the most important thnng is to defined which meaning that is appropriate for the word post indicated in the sentence above.

The most appropriate meaning for the word post above is a place of duty which refers to a very beautiful and comfortable place for work with good environment, good salary, etc. To clarify the meaning in order to avoid ambiguity, it must be added more information, then the sentence becomes: ***"Great post Bam! When are you going to leave for Batam to start working?".*** While the second meaning, it might be ***"Great post Bam!I love all the pictures!",*** it refers to the pictures that someone sent; the meaning of the word *'post'* at this time in digital era.

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