### AMBIGUOUS REQUIREMENTS

Ambiguous functional requirements are any requirements that:

 have any kind of ambiguity.

 have more than one type of interpretation.

Any task in requirements that can have more than one correct output that is contingent on a different understanding of the task is ambiguous. Have any kind of ambiguity.

**Ambiguity :**

## Ambiguity is the property of being ambiguous, where a word, term, notation, sign, symbol, phrase, sentence, or any other form used for communication, is called ambiguous if it can be interpreted in more than one way.

## Lexical Ambiguity

[Lexical ambiguity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polysemy) occurs when a word has several possible meanings, resulting in a sentence having multiple possible interpretations. In the sentence:

*I like writing.*

…it’s unclear whether or not the author is referring to the act of writing (the verb) or the result of writing (the noun). The best way to deal with lexical ambiguity is to use a word that does not have multiple meanings, or to rephrase the sentence such that the word now has only one possible meaning, for example:

*I like writing stories.*

In this case, however, we’ve narrowed the statement to referring to the act of writing stories, so it’s not a perfect match (though it may be what the author intended). If we wanted to remain general, we would have to say:

*An activity I like is writing.*

## Syntactic Ambiguity

[Syntactic ambiguity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntactic_ambiguity) occurs when a sequence of words can be given more than one grammatical structure. For example, consider the sentence:

*The police shot the rioters with guns*

This can be interpreted as the rioters with guns were shot by the police, or that the rioters were shot by police with guns; the grammatical structure of the sentence is ambiguous.

## Semantic Ambiguity

[Semantic ambiguity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntactic_ambiguity#Syntactic_and_semantic_ambiguity) occurs when a sentence has more than one way of being interpreted within a context. Consider the sentence:

*Every student thinks she is a genius.*

Without enough context, this sentence contains multiple possible interpretations. Does each student in the class think they are a genius? Does every student in the class think a particular girl in the class is a genius? Does every student in the class think the female teacher is a genius? Without sufficient context this sentence is easily prone to misinterpretation.