CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents a deeper explanation about the analysis of data based on the classifications of data which the writer got from the data source, that is four short stories entitled *The Bad News*, *The Art of Cooking and Serving*, *The Headless Horseman* and *The Other Place* by Margaret Atwood. This chapter is then divided into two parts, i.e. classification and analysis. The classification consists of two kinds which are Zeugmatic Constructions that encode Lexical Ambiguity and Zeugmatic Constructions that encode Syntactic Ambiguity. Each classification is then followed by several subclassifications in which the data take a place: Zeugmatic Constructions that encode Lexical Ambiguity consist of three subclassifications, i.e. Noun Zeugma that encode Literal Meaning and Figurative Meaning consisting of 2 data, Noun Zeugma that encodes Literal Meaning or Idiomatic Meaning consisting of 1 data, and Verb Zeugma that encode Ambiguous Homonyms consisting of 2 data; and Zeugmatic Constructions that encode Syntactic Ambiguity consist of six subclassifications, i.e. Verb Zeugma which is marked by Appositive or Object consisting of 1 data, Verb Zeugma which is marked by One Modifier with a Coordinate Head consisting of 1 data, Noun Zeugma which is marked by One Modifier with a Coordinate Head consisting of 1 data, Noun Zeugma which is marked by One Head with a Coordinate Modifier consisting of 1 data, Noun Zeugma that encodes Ambiguous Relative Pronoun consisting of 1 data, and Noun Zeugma

that encode Ambiguous Relative Clause consisting of 3 data. Lastly, the data analysis is divided into two kinds, the syntactic analysis to answer the first research question and the semantic analysis to answer the second research question.

4.1 Zeugmatic Constructions that encode Lexical Ambiguity

This classification presents data denoting zeugmatic constructions that encode lexical ambiguity. It is divided into three subtypes: noun zeugma that encodes literal meaning and figurative meaning, noun zeugma that encodes literal meaning or idiomatic meaning and verb zeugma that encodes ambiguous homonyms.

4.1.1 Noun Zeugma that encode Literal Meaning and Figurative Meaning

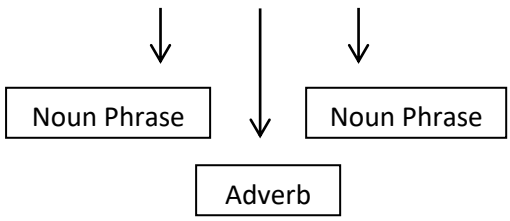
The following data show noun zeugmatic constructions whose meanings are ambiguous due to the relation between literal meaning and figurative meaning within one construction.

> *(01) [01] I think of the bad news as a huge bird, with the wings of a crow and the face of my Grade Four schoolteacher, sparse bun, rancid teeth, wrinkly frown, pursed mouth and all, snailing around the world under cover of darkness, pleased to be the bearer of ill tidings, carrying a basket of rotten eggs, and knowing – as the sun comes up – exactly where to drop them. (The Bad News, Page 1)*

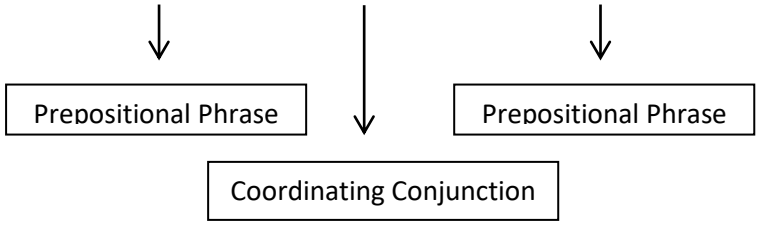
Syntactic Analysis:

Data [1] results in four kinds of coordination structures in which they entirely constitute a **zeugmatic construction in the form of noun phrase**. The first two are of coordination phrases, of noun phrases and of prepositional phrases, shown as follows:

the bad news *as* *a huge bird*



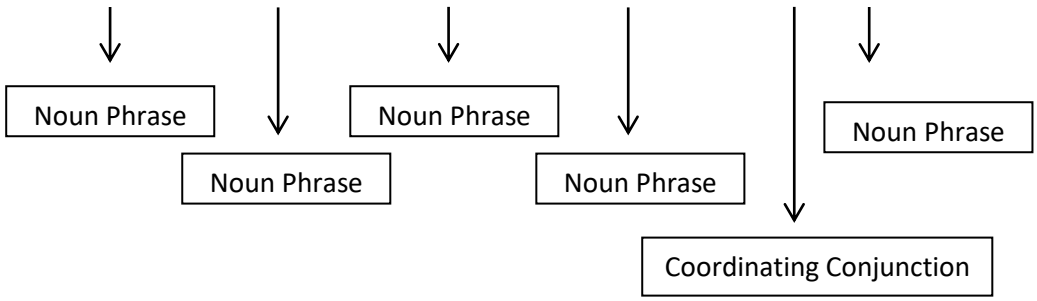
with the wings of a crow *and* *(with) the face of my Grade Four*



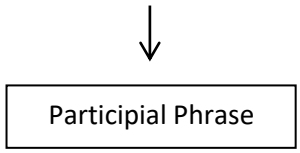
schoolteacher

while the other two are series, of noun phrases and of participial phrases, shown as follows:

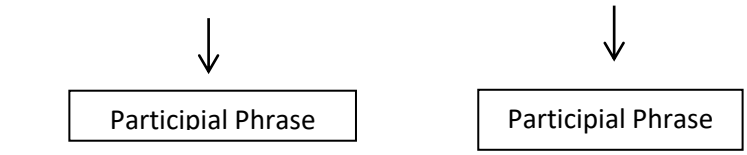
sparse bun, *rancid teeth*, *wrinkly frown*, *pursed mouth* *and* *all*



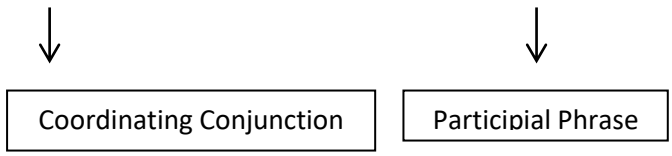
snailing around the world under cover of darkness, *pleased to*



be the bearer of ill tidings, carrying a basket of rotten eggs,



and knowing – as the sun comes up – exactly where to drop



them

The relation between the coordination phrases of noun phrases *the bad news as a huge bird* is elements being compared while the remaining elements following it are combined series modifying the element being compared to *bird*. The entire element being compared to *a huge bird, with the wings of a crow and the face of my Grade Four schoolteacher, sparse bun, rancid teeth, wrinkly frown, pursed mouth and all, snailing around the world under cover of darkness, pleased to be the bearer of ill tidings, carrying a basket of rotten eggs, and knowing – as the sun comes up – exactly where to drop them* carries the syntactic unit that is a noun phrase. The characteristics of noun phrases consist of a syntactic category that is a noun functioning as the head word and typically preceded or followed by other syntactic categories usually adjectives or nouns functioning as the modifiers. The given phrase is marked by the head noun *bird* and is modified by eight kinds of modifiers shown as follows:

No.	Pre-Modifiers	Post-Modifiers
1.	a	with the wings of a crow
2.	huge	with the face of my Grade Four

		schoolteacher, whose bun is sparse, whose teeth is rancid, whose frown is wrinkly, whose mouth is pursed and all
3.		which snails around the world under cover of darkness
4.		which is pleased to be the bearer of ill tidings
5.		which carries a basket of rotten eggs
6.		which knows – as the sun comes up – exactly where to drop them

Accordingly, the head noun *bird* is zeugmatically identified as the governing word while the modifiers are the words being governed. Since the governing word is marked by a noun, it is thus referred to as noun zeugma.

The analysis above thus shows that the syntactic features in the zeugmatic construction of data [1] are comprised with: first, **noun phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **prepositional phrases**, **noun phrases**, and **participial phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occur in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

Furthermore, data [1], if taken into account, shows ambiguity whose lexical meanings encodes **literal and figurative meaning**. The meaning of the zeugmatic construction can result in multi-interpretations. The divisions of the meaning are described as follows:

No.	Literal Meaning	Figurative Meaning
1.	**a** bird	bird **with the wings of a crow**
2.	**huge** bird	(bird) **(with) the face of my Grade Four schoolteacher, whose bun is sparse bun, whose teeth is rancid, whose frown is wrinkly, whose mouth is pursed and all**
3.		(bird) **which snails around the world under cover of darkness**
4.		(bird) **which is pleased to be the bearer of ill tidings**
5.		(bird) **which carries a basket of rotten eggs**
6.		(bird) **which knows – as the sun comes up – exactly where to drop them**

As shown, the only literal meaning or sense that can be obtained is when the head noun *bird* joins with an indefinite article *a* and an adjective *huge*. This is because both the indefinite article *a* and an adjective *huge* suggest that *bird* is an object that can reasonably be specified by its amount and classified by its size. However, when the head noun *bird* is stated to have *crow-like wings, having a my-Grade-four-schoolteacher-like face−who wears a sparse bun, whose teeth is rancid, frown wrinkly and mouth pursed and all, snailing around the world under cover of darkness, pleased to be the bearer of ill tidings, carrying a basket of rotten eggs, and knowing – as the sun comes up – exactly where to drop them*, such descriptions are irrelevant in picturing the actual bird. Thus, those are used as mere metaphorical descriptions. All in all, the alleged purpose in combining both literal elements and figurative elements within this one constituent structure so as making it ambiguous is that it allows readers to mutually access what are believed to be the literal and non-literal meanings of the object being described.

> *(02) [07] The smell wraps around me like a blanket, stays there while I eat the actual toast and drink the actual coffee. (The Bad News, Page 5)*

Syntactic analysis:

Data [07] above contains entirely a **zeugmatic construction which occurs in a series of clauses and ultimately constitutes a noun zeugma**. The first two clauses both have a constant subject that is *the smell* which is omitted in the second one. The remaining two clauses also have a constant subject that is *I*. The entire clauses parallel one another in terms of its idea. The first two clauses are marked by the lead subject *the smell*, omitted in the second one. The last two clauses are marked by the

subject *I,* also omitted in the second one. Since each subject is both noun and governs each of its subsequent clauses, accordingly, data [7] belongs to noun zeugma.

The analysis above signifies that the syntactic features involving the zeugmatic construction of data [7] are comprised with: first, **clauses**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **verb phrases**, in which the words governed occur in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

The ambiguity in data [07] denotes **literal meaning and figurative meaning** . To be more clear, the marked elements are served as follows:

No.	Literal Meaning	Figurative Meaning
1.	I **eat the actual toast**	The smell **wraps around me like a blanket**
2.	(I) **drink the actual coffee**	(The smell) **stays there**

As seen, the table showing figurative meaning has two coordination clauses marked by noun phrase *the smell*. It is combined with respective verbs *wrap* and *stay* which are somewhat illogical. It is because the noun zeugmatic construction *the smell wraps around me like a blanket and (the smell) stays there* encodes a personification, meaning the governing word *the smell* embodies the concept of human when it is associated with the action verbs *wrap* and *stay*. Further, the genuine purpose of using such expressions is as mere figurative expression. Meanwhile, concerning the literal elements, the meaning is as literal as it is. It is

simply indicated an event where the subject *I* eat and then drink the actual toast and coffee.

To sum up, noun zeugma that encodes literal meaning and figurative meaning consists of 2 data: data [1] and data [7]. Data [1] results in a noun zeugmatic construction whose syntactic features are comprised with: first, **noun phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **prepositional phrases**, **noun phrases**, and **participial phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occur in the form of. For its semantic findings, data [1] results in a noun zeugmatic construction in the form of noun phrase whose lexical meanings encode literal and figurative meaning.

Lastly, data [7] results in a noun zeugmatic constructions whose syntactic features are comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **verb phrases**, in which the words governed occur in the form of. Similar as data [1], the semantic findings of data [7] results in a noun zeugmatic construction in the form of clauses whose clauses meanings encode literal and figurative meaning.

4.1.2 Noun Zeugma that encodes Literal Meaning or Idiomatic Meaning

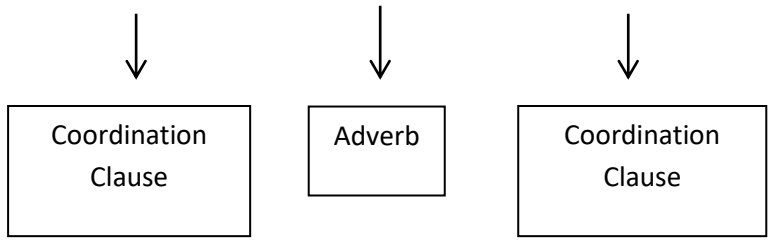
The following data shows noun zeugmatic construction whose meaning is ambiguous due to the relation between literal meaning or idiomatic meaning within one construction.

(01) [03] People throw up their hands, then sit on them. (The Bad News, Page 3)

Syntactic Analysis:

Data [3] signifies a coordination clauses in which it is entirely marked as a **noun zeugmatic construction**. The actual construction with its elliptical element being shown is presented below:

People throw up their hands, *then* *(people) sit on their hands*.



As seen, in the elliptical version, the second clause do not mention the subject which happens to be the similar one as the preceding clause that is *people*. Also, the object of the second clause is substituted to the pronoun *them* indicating it still refers to the same object mentioned in the preceding clause. Having said that, data [3] parallels not only in form but also in idea. There is a continuity in which something happens first then followed by another. The actions differ yet the doer is the same. By this, focusing on zeugma, the constant subject *people* is then marked as the governing word while the preceding verb phrase and the following one are both served as the words governed. Accordingly, this is named as noun zeugma.

As such, data [3] shows that the syntactic features involving the zeugmatic construction are comprised with: first, **clauses**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **verb phrases**, in which the words governed occur in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

About its ambiguity, data [3] may suggest literal meaning though more prone to be taken idiomatically. So, if the utterance would indeed be interpreted literally, it would mean that there are people, who are vaguely unspecified, do an action that is by throwing up their hands and then followed by sitting on top of their hands. That is of course for unspecified purposes or reasons. On the contrary, if the utterance is interpreted idiomatically, the first verb phrase *throw up their hands* literally means raise both hands in the air yet it suggests an indication of one's exasperation, then the second one *sit on them (their hands)* idiomatically means take no action. So, in other words, the whole sentence could mean that people have just shown their exasperation, annoyance, or hopelessness towards something which then makes them taking no action at all as a way to respond or else.

In consequence, noun zeugma that encodes literal meaning or idiomatic meaning consist of 1 data, i.e. data [3]. Data [3] results in syntactic features which are comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **verb phrases**, in which the words governed occur in the form of.

Furthermore, data [3] also results in ambiguity in which the words governed of the zeugma can be interpreted both **literally** though more prone to be taken **idiomatically**.

4.1.3 Verb Zeugma that encode Ambiguous Homonyms

The following data show verb zeugma whose meaning are ambiguous due to homonyms.

> *(01) [58] I met Tig, and then followed the cats and dogs and children, and the baking, and even the frilly white window curtains, though they eventually vanished in their turn; they got dirty too quickly, I discovered, and were hard to take down and put back up. (Margaret Atwood's The Other Place from Moral Disorder and Other Stories, Page 89)*

Syntactic Analysis:

Data [58] above consists of four coordination structures: series of clauses and of noun phrases, coordination of adjective phrases and of prepositional phrases. The zeugma only occurs in the construction *(I) followed the cats and dogs and children, and the baking, and even the frilly white window curtains* which is categorized as **verb zeugma**. The entire coordination structures are first shown as follows:

Series of Clauses:

> *I **met** Tig, and then **followed** the cats and dogs and children, and the baking, and even the frilly white window curtains, though they eventually **vanished** in their turn; they **got** dirty too quickly, I **discovered**, and **were** hard to take down and put back up.*

The series of clauses above is marked by the same grammatical form involving past-formed verbs, *met*, *followed*, *vanished*, *got*, *discovered*, and *were.*

Series of Noun Phrases:

> ***the cats*** *and (the)* ***dogs*** *and (the)* ***children****, and* ***the baking****, and even* ***the frilly white window curtains***

The above series consists of five noun phrases with head nouns *cats, dogs, children, baking* modified by an idefinite artictle *the,* omitted in the second and third elements, and *curtains* modified by an indefinite article *the,* adjective *frilly*, and noun phrase *white window*.

Coordination of Adjective Phrases:

> ***hard*** *to take down and (****hard*** *to) put back up*

The coordination of adjective phrases above is marked by an adjective *hard,* omitted in the second element, and is modified by prepositional phrases *to take down* and *(to) put back up*

Coordination of Prepositional Phrases:

> ***to*** *take down and (****to****) put back up*

The coordination of prepositional phrases above is marked by a preposition *to,* omitted in the second element, and is modified by phrasal verbs *take down* and *put back up*

Though consist of four, only one construction identified as zeugma, that is the second clause of the series of clauses *(I) followed the cats and (the) dogs and (the) children, and the baking, and even the frilly white window curtains*. What makes the clause a zeugma is that it is marked by the verb *followed* which is used once to govern the following series of noun phrases *the cats and (the) dogs and (the) children, and the baking, and even the frilly white window curtains*. By that explanation, the verb *followed* acts as the governing word and the series of noun

phrases *the cats and (the) dogs and (the) children, and the baking, and even the frilly white window curtains* acts as the words or elements being governed. Thus, the construction is named verb zeugma.

According to the analysis above, data [58] then signifies that the syntactic features involving the zeugmatic construction are comprised with: first, **clauses**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **verb**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed occur in the form of.

Semantic Analysis:

The underlying semantic problem involving the verb zeugma *followed the cats and (the) dogs and (the) children, and the baking, and even the frilly white window curtains* is that there is a multilayers of meaning involving the verb *followed* and its meaning-relation to each word fuctioning as the word governed. In this case, the writer argues that the verb *followed* in:

1.	*followed the cats*
2.	*(followed) (the) dogs*
3.	*(followed) (the) children*
4.	*(followed) the baking*
5.	*and even (followed) the frilly white window curtains*

carries a homonym which means an element that is identically pronounced and spelled but meaning is unrelated. That said, in relation to the above case, it is first essential that the verb *followed* actually carries substitutional element to the previous

verb *met*. So, inherently, the clause *(I) followed the cats and dogs and children, and the baking, and even the frilly white window curtains* is a chronological arrangement to the preceding clause *I met Tig*. The verb *followed* in the second clause suggests the meaning of the verb *met* in the first clause. However, to avoid repetition the verb *met* is then substituted to *followed*. Though different in form, it is still similar in function. So, *followed* is in relation to *met*. With that regard, what carries the homonymous meaning is actually the verb *met* while the verb *followed* acts only as its substitution. The homonyms of the verb *met* or *followed* suggest as follows:

i. *to be introduced to or become acquainted with (someone)*

ii. *to go to a place to be with someone else*

iii. *to come into contact or conjunction with: join*

After the actual role or function of *followed* has been clarified, subsequently, it is easier and clearer to determine which element denotes the homonym of (i), (ii) and (iii).

Here is the elements denoting the homonym of (i):

1.	*followed the cats*
2.	*(followed) (the) dogs*
3.	*(followed) (the) children*

The verb *followed* in relation to the above elements denotes the meaning that, if take the preceding clause into account, the subject *I* first met Tig and then followed by meeting the cats, the dogs, and the children, and thus the meaning of *followed* is more associated with *(i) to be introduced to or become acquainted with (someone)*.

Furthermore, element denoting the homonym of (ii) is as follows:

1.	*(followed) the baking*

The only element whose *followed*-meaning denotes homonym of (ii) *to go to a place to be with someone* is the noun phrase *the baking*. It is because the noun phrase *the baking* which means a social gathering at which a baked food of a specified kind is eaten is more likely to be associated with one who attends or comes to a place. Thus, it has totally unrelated meaning to the previous elements when attached to *followed*.

Lastly, element denoting the homonym of (iii) is as follows:

1.	*and even (followed) the frilly white window curtains*

The verb *followed* which acts as the substitution of the verb *met* here suggests even more far sense when compared to homonyms (i) and (ii). The construction *followed the frilly white window curtains* suggests a window that is closed. That is why the verb *met* or *followed* in this case denotes the meaning *to come into contact or conjunction with: join* or *to come together: meet*. Logically, curtains are of two-sided edges when opened then both sides will join when closed.

> *(02) [23] I avoided the word pregnant, as did others: pregnant was a blunt, bulgy, penduluous word, it weighed you down to think about it, whereas expecting suggested a dog with its ears pricked, listening briskly and with happy anticipation to an approaching footstep. (Margaret Atwood's The Art of Cooking and Serving from Moral Disorder and Other Stories, Page 12)*

Syntactic analysis:

Data [23] consists of three coordination structures: series of clauses and of adjectives and coordination of prepositional phrases. However, the zeugma only occurs in the first construction *I avoided the word pregnant, as did others* which is categorized as **verb zeugma**. To be more clear, the entire coordination structures are first shown as follows:

Series of Clauses:

> *I **avoided** the word pregnant, as **did** others: pregnant **was** a blunt, bulgy, penduluous word, it **weighed** you down to think about it, whereas expecting **suggested** a dog with its ears pricked, listening briskly and with happy anticipation to an approaching footstep.*

The series of clauses above is marked by the same grammatical form involving past-formed verbs, *avoided*, *did*, *was*, *weighed*, and *suggested*.

Series of Adjectives:

> ***blunt**, **bulgy**, (and) **penduluous***

The adjectives *blunt, bulgy,* and *penduluous* above shows coordination in a form of series.

Coordination of Prepositional Phrases:

> ***with** its ears pricked, listening briskly and **with** happy anticipation to an approaching footstep*

The above structure shows coordination of prepositional phrases which is marked by a preposition *with* and is modified by noun phrases *its ears pricked, listening briskly* and *happy anticipation*.

From the coordination structures above, the only structure suggesting zeugma is *I avoided the word pregnant, as did others*. The explicit version of the clause below will make it easier to identify why the mentioned clause is a zeugma:

I avoided the word pregnant, as (I) (avoided) others

The clause above shows that there is a subsequent clause which presumably uses the same subject and verb of the preceding one. As the verb remains and seems to govern two items, thus, the verb *avoided* acts as the governing word and the noun phrases *the word pregnant* and *others* is served as the words governed. Hence, such an identification makes it a verb zeugma.

The analysis above also shows that the syntactic features involving the zeugmatic construction are thus comprised with: first, **clauses**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **verb**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed occur in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

The construction *I avoided the word pregnant, as did others* is arguably homonymous as it suggests two significances involving the word *others*, shown as follows:

i. *I avoided the word pregnant, as [I] avoided [other words than pregnant]*
ii. *I avoided the word pregnant, as [other people] avoided [the word pregnant]*

In (i) the word *others* suggests that not only the subject *I* avoided the word pregnant but he/she also wants to clarify that he/she did as well avoid other words than

pregnant. Meanwhile, in (ii) the word *others* suggests other persons besides the subject *I* that also avoided the word pregnant. So, the distinction lies whether the word *others* refers to the subject *I* which means *other people besides* or the object *the word pregnant* which suggests *words besides*.

In conclusion, verb zeugma that encodes ambiguous homonyms consist of 2 data: data [58] and data [23]. Both data [58] and [23] result in syntactic features which are comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **verb**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed occur in the form of. For its semantic findings, verb zeugmatic construction in data [58] encodes ambiguity in the form of homonyms involving the verb *met* or *followed*, while data [23] contains homonyms in the word *others*.

4.2 Zeugmatic Constructions that encode Syntactic Ambiguity

This classification presents data denoting zeugmatic constructions that encode syntactic ambiguity. It is divided into six subtypes: verb zeugma which is marked by appositive or object, noun zeugma which is marked by one head with a coordinate modifier, verb zeugma which is marked by one modifier with a coordinate head, noun zeugma which is marked by one modifier with a coordinate head, noun zeugma that encodes ambiguous relative pronoun, and noun zeugma that encodes ambiguous relative clause.

4.2.1 Verb Zeugma which is marked by Appositive or Object

The following data shows verb zeugmatic construction whose meaning is ambiguous due to elements being possibly indicated as appositive or object.

> *(01) [02] After this long together, both of our heads are filled with such minor admonitions, helpful hints about the other person – likes and dislikes, preferences and taboos. (The Bad News, Page 2)*

Syntactic analysis:

Data [2] above consists of presumably two coordination structures: coordination of prepositional phrases and of nouns, shown as follows:

Coordination of Prepositional Phrases:

> ***with*** *such minor admonitions, (****with****) helpful hints about the other person*

The above coordination is marked by a preposition *with*, omitted in the second element and is modified by noun phrases *such minor admonitions* and *helpful hints about the other person* respectively.

Coordination of Nouns:

> ***likes*** *and* ***dislikes***
> ***preferences*** *and* ***taboos***

The above coordination consists of two coordination of nouns: *likes and dislikes* and *preferences and taboo.*

The underlying problem in this syntactic aspect of data [02] relating to zeugma is that the identification of the coordination structures is not entirely certain meaning there is possibly more than one function involving the constituent *helpful hints about the other person* that will be thoroughly explained in the semantic analysis below.

Semantic analysis:

Still related to the syntactic analysis above, the construction *helpful hints about the other person* could possibly carry two distinct functions so as making it ambiguous in syntactic level. Two functions are likely performed by the construction, i.e. **appositive** or **object**.

If the construction *helpful hints about the other person* carries grammatical function as appositive, it then further explains, renames, or identifies another noun or pronoun in that same sentence. In this case, the construction may act as the appositive to the noun it explains, renames, or identifies, i.e. *with such minor admonitions.*

However, the construction *helpful hints about the other person* could also be identified as the second object following *with such minor admonitions* in which if this is selected as the suitable function of the construction, it then makes data [2] a zeugmatic construction. The element acting as the governing word is the verb *filled* with the prepositional phrases *with such minor admonitions* and *(with) helpful hints about the other person* acting as the words governed. If so, then data [02] is identified as a **verb zeugma**.

To sum up, verb zeugma which is marked by appositive or object consists of 1 data, i.e. data [2]. Data [2] results in ambiguous construction function involving a noun phrase *helpful hints about the other person* which is argued to hold grammatical function as either appositive or object. One interpretation which states that the noun phrase *helpful hints about the other person* is identified as object

results in an identification that data [2] is a verb zeugmatic construction whose syntactic features will then be comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **verb**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occur in the form of; and lastly, **prepositional phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occur in the form of.

4.2.2 Noun Zeugma which is marked by One Modifier with a Coordinate Head

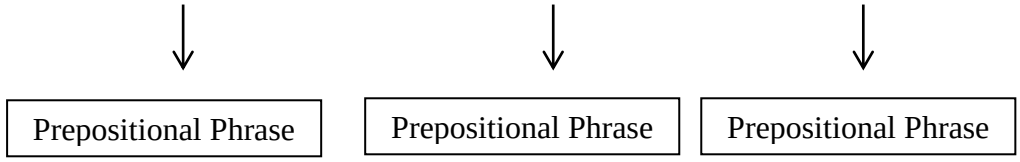
The following data shows noun zeugmatic constructions whose meaning is ambiguous due to one modifier with a coordinate head.

> *(01) [21] I hadn't yet got around to visualizing the fountains, the streams, the rivers of pee a baby was likely to produce. (The Art of Cooking and Serving, Page 11)*

Syntactic analysis:

Data [21] has a series of prepositional phrase which act as **noun zeugmatic construction**, shown as follows:

to visualizing the fountains, *(to visualizing) the streams*, *(to visualizing) the*



rivers of pee a baby was likely to produce.

The zeugmatic construction of data [21] is marked by the preposition *to* which is modified by gerund phrases *visualizing the fountains, (visualizing) the streams, (visualizing) the rivers of pee a baby was likely to produce.* The gerund

phrases are the structures which indicate zeugma. The element which acts as the governing word is the gerund *visualizing* with noun phrases *the fountains, the streams, the rivers of pee a baby was likely to produce* act as the words governed. Because the gerund acts as noun, the construction denotes noun zeugma.

The analysis above thus signifies that the syntactic features involving the zeugmatic constuction of data [21] are comprised with: first, **gerund phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occur in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occur in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

The noun zeugma *visualizing the fountains, (visualizing) the streams, (visualizing) the rivers of pee a baby was likely to produce* is syntactically ambiguous due to the prepositional phrase *of pee a baby was likely to produce* is likely to perform as modifier to only the closest noun phrases it attaches to *the rivers* or it may also apply to the preceding two noun phrases *the fountains* and *the streams*.

Consequently, noun zeugma which is marked by one modifier with a coordinate head consist of 1 data, i.e. data [21]. Data [21] results in syntactic features involving noun zeugmatic constuction which are comprised with: first, **gerund phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occur in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occur in the form of. It also results in syntactic ambiguity in which a modifier in the form of prepositional phrase

of pee a baby was likely to produce is argued as modifier to only the closest noun phrases it attaches to *the rivers* or also to the preceding two noun phrases *the fountains* and *the streams*.

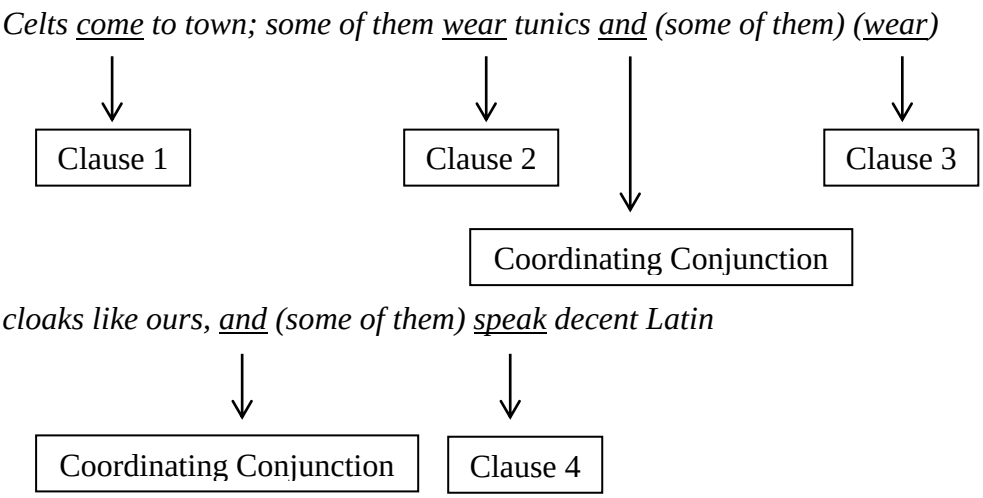
4.2.3 Verb Zeugma which is marked by One Modifier with a Coordinate Head

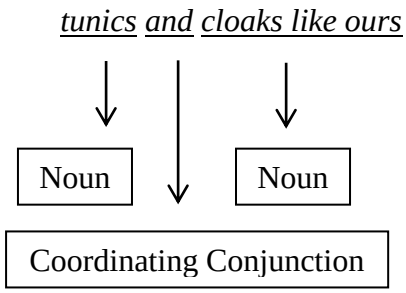
The following data shows verb zeugma whose meaning is ambiguous due to one modifier which is marked by a coordinate head.

> *(01) [12] Celts come to town; some of them wear tunics and cloaks like ours, and speak decent Latin. (The Bad News, Page 7)*

Syntactic analysis:

Data [12] signifies a series of clauses and coordination of nouns. The zeugma occurs only in one structure that is the second clause of the series of clauses *some of them wear tunics and (some of them) (wear) cloaks like ours* in which it is categorized as **verb zeugma**. The entire coordination structures are first thoroughly described as follows:





The zeugma in data [12] is marked by the construction *some of them wear tunics and cloaks like ours*. The verb *wear* acts as the governing word and the nouns *tunics* and *cloaks like ours* is served as the words governed. Hence, the construction denotes a verb zeugma.

According to the analysis above, the verb zeugmatic construction of data [12] thus shows syntactic features which are comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **verb**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

The syntactic ambiguity involving the verb zeugma *some of them wear tunics and cloaks like ours* is the prepositional phrase *like ours* which acts as modifier to the coordinate head *tunics* and *cloaks*. The modifier *like ours* may attach only to the head noun *cloaks* but could also simultaneously to the head noun *tunics*.

In sum, verb zeugma which is marked by one modifier with a coordinate head consist of 1 data, i.e. data [12]. Data [12] results in syntactic features involving noun zeugmatic constuction which are comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the

zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **verb**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occur in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occur in the form of. It also results in syntactic ambiguity in which a modifier in the form of prepositional phrase *like ours* is argued as modifier to only the closest noun it attaches *cloaks* or also to the preceding noun *tunics*.

4.2.4 Noun Zeugma which is marked by One Head with a Coordinate Modifier

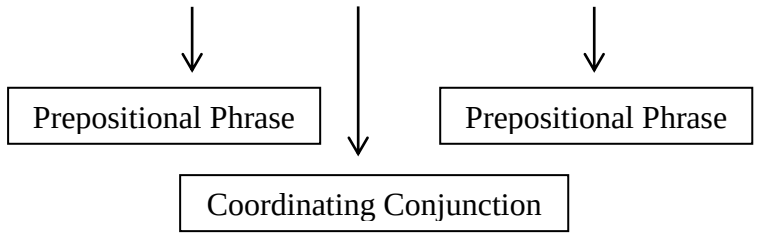
The following data shows noun zeugmatic constructions whose meaning is ambiguous due to one head with a coordinate modifier.

> *(01) [14] I'm having my breakfast, in morning room with the mural of Pomona and the Zephyrs. (The Bad News, Page 7)*

Syntactic analysis:

Data [14] above can be said to have a coordination structure that is of a prepositional phrase and is likely to be categorized as **noun zeugmatic construction** if the structure is presented as follows:

<u>with the mural of Pomona</u> <u>and</u> <u>(with the mural of) the Zephyrs</u>



Putting aside the preposition *with*, the only existing noun phrase *the mural of Pomona and the Zephyrs* could likely be identified as a zeugmatic construction. If so taken, the noun head *mural* acts as the governing word with the prepositional phrase

and noun phrase *of Pomona and the Zephyrs* act as the words governed. The phrase is then categorized as a noun zeugma.

As such, the zeugmatic construction of data [14] shows syntactic features which are comprised with: first, **noun phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **prepositional phrase** and **noun phrase**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

Based on the previous syntactic analysis, however, the constituent *the mural of Pomona and the Zephyrs* denotes a syntactic ambiguity in which case it signifies a head with a coordinate modifier. The underlying problem is whether the noun head *mural* only performs as the head for the prepositional phrase *of Pomona* or it is also attached yet formally omitted to the subsequent element *the Zephyrs*.

In conclusion, noun zeugma which is marked by one head with a coordinate modifier consist of 1 data, i.e. data [14]. Data [14] results in syntactic features involving noun zeugmatic constuction which are comprised with: first, **noun phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **prepositional phrase** and **noun phrase**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of. It also results in syntactic ambiguity in which a noun *mural* is argued as head to only the closest element it modifies *of Pomona* or also to the subsequent noun phrase *the Zephyrs*.

4.2.5 Noun Zeugma that encodes Ambiguous Relative Pronoun

The following data shows noun zeugmatic construction whose meaning is ambiguous due to the use of relative pronoun.

> *(01) [37] In the story, the Headless Horseman was a grisly legend and also a joke, and that was the effect I was aiming for. (Margaret Atwood's The Headless Horseman from Moral Disorder and Other Stories, Page 24-25)*

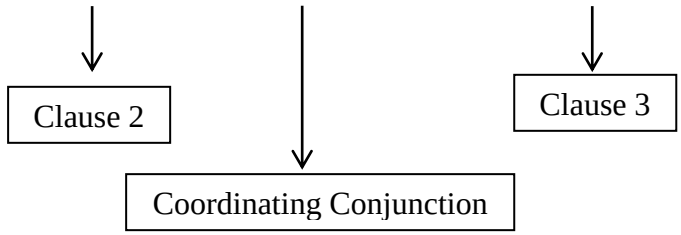
Syntactic analysis:

Data [37] consists of two coordination structures: series of clauses and coordination of noun phrases. The zeugma in this data occurs in the construction *the Headless Horseman was a grisly legend and (the Headless Horseman was) also a joke* in which it is categorized as **noun zeugma**. The analysis of the entire coordination structures are first described as follows:

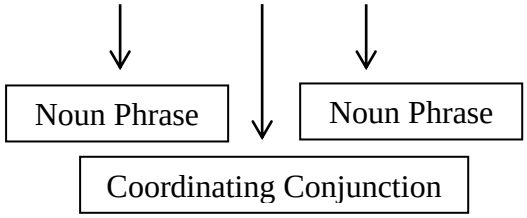
In the story, the Headless Horseman was a grisly legend and (the Headless



Horseman was) also a joke, and that was the effect I was aiming for.



a grisly legend and also a joke



The zeugma of data [37] is marked by the clause *the Headless Horseman was a grisly legend and (the Headless Horseman was) also a joke*. The noun phrase *the Headless Horseman* is the governing word and the noun phrases *a grisly legend* and *a joke* are served as the words governed. Based on that, the construction is called a noun zeugma.

According to the analysis above, data [37] also signifies that the noun zeugmatic construction contain syntactic features which are comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

The underlying semantic problem involving the construction in data [37] is that an element in the third clause *that was the effect I was aiming for* that is the relative pronoun *that* is ambiguous as to where it is referred to. With that regard, there are only two elements that can occupy and thus only one is suitable, whether it is *the Headless Horseman who was a grisly legend* or *the Headless Horseman who was a joke* which is substituted by relative pronoun *that* and which is meant by the subject *I* as the effect he/she was aming for.

Consequently, noun zeugma that encodes ambiguous relative pronoun consists of 1 data, i.e. data [37]. Data [37] shows syntactic features involving its noun zeugmatic construction which are comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing

word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of. Also, it results an **ambiguous relative pronoun** of *that* which is argued to refer to two noun phrases, i.e. *the Headless Horseman who was a grisly legend* or *the Headless Horseman who was a joke*.

4.2.6 Noun Zeugma that encode Ambiguous Relative Clause

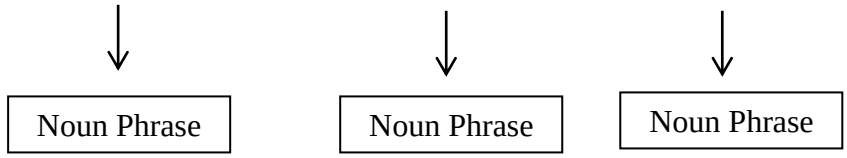
The following data show noun zeugmatic construction whose meaning are ambiguous due to the use of relative clause.

> *(01) [10] There are spacious villas in Glanum; there are public baths, ampitheatres, temples, the kinds of buildings the Romans put up whereever they went so they could feel civilized and at home. (Margaret Atwood's The Bad News from Moral Disorder and Other Stories, Page 7)*

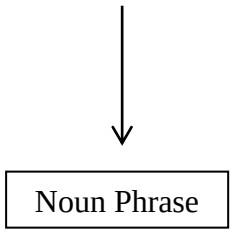
Syntactic analysis:

Data [10] has a series of noun phrases in which it is then categorized as **noun zeugma**. The series are thoroughly described as follows:

there are <u>public baths</u>, (there are) <u>ampitheatres</u>, (there are) <u>temples</u>, (there



are) <u>the kinds of buildings (that) the Romans put up whereever they went so</u>



they could feel civilized and at home

The zeugma in data [10] is the clause *there are public baths, (there are) ampitheatres, (there are) temples, (there are) the kinds of buildings the Romans put up whereever they went so they could feel civilized and at home*. The word *there* which is used as a function word to introduce a sentence or clause and thus treated as a pronoun indicating the existence of something served as the governing word with the series of noun phrases *public baths, ampitheatres, temples, the kinds of buildings the Romans put up whereever they went so they could feel civilized and at home* served as the words governed. Thus, the construction signifies a noun zeugma.

Accordingly, the noun zeugma of data [10] contains syntactic features which are comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of.

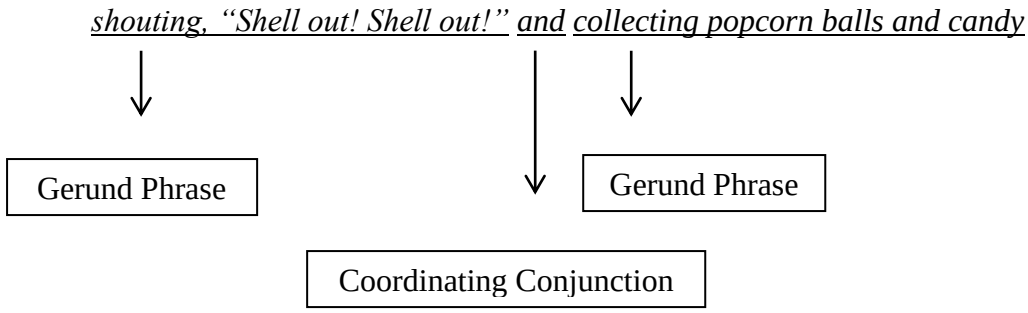
Semantic analysis:

The syntactic ambiguity involving the noun zeugma *there are public baths, ampitheatres, temples, the kinds of buildings the Romans put up whereever they went so they could feel civilized and at home* is the reduced relative clause *(that) the Romans put up whereever they went so they could feel civilized and at home* that can be identified as modifier to only the piece of noun phrase *the kinds of buildings* or it could also modify the entire pieces *public baths, ampitheatres, temples, the kinds of buildings*.

(02) [45] We went from door to door, shouting, "Shell out! Shell out!" and collecting popcorn balls and candy apples and licorice twists, and the Halloween taffees wrapped in orange and black waxed paper with designs of pumpkins and bats on them of which I was especially fond. (The Headless Horseman, Page 27)

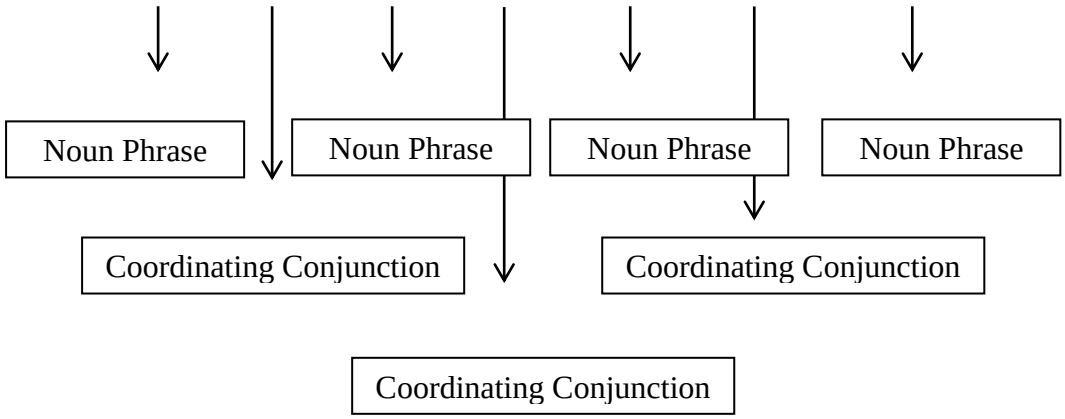
Syntactic analysis:

Data [45] consists of four coordination structures: coordination of gerund phrases, series of noun phrases, coordination of relative clauses and of prepositional phrases in which the zeugma only involves in the coordination of gerund phrases *shouting, "Shell out! Shell out!" and collecting popcorn balls and candy apples and licorice twists, and the Halloween taffees wrapped in orange and black waxed paper with designs of pumpkins and bats on them of which I was especially fond* in which it is then categorized as **noun zeugma**. To be more clear, the entire coordination structures are first described as follows:



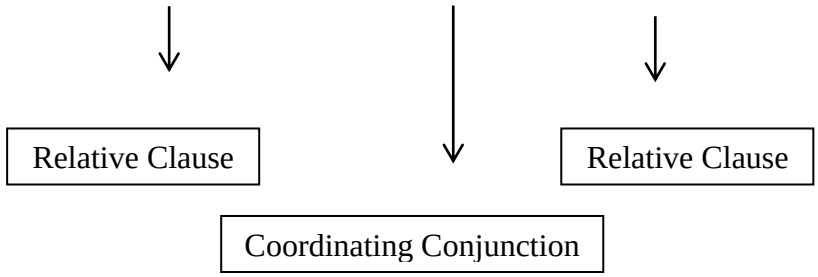
apples and licorice twists, and the Halloween taffees (that is/are) wrapped in orange and black waxed paper with designs of pumpkins and bats on them of which I was especially fond.

Popcorn balls and candy apples and licorice twists, and the Halloween



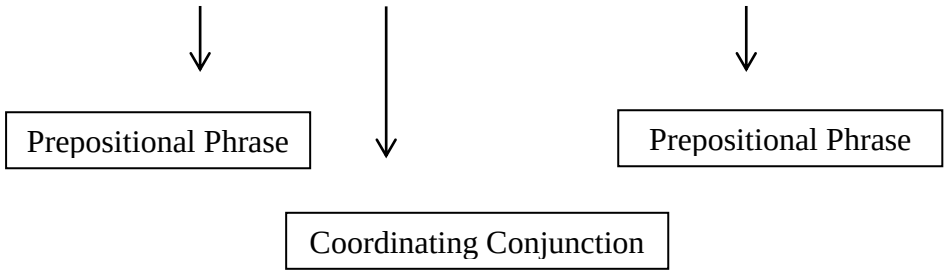
taffees (that is/are) wrapped in orange and black waxed paper with designs of pumpkins and bats on them of which I was especially fond.

(that is/are) wrapped in orange (waxed paper) and (that is/are wrapped in)



black waxed paper with designs of pumpkins and bats on them of which I was especially fond

with designs of pumpkins and (with designs of) bats on them of which I was



especially fond

From the coordination structures above, the zeugma is only marked by the construction *collecting popcorn balls and candy apples and licorice twists, and the Halloween taffees (that is/are) wrapped in orange and black waxed paper with designs of pumpkins and bats on them of which I was especially fond*. The gerund *collecting* acts as the governing word and the subsequent series of noun phrases *popcorn balls and candy apples and licorice twists, and the Halloween taffees wrapped in orange and black waxed paper with designs of pumpkins and bats on them of which I was especially fond* acts as the words governed. Because the gerund acts as noun, thus, the construction is called noun zeugma.

According to the analysis above, the noun zeugma of data [45] shows syntactic features which are comprised with: first, **gerund phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

The underlying semantic problem involving the noun zeugma *collecting popcorn balls and candy apples and licorice twists, and the Halloween taffees (that is/are) wrapped in orange and black waxed paper with designs of pumpkins and bats on them of which I was especially fond* is that the reduced relative clauses *(that is/are) wrapped in orange and black waxed paper with designs of pumpkins and bats on them of which I was especially fond* may act as modifier to only the noun phrase

the Halloween taffees or it could also modify the entire series of noun phrases *popcorn balls, candy apples, licorice twists,* and of course *the Halloween taffees*.

> *(03) [42] I got hold of some black winter gloves, and improvised a horse whip out of a stick and a piece of leather I'd scrounged from the box of archery materials. (Margaret Atwood's The Headless Horseman from Moral Disorder and Other Stories, Page 26)*

Syntactic analysis:

Data [42] above has three coordination structures: of clauses, of noun phrases, and of prepositional phrases in which the zeugma occurs in the noun phrase *a horse whip out of a stick and a piece of leather I'd scrounged from the box of archery materials* in which it is classified as **noun zeugma**. The entire coordination structures are first described as follows:

Coordination of Clauses:

> *I **got** hold of some black winter gloves, and **improvised** a horse whip out of a stick and a piece of leather I'd scrounged from the box of archery materials.*

The coordination of clauses above is marked by the same grammatical form involving past-formed verbs *got* and *improvised*.

Coordination of Noun Phrases:

> ***a horse whip** out of a stick and (**a horse whip**) (out of) a piece of leather I'd scrounged from the box of archery materials*

The coordination of noun phrases above is marked by a head noun *whip* and is pre-modified by definite article *a* and noun *horse* and post-modified by prepositional phrases *of a stick* and *of a piece of leather*.

Coordination of Prepositional Phrases:

> ***out** of a stick and (**out** of) a piece of leather*

The coordination of prepositional phrases above is marked by a preposition *out* and is modified by another prepositional phrases *of a stick* and *of a piece of leather*.

The zeugma of the above construction is marked by the coordination of noun phrases *a horse whip out of a stick and (a horse whip) (out of) a piece of leather (that) I'd scrounged from the box of archery materials*. The element which acts as the governing word is the noun *whip* which then governs its pre-modifiers *a* and *horse* and its post-modifiers *out of a stick* and *(out of) a piece of leather I'd scrounged from the box of archery materials*. By that explanation, the construction is a noun zeugma.

According to the analysis above, the noun zeugma of data [42] shows syntactic features which are comprised with: first, **noun phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **prepositional phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of.

Semantic analysis:

The syntactic ambiguity involving the noun zeugma *a horse whip out of a stick and a piece of leather I'd scrounged from the box of archery materials* is whether the reduced relative clause *(that) I'd scrounged from the box of archery materials* modifies only the noun phrase *a piece of leather* or it also attaches to both noun phrases *a stick* and *a piece of leather*.

To sum up, noun zeugma that encodes ambiguous relative clause consists of 3 data: data [10], data [45], and data [42]. Data [10] contains syntactic features in its noun zeugma which are comprised with: first, **clause**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of.

Furthermore, data [45] data contains syntactic features in its noun zeugma which are comprised with: first, **gerund phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **noun phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of.

Lastly, data [42] contains syntactic features in its noun zeugma which are comprised with: first, **noun phrase**, in which the zeugmatic construction occurs in the form of; second, **noun**, in which the governing word of the zeugma occurs in the form of; and lastly, **prepositional phrases**, in which the words governed of the zeugma occurs in the form of

For its semantic fingdings, Data [10], data [45], and data [42] result in ambiguous relative clause in which it is argued to modify to only one element it closely attaches to or it modifies the whole element within the construction.