AMBIGUITY IN HEADLINE

ON 2017 FRENCH ELECTION IN BBC NEWS ONLINE

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

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2017

AMBIGUITY IN HEADLINE

ON 2017 FRENCH ELECTION IN BBC NEWS ONLINE

THESIS

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MALANG

2017

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This is to certify that Tuhfatut Taufiqoh's thesis entitled Ambiguity in Headline on 2017 French Election in BBC News Online has been approved by the advisor for further approval by head of English Letters Department and dean of Faculty of Humanities as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department.

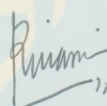Malang, 15 November 2017

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Malang, 11 September 2017

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Tuhfatut Taufiqoh

MOTTO

لِّكَيْلَا تَأْسَوْا۟ عَلَىٰ مَا فَاتَكُمْ وَلَا تَفْرَحُوا۟ بِمَآ ءَاتَىٰكُمْ ۗ وَٱللَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ مُخْتَالٍ فَخُورٍ ﴿٢٣﴾

" *In order that you not despair over what has eluded you and not exult [in pride] over what He has given you. And Allah does not like everyone self-deluded and boastful* " – (Al Hadid:23)

DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to my beloved father and mother,

Mohammad Sholeh, and Inakah and my dear brother Ahmad Faqih Alam.

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Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, my deepest gratitude goes to Allah SWT, for all his blessing and mercies, that I finally can finish this thesis. It is only for Him I give all my hope and wishes. Shalawat and Salam are always blessed upon our prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us to the right way of life. This thesis is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Letters Departement at the Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

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Malang, 11 September 2017

Tuhfatut Taufiqoh

ABSTRACT

Taufiqoh, Tuhfatut. 2017. *Ambiguity in Headline on 2017 French Election in BBC News Online.* Unpublished Thesis, English Letter Departement, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Key words: Ambiguity, News Headline, *2017 French Election*, *BBC News Online*

This study investigates the ambiguous meaning in headlines news on 2107 French election in BBC news online. This study included in semantic analysis that focuses on words, phrases, sentences that have ambiguous meaning. Methodologically, the descriptive qualitative design is applied in this study as the research design because the purpose of this study is to provide a deep analysis of the data. Furthermore, this study provides rich description and interpretation of the ambiguity meaning. For the data collection, the data are collected from the official website of BBC online.

Thus, in analyzing the data, the research uses Kreidler's theory (1998) which divides ambiguity in three types, those are lexical ambiguity, referential ambiguity, and syntactical ambiguity. Based on the selected theory, the researcher attempts to describe how the ambiguity is found in newspaper through its news headlines.

From the analysis, the result of this study showed that lexical ambiguity is more frequently found in French election 2017 news headlines than referential and syntactical ambiguity. The researcher found that there are 22 news headlines from 127 headline taht classified as having ambiguous meaning. Specifically, 12 data of the lexical ambiguity are caused by polysemy and figurative senses while other 8 data of the referential ambiguity are caused by an indefinite reffering expression, pronoun "your" which is used generally or spesifically, and anaphora which is unclear due to the personal pronoun. Moreover, 2 data of the syntactical ambiguity are caused by two words that are coordinated by conjunction "*and*" and a head with an inner modifier and an outer modifier.

Based on the result of analysis, the researcher provides a suggestion for the next researchers who are interested in learning and analyzing the similar topic about the ambiguity meaning. The next researchers can do further analysis by investigating the ambiguity meaning found in economy or sport news headlines. Besides, the next researcher also can do analysis the ambiguity meaning found in formal speeches.

مستخلص

التوفيقة، تحفة. ٢٠١٧.تحليل المعني الغامضة على موضوع الأخبار عن الانتخابات الفرنسية على *BBC news online*. البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدابها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.المشرف : أغوين ديغاف، الماجستير.

الكلمات الرئيسية : الغموض، موضوع الأخبار، الانتخابات الفرنسية، *BBC news online*.

هذا البحث يطلع على التطبيق و التحليل على موضوع الاخبر. هذه الدراسة ترتكز في الكلمات، العبارات و الجمل التي لها معاني غامضة. التطبيقٍ، والمحادثة كنطبيق الإجتماعى. استخدم هذا البحث بطريقة الوصفي الكفي، يذكر بذلك لأن أهداف هذا البحث لكسب التحليل العميق عن البيانات الموجودة. ولذلك، هذه الدراسة تعطي وصفا غنيا وتفسير حول الباحث وجدت الغموض معنى. وفي طريقة جمع البيانات من الورقة الانترنت.

لتحليل البيانات في هذاالبحث، استخدمت الباحثت النظرية يعني معنى الغموضة من كريدلير(١٩٩٨) الذي يقدم على دراسة الغموض المعجمي(*lexical ambiguity*) والغموض المراجعي(*referential ambiguity*) والغموض النحوي (*syntactical ambiguity*). من هذه النظرية، الباحثة تعطي هذا البحث الشرح و التأويل معنى الغموض في موضوع الأخبار.

من هذا التحليل، وأظهرت نتيجة هذه الدراسة أن الغموض المعجمي وجدت في كثير من الأحيان في موضوع الأخبار حول انتخابات فريش ٢٠١٧ من الغموض المرجعي والنحوي. وقد توصل الباحث إلى٢٢ موضوعا الأخبار له معنى غامضا من ١٢٧ موضوعا الأخبار الذي وجدت الباحث. وجدت الباحث ١٢ البيانت من الغموض المعجمي(*lexical ambiguity*) لأن فوليسيمي (*polysemy*) وفغورتيف سنسي (*figurative sense*). وجدت ٨ البيانت من الغموض المرجعي لأن *an indefinite reffering expression* و *pronoun "your" is used generally or spesifically* و*personal pronoun anaphora is unclear because* . ثم وجدت ٢ بيانات من الغموض النحوي لأن *and"* "*two words that are coordinated by conjunction* و *a head with an inner modifier* و *outer modifier.*

إلى جامع هذه البحوث، قدمت الباحثة المقترح للباحثين التاليين لمواصلة هذا البحث من خلال التحقيق في البحوث الميدانية الأخرى مثل في خطاب المحتوى على الأخبار والخطب أو مراجعة عناوين الأخبار ولكن مواضيع مختلفة مثل الأخبار الاقتصادية، أو الأخبار الرياضية.

ABSTRAK

Taufiqoh, Tuhfatut. 2017. Analisis Makna Ambigu Pada Judul Berita Tentang Pemilihan Presiden Prancis di Berita BBC online. Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbingr: Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Makna Ambigu, Judul Berita, Pemilihan Presiden Prancis, BBC online.

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang makna ambigu atau makna ganda pada judul berita. Penelitian ini termasuk analisis semantik yang fokus pada kata-kata, frasa dan kalimat yang mempunyai makna ambigu. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh analisis secara dalam terhadap data yang di dapat. Oleh karena itu penelitian ini memberi penjelasan dan interpretasi yang detail tentang makna ambigu. Pengambilan data pada penelitian ini diambil dari alamat *website* berita online BBC.

Untuk analisis data peneliti menggunakan teori ambigu dari Kreidler (1998). Dia membagi makna ambigu menjadi 3 macam, yaitu *lexical ambiguity, referential ambiguity, and syntactical ambiguity.* Berdasarkan teori tersebut, peneliti akan menjelaskan bagaimana makna ambigu bisa ditemukan dalam judul berita.

Dari hasil analisis, hasil kajian penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa *lexical ambiguity* lebih sering terjadi pada judul berita mengenai pemilihan presiden 2017 daripada *referential* dan *structural ambiguity.* Peneliti menemukan 22 judul berita yang bermakna ambigu dari 127 judul berita yang ditemukan. Terdapat 12 data yang merupakan *lexical ambiguity* yang dikarenakan *polysemy* dan *figurative sense.* 8 data merupakan *referential ambiguity* yang disebabkan *an indefinite reffering expression, ponoun "your" is used generally or spesifically,* dan *anaphora is unclear because personal pronoun.* Dan yang terakhir, 2 data merupakan *syntactical ambiguity yang* yang disebabkan *two words that are coordinated by conjunction "and",* and *a head with an inner modifier* dan *outer modifier.*

Berdasarkan penelitian ini, penulis memberikan saran pada peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik pada analisis makna ambigu bisa lebih fokus pada satu masalah ambiguitas atau mennggunakan teori ambiguitas yang lain. bisa juga mengkaji aspek yang lain seperti isi pada berita, pidato atau mengkaji judul berita tapi berbeda tema seperti berita ekonomi, atau berita olahraga.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

As we know, in this period everyone can access information easily through the online news. However, the news writer sometimes abuse news headline to attract readers to get a profit. Hence, there are many news headline that can outwit the readers, for example news from media Surabayanews "Acha Septriasa fell poor and slept on the mat". From that news headline will be very deceive the reader. Actually, the headline shows the Acha's role in her film which she plays as a poor girl. That headline will make the readers misunderstanding if the readers did not read whole of context because the news headline with the context is not relevant.

Generally, newspaper is one of media used to report news or information and express of people's opinion (Danesi, 2002: 83). A newspaper is written media that is also used to help human to communicate and exchange their thoughts or ideas. Nowadays, the progress of media is well developed, especially the presence of internet technology. The existence of internet has changed and developed the mass media communication toward the world. Because of the internet, the new media emerges in which it has changed the way people obtain information through mass media.

At first, people get information or news from the old media, such as newspaper, magazine, or television. However, the development of media provides a better chance to people to get information through online media which are more

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accessible and real time. Furthermore, the conventional media have been gradually forgotten by people, especially the written ones: newspaper and magazine. To remain competitive as the information sources, printed media innovates some new strategies, one of them is media convergence. Convergence is an integration of news to digital media which can be in the form of video online or online written news. Izzati (2015) argues that convergence is used to the integration of multiple types of media and then come in the form digital media.

In addition, nowadays, television news also does a convergence. This convergence is used to help the community or people who cannot have a chance to watch news directly from the television, so the information can be accessed from the internet. For instance, one of the portal news that also does the media convergence from the television media to online media is *BBC* news.

Hence, the rivalry of news online is very strange, because there are many news that are formed in digital media. Moreover, the industry of news media online should be selective in using language, especially in designing the news headline. News headline is a major role in the newspaper which provides the readers with the optimal ratio between contextual effect and processing effort, and direct readers to construct the optimal context or interpretation (Dor, 2003). Therefore, the form of news headline in the online newspaper must be interesting in order to make the reader more curious and interested to read. Generally, the reader firstly will read the news headline. If the news headline is interesting, then readers will continue read the contents of the news.

There are some newspapers deliberately make an interesting news headline so the reader can clearly know the contents of the story. According Bonyadi and Samuel (2012: 1), newspaper headlines do not only have the function to indicate the topic and summarize the main content of the news text, but headlines also try to help the reader grasp the meaning of the text. It means that a headline has an important purpose to inform the reader about a story written in a newspaper. However, the problem is news writers sometimes also make the reader has a different perception in interpretation the news content. Sometimes the readers tend to be lazy to read news content even just read the headline and immediately take the conclusion of the headline given the author.

Fairclough (1995: 21) states that headlines have distinctive syntactic properties, which make them a syntactical oddity and then the writers do it on purpose, they want to make the reader is interested to read the news, because it would be increased the newspaper selling. Mostly newspapers use more complex grammar of language than oral information given because written media do not use pauses, hesitations, tone of voice, stress, and intonations in delivering the information. Therefore, sometimes the use of sentence in written media can be interpreted and ascribed more than one meaning which is commonly called ambiguity.

Ambiguity occurs not only in oral media but also written media, such as news through its headlines. Specifically, it occurs when a word, a phrase or a sentence has two or more possible interpretations so the reader cannot easily determine which meaning is appropriate and correct. These ambiguous headlines

will make the readers confused in comprehending the actual message behind the headline. If the news headlines have more than one meaning, it may cause a misunderstanding and misintepretation for the readers. Kempson (1977: 123) states, it may seem as though little need be said about ambiguity, it is as a clear cut phenomenon: both words and sentences can have more than one meaning. From that statement, simply, it can be concluded that ambiguous word(s), phrase(s) and sentence(s) have more than one interpretation. Therefore, to figure out the exact interpretation or exact meaning of the words and sentences, the readers need the specific context that can support the information delivered by the news writers.

Furthermore, Kreidler (1998) divides ambiguity into three kinds, those are Lexical ambiguity, Referential ambiguity, and Syntactical ambiguity. First, Lexical ambiguity arises when a single word has more than one meaning. The readers do not know what the exact meaning of the word because the context is unclear. Second, Referential ambiguity arises in referential expression. Third, syntactical ambiguity arises when a phrase or a sentence creates ambiguity due to the structures that can be interpreted in many ways. Those kinds of ambiguity above also arise in written language that can lead the readers to have different interpretation.

This research is expected to identify the occurrence of ambiguity within news headline for English native newspaper from *BBC* news online. From this news site, the researcher takes the data related to the French election in 2017. The researcher chooses the selected source due to some considerations: First, French

election 2017 was a very tight battle between two candidates who had different missions, Le Pen and Macron. Le Pen who is contra with Europe, while Macron who is more pro to Europe. In addition, both of them are similarly from the political parties that have not ever included in presidential of election in French before. Second, the researcher gets many data of ambiguity in the selected object that makes it different from the previous researchers.

The researcher provides an example of analyzing ambiguity in news headline: "*Le Pen attacked over Europe in TV debate*". The word verb "*attacked*" is identified as an ambiguous meaning that can be classified as the lexical ambiguity, specifically in the form of polysemy. The word "attacked" has more than one meanings in Cambridge dictionary.

- Attacked to hurt: trying to hurt or defeat using violence
- Attacked to criticize: to criticize someone strongly
- Attacked to damage: to damage something

Those different meanings of the word "attacked" effect the readers to have more than one interpretations. Thus, this ambiguity makes the reader cannot get the exact meaning of the news headline. From those three meanings above, the word "attacked" can be interpreted, as (a) Le Pen was defeat with other candidates when she lives in TV debate, (b) Le Pen was criticized by other candidates, or (c) Le Pen was damaged program TV debate.

Moreover, in order to get the right information, the reader should read the whole article or main topic of the content of this article. Based on the context, the news article explains how Le Pen was criticized by other candidates due to the Le

Pen's attitude for European by saying "*But she was also accused from the right of not being tough enough on France's membership of the EU." (BBC news online, April 04 2017).* From the explanation, the word "attacked" has a purpose "to criticize" which refers to a certain situation. In brief, the news writer's has intended meaning from this ambiguous headline which is "*Le Pen criticized over Europe in TV debate*"

There are some previous researchers that have investigated the similar topic about ambiguity. First, Hartono's study (1999) found structural ambiguity and he attempted to figure out how to clarify the structural ambiguous of news headlines. Second, in Kristianty's study (2006) concludes that lexical ambiguity occurs more frequently than structural ambiguity in Cleo Magazine advertisements. Third, According to Irawan's thesis (2009), there are two kinds of ambiguity found in the articles, those are lexical and syntactical. Another researcher was Purwaningsih (2014), she found ambiguous words and phrases they are 16 cases of Lexical ambiguity and 5 cases of structural ambiguity in 21 rubric opinion from Jawa Post. The last, Ramadani (2015), in her journal explain there are 9 headlines with 10 ambiguous words categorized as polysemy from the headline of The Jakarta Post newspaper.

Unlike the previous studies, the present study attempts to investigate the ambiguous meaning found in media native English that is BBC's news headlines in delivering the information about French election 2017. The researcher uses theory based on Kreidler (1998) to explore how ambiguity found in news headline is used in *BBC* news online related to the topic information about French election

2017 that effects for the news readers' interpretation. Besides, through this present study, the researcher also attempts to explain the ambiguous interpretation from the news headline.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background of the study, the problem to be solved in this research is: *How is ambiguity represented in the news headline of the French election in BBC news.co?*

1.3 Research Objective

Referring to the formulation of the research question, the objective to achieve in this research is *to describe how ambiguity found in the news headlines of the French election 2017 in BBC news.co.*

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is Semantics study. The researcher focuses on how is ambiguity represented on headline news. This study uses theory ambiguity proposed by Kreidler (1998) to guide the principles in analyzing the data. This theory provides clear classifications and terminology that will ease the researcher in processing the data.

The limitation of this study is headline news about French election 2017. The researcher use this object due to some considerations: 1) there was a very tight battle between two candidates who had different missions, Le Pen and Macron. Le Pen has contra with Europe, while Macron who is pro to Europe. In addition, both of them from the same of political party that have never included

in presidential of election in French before, so French election this time is very different from a few years ago. 2) The researcher gets many data of ambiguity in the new object than it makes different research with other research.

Furthermore, the researcher chooses BBC news because this news included to the favorite news in British which have lot of reader. And then the researcher also limits the data only in first and second period started on April 4 to May 7, 2017 when the news of this political campaign heats up.

1.5 Significance of the study

This study is expected to give contributions both in theoretical and practical levels. Theoretically, this study makes a contribution to the semantic theories. It could be beneficial for interpreting the ambiguous word. In particular, it is expected that this study will give more understanding with ambiguous word, especially in headline, in order to make the readers can read news headline carefully.

Practically, the results of this study are expected to be useful in facilitating comprehension for reading the newspaper. Descriptions presented as analysis in headline on the *BBC* news with theory ambiguity. The readers can easily know the way of the interpretation ambiguity word so this research can become a reference for further research about ambiguity.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

Ambiguity   :   The condition whereby any linguistic form has two or more interpretations.

Lexical ambiguity : Ambiguity occurs when a word has multiple

meanings within a single word.

Referential ambiguity: Ambiguity occurs when a pronoun has

unclear meaning

Syntactical ambiguity : Ambiguity occurs when the

structure of a sentence allows two different

interpretations, each of which gives rise to a

different meaning.

News headline : The heading or captions of a newspaper that

indicates what the text discusses.

BBC news : Media industry is news broadcast from

United Kingdom that have internet site.

www.*BBC*.co.uk/news

1.7 Research Method

This part discusses about the method of research which covers the research design consisted of paradigm and approach, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research design

This study uses qualitative research for gathering data. Miles and Huberman in Creswell (2014) define the qualitative research is an investigating process where the researcher gradually makes a sense of social phenomenon by contrasting, comparing, replicating, cataloguing, and classifying the object of the

study. This study did not involve any experimentation, it analyze the information concerning on ambiguity the news headline in *BBC* news online. In addition the researcher explains and interprets the ambiguous words in headline of *BBC* news.

In the other hand, this study comprises constructivism paradigm which believes that individual seek understanding of the word more detail (Creswell, 2014). This research uses constructivism as paradigm because she interprets the meaning that is appropriate in context.

1.7.2 Research Instrument

The instrument used in this study is the researcher herself, because this research uses qualitative method, and the researcher must seek to understand the context of sentence with more interpretation, because the writer cannot directly interview the writer on news headline. According to Denzin and Lincoln (2000) the qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. It consists of a set of interpretation. Therefore, in order to investigate the ambiguous meaning, the writer is the one who collects the data, and then analyzes the type of ambiguity and makes interpretation of words or phrases found in *BBC* news online.

1.7.3 Data Source

The data sources of this study are from news headline about French election 2017 that attached on *BBC* news online. Then, the data used in this study are sentences of headline *BBC* news, because sometime the newspaper writer uses ambiguous language in headline. It is one of the writer ways to make the reader

interesting. The researcher use content the data as secondary data for this research in order to support get valid analysis. The researcher took the data from headline *BBC* news focus on part of campaign election started from 04 April until 07 May 2017 which the news of campaign is heats up.

1.7.4   Data collection

The writer focuses on stages of collecting data in accuracy. For collecting data, the researcher following some step. Firstly, the researcher searches the news headline about French election from the website *BBC* news (http://www.bbc.com/news/topics/france-presidential-election-2017#page) on 04 April until 07 May 2017. She takes the picture of the news headline. Thus, the researcher writes the news headline from 04 April until 07 May 2017. And the last, data are ready to analysis.

1.7.5   Data analysis

In the process of analyzing the data, the writer did some steps. Firstly, the researcher classified the news headline have words, phrases, or sentences that ambiguous meaning. She checked the meaning in every word with Cambridge dictionary. Secondly, the writer compiles the words or phrases accordance with type of ambiguity that uses theory ambiguity from Kreidler (1998). According Kreidler's theory ambiguity has three types, lexical, referential and syntactical. And then, the writer analyze and interpretation the words and phrases were identified of ambiguous meaning. Finally, the writer gave conclusion of this study.

Table 1.1 The Example of Data Analysis

No	News headline	Type of Ambiguous	Words, phrases, sentence	Interpretation
1.	*Le Pen attacked over Europe in TV debate*	Lexical ambiguity	Verb "Attacked"	a). attacked to hurt b). attacked to criticize c) attacked to damage
2.	*Le Pen vows to suspend all immigration*	Referential ambiguity	The noun phrase "all immigration"	a). all of immigrant will be suspend to Le Pen (general referent) b). all of immigrant that have live permit in French (specific referent)
3.	*Le Pen and Marcon clash in brutal debate and campaign*	Syntactical ambiguity	The phrase "brutal debate and campaign"	[brutal], [debate and campaign] [brutal debate], [and campaign]

1.7.6 Data Triangulation

Triangulation is the combination of methodologies in the study of the same phenomenon. It is supported by Sugiono (2011: 241) that triangulation is technique of collection of the data that combines various techniques Data collection and existing data sources. It is far compering the data. According to Moleong (2010: 330), triangulation is for investigating taught other source validity. In this research arranges the checking with another researcher. In the case, the researcher had chosen Mr. Agwin Degaf as validator because he had been though in semantic class, and he is my advisor. The researcher asked the Mr. Agwin Degaf to check the data finding and discussion of this study. It was useful for the writer to get validity of the data.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of theories related to this study. It discusses the theories about semantics and type of ambiguity by Kreidler's theories (1998). The writer also provides information about the previous studies related to this present study.

2.1 Semantic

Semantic is one of the branches of linguistics that studies about meaning. Kreidler (1998: 3) states that semantics is the systematic a study of meaning and linguistic semantics is the study of how language organizes and express meanings. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language. A semantics theory is not only to capture the exact nature of the relation between word meaning and sentence meaning, but it must also be able to state in which ways this relation is depend on word-order. According to Kempson (1977: 2) all languages depend on words and sentences having meaning in every word meaning. Moreover he states that for any language, semantics theory must be able to assign each word and sentence associated with it in that language. The words' meaning in phrase or sentences may create different interpretation based on who readers or hearers, because in semantic analysis is focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what an individual speaker means (Yule, 2010: 112).

According to Griffith (2005: 14) Semantics is also study about meaning that encoded in the vocabulary of the language and its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meaning. A semantic theory should attribute to each expression in the language (Huford, et al., 2007: 1). Thus, if an expression is meaningful, the semantic theory should say so. If it has a specific set of meanings, the semantic theory should specify them. If it is ambiguous, the semantic theory should record that clearly. The major subject of semantic is the meaning of the string of words that make up a sentence.

The concept of meaning needs a certain context referring to the intention of the speaker or author. Kempson (1977: 12) states that there are at least three possible starting points to give an explanation of meaning, they are the signification of words, the interpretation of sentences, or what a speaker or author are intending to convey in acts of communication, because the term of meaning is familiar to us all. However, there is the different meaning between the noun "meaning" and the verb "to mean". Lyons (1995: 5) states that the noun "meaning" and the verb "to mean" have many meanings. The main point that he points out is not so much that there are many meanings are interconnected and shade into one another in various ways.

2.2 Ambiguity

According to Cann (1993), states that a sentence is said to be ambiguous whenever it can be associated with two or more different meaning. From that explanation, ambiguity can occur in words, phrases or sentences which have more than one interpretation. The first sort of ambiguity occurs where an expression is

associated with two or more unrelated meaning. Furthermore, Ullmann (1977: 156) states that ambiguity is linguistic condition which can arise in a variety of ways. Ambiguity arises in spoken and written form. In listening unclear spoken utterance or reading unclear sentence, we occasionally have some problems with the meaning or interpretation conveyed by the speaker or writer. Ullman (1977, in Pateda, 2001: 202) divides ambiguity into three: phonological ambiguity arises from the sound of language uttered. Lexical ambiguity arises when a single word has more than one meaning, and grammatical ambiguity occurs when phrase, clause or sentence creates ambiguity because their structure may be interpreted more than one way.

According to Kreidler (1998: 5), ambiguities have potential that lurking in language, but most of people not to be cognizant of multiple meanings that common words can have. Most of people conscious to explicit meaning but to large extent unconscious the implicit meaning. Difference from Ullman's theory, Keidler's theory states that the kind of ambiguity are Lexical ambiguity, Referential ambiguity, and Syntactical ambiguity.

2.3 The Kind of Ambiguity

According to Kreidler (1998), ambiguity can appear in lexical, referential and syntactical.

2.3.1   Lexical Ambiguity

According to Hong (2015: 09) Lexical ambiguity is a linguistic term for a words, or phrase to carrying two or more obviously different meanings, for

example, bank. The word "bank" several distinct in lexical definition, including

"financial institution" and "edge of a river." The context in which a lexically

ambiguous word is used often makes evident which of the meanings is intended.

Therefore, if someone uses a multi definition of word. It is something necessary to

clarify the context by elaborating on the specific intended meaning. Lexical

ambiguity arises when a word or concept has an inherently diffuse meaning based

on informal usage (Hong, 2015: 09), for example in idiomatic expression, which

the meaning are presented in context of a larger argument that invites aconclusion.

Based on Kreidler (1998: 55), lexical ambiguity occurs in sentence or

utterance that the words, or phrases which have multi meaning. Kreidle's are

divided lexical ambiguity can arise in three categories there are, homonymy,

polysemy and figurative sense.

a) Homonymy

Two more forms have some phone but have different meanings, the

meaning is more difficult to determine. Homonyms also may come from different

word-class: Race (noun) and Race (verb), water (noun) and water (verb), it has

different meaning. For example: *Experts warn the current global financial turmoil*

may take a bigger toll on emerging Asia.

The word 'toll' in the sentence above may be interpreted into different ways since

the word 'toll' has many meanings.

Toll (n):

- Payment for road, bridge etc.

- Lost or suffered

Based on the definitions of the word 'toll' above, the readers may interpret the sentence into:

a. Experts warn the current global financial turmoil may need or require bigger payment on emerging Asia.
b. Experts warn the current global financial turmoil may cause a bigger lost on emerging Asia.

b) Polysemy

Lexical item is seen as being related in some non-trivial way. Such as the noun *head,* for instance, seems to have related meanings when we speak of the head of a person, the head of a company, head of a table or bed, a head of lettuce or cabbage. For example: *Turkish court backs Twitter but site still blocked*

The headline above tells about Turkey's ban on Twitter. This is an example of lexical ambiguity in the case of polysemy. The ambiguity of the headline can be seen from the noun word "site". This word may cause the readers into wrong interpretation. Based on oxford dictionary, the word "site" (n) has meanings:

- An area of ground on which a town, building, or monument is constructed

- A website, a location connected to the Internet

Therefore, based on the definitions of the word "site" above, the interpretations that may arise as results are as follows:

a. Turkish court backs Twitter but the location still blocked
b. Turkish court backs Twitter but the website still blocked

c) Literal sense and Figurative sense

According to Kreidler (1998: 56), ambiguity occurs also because a longer linguistic form has a literal sense and a figurative. Literal meaning is a phrase composed of several lexemes, and figurative meaning is composed with single lexeme such as idiomatic or fixed expression, metaphor, and metonymy. According Hurfrod (2007: 329) idioms are multi-word phrases whose overall meanings are idiosyncratic and largely unpredictable, reflecting speaker meanings that are not derivable by combining the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase according to the regular semantic rules of the language. It follows that the typical meanings of idioms are not fully compositional. Interestingly enough, however, most idiom also have possible, though unlikely, literal compositional interpretations long with their idiomatic sense. Which meaning is intended usually depends on the context n which expression is used. For example, *"The people let their hair down"*

(a) Literal sense: people with long hair physically let their hair hang down from an up (constrained) position to fall around their shoulders.

(b) Idiomatic sense: the people relaxed their inhibitions and behaved less carefully.

Context for literal sense: perhaps the people were getting ready to wash their hair. Context for idiomatic sense: the people were in a relaxed mood at a party and behaved in a free and natural manner.

2.3.2 Referential Ambiguity

Misunderstandings occur when a speaker or writer has one referent in mind for a definite expression like *George* or *the papers*, and addresses is thinking of a different George or some other papers. No doubt the reader have all experienced, and troubled by this kind of problem in reference. The referential ambiguity that are due to the nature of referring expression, the vagueness that pieces of language necessarily have.

Referential ambiguity occurs when

a. An indefinite referring expression may be specific or not

For example: "I have to do my homework". The word homework may refer to specific homework like mathematic homework, biology homework, some homework or any homework. The ambiguity disappear if we add on the one hand, but I could not finish it, or on the other hand, but I could not finish one.

b. Anaphora is unclear because a personal pronoun, *he, she, it, or they,* can be linked to either of two referring expression

For example: for example, "Rina has invited her friends to her birthday party". In the sentence above, her include in anaphora because it can refer two interpretations. First interpretation, she refers to Rina who will hold birthday party. Second, the word her refers to Rina's friend who will hold birthday party.

c. The pronoun *you* is used generically or spesifically

For example: "If you do, then come and see the committee to register your class." The pronoun you in that sentence are include in referential ambiguity because the word you can be the listener(s), the reader(s) or the students.

d. A noun phrase with *every* can have distributed reference or collected reference

For example: "So, I invite everybody for the dinner." The sentence above is

includes referential ambiguity because the word everybody refers to all of the

people in that sentence take place, or all the people in the world.

Referential ambiguity occurs when the context does not make clear,

whether a referring expression is being used specially or not. The interpretation of

a referring expression can be collective or distributed, when it is not clear to

which f two or more referring expressions an anaphoric item is linked.

2.3.3 Syntactical Ambiguity

Bach states that structural ambiguity occurs when a phrase or sentence has

more than one underlying structure (1994: 1). For the example, the meaning of the

phrase "*old men and women*" is structurally ambiguous. It is synonymous with

women and old men and with old men and old women. They represent these two

senses with square brackets: 1) [old men] and women and 2) old [men and

women] (Hurford, et al, 2007: 136). The first bracket indicates that old modifies

only men, and the second indicates that old modifies the whole phrase men and

women. Structural ambiguity or syntactical ambiguity is divided into deep-

structure ambiguity and surface-structure ambiguity. Deep structure ambiguity

depends on different interpretations of grammatical relations such as subject and

direct object in a given sentence. While, surface structure ambiguity is generally

associated with the scope or groupings of various words.

1) Surface-structure Ambiguity

Surface structure ambiguity refers to those sentences in which the surface string can be bracketed in two distinct ways, one for each of the meanings (Prideaux & Baker, 1976: 2). An example of surface structure ambiguity is the sentence cited here: '*The stout doctor's wife stayed at home'*. The sentence is structurally ambiguous in the sense that stout can modify either doctor or wife. Structural ambiguity occurs in those sentences in which strings of words can be grouped in different ways. Those are "the wife of stout doctor's" and "stout wife of the doctor". So, that's why Kreidler states that surface-structure ambiguity is when words can cluster together in different possible constructions (1998: 169). Kinds of surface structure ambiguity according to Kreidler (1998: 169-170) are: 1) Constructions containing the coordinators *and* and *or,* 2) a coordinate head with one modifier, 3) a complement and modifier or two complement, 4) a head with an inner modifier and an outer modifier, 5) certain function words, including not, have possible differences in scope, and 6) a head with a coordinate modifier.

2) Deep-structure Ambiguity

Reed proposes that deep-structure ambiguity refers to more than one set of linguistic relationships are possible between words of a statement (2005: 189). An example of deep structure ambiguity is the sentence '*The mayor ordered the police to stop drinking'*. The sentence above means: "The mayor ordered the police to cease drinking" or "The mayor ordered the police to prevent drinking". The first paraphrase means that the police themselves have been drinking and that they should stop. The deep structure analysis of this reading contains the noun

phrase (NP) *the police* as the subject of both stop and drink. The second paraphrase presumed that others have been drinking and the task of the police is to prevent further drinking. The deep structure analysis of this second reading contains the NP *the police* as the subject of stop but the subject of drink is an unspecified NP such as someone or others. Here, kinds of deep-structure ambiguity which divided into three types by Kreidler (1998: 170). There are 1) Gerund + object or participle modifying a noun. 2) Adjective + infinitive, tied to subject or to complement and 3) ellipsis in comparative constructions.

2.4 News Headline

The newspaper is a collection of news and information. News is an idea or fact that can attract the attention of many people who delivered in the form of articles. When reading a newspaper, the first section of the reading of news is the headline because the headline is the important part of the newspaper which tells the content of article. According to Djunaedy (1990:29) the Headline News is a news story that deserves to be considered the most loaded in the front page, with a headline that caught my attention and use type fonts bigger than a newspaper. Its use of the letters is larger than the other. Besides that, Chaer (2010:20) states, the headline can also be called the head of news or the headlines that should be made in order to attract readers interested in reading. From the above two opinions can be inferred that the News headlines have two meanings, as the title in headlines in the newspapers that are the main report at each edition. And the second as the title of a news article. The headline referred to in this research is the title of news which made as attractive as possible so that readers interested to read.

In this research, the researcher discussed about News Headline as the title of a news article. The title or news headline are made clear and brief, therefore, the readers usually has difference in the interpretation of information on a news item, because the news headline has more than one meaning that called ambiguity. So, in this research the researcher analyzed the news headlines that have ambiguity words, phrase, or sentence. The news headline take from BBC news online that discussed about French election 2017 was collected in one topic. The researcher took the news headline from BBC web http://www.bbc.com/news/topics/france-presidential-election-2017#page.

2.4 Previous Study

There are some previous researches that investigate about ambiguity. Hartono (1999) studied of the structural ambiguity in news headline in Jakarta Post. She not only analyze the structurally ambiguous news headline in term of the structures and meanings, but also tries to figure out how to clarify the structurally ambiguous headline. The writer concludes that the structural ambiguity can occur in phrase or sentences in the headlines. In phrase, the structural ambiguity is found only in one type of phrase that is, noun phrase. There are three different syntactic structures that construct the noun phrase, they are adjective + noun + noun head , noun + noun head, determiner + noun + noun head. The proper nouns which are used as the pre head modifier in the noun phrase.

Kristianty (2006) studied ambiguity that found in Cleo Magazine advertisements. found that there are five structural ambiguities including three

declaratives 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 frequently than structural ambiguity of advertisements in Cleo Magazine.

Dewi (2008) entitled "An Analysis of Ambiguity in the News titles of The Jakarta Post". She analyzed the kinds of ambiguity found in the news titles of The Jakarta Post published in January 2008. Besides, she analyzed what makes the ambiguity and how meaning conveyed in the ambiguity if the news titles. She found lexical ambiguity is more heterogeneous than gramatical ambiguity.

Irawan (2009) studied ambiguity in the articles of The "Jakarta Post" published on Thursday, December 11, 2008. According to Irawan"s thesis there are two kinds of ambiguity; Lexical and syntactical; found in the articles of The Jakarta Post. Irawan stated Lexical ambiguity arises when a single word has more than one meaning, and syntactical ambiguity arises when phrase, clause or sentence create ambiguity because the structure of words, phrases and sentences may be interpreted in many ways. According to his study, 15 data (among 23 data) were syntactically ambiguous. The data shows that there is more syntactical ambiguity than lexical ambiguity found in the articles of The Jakarta Post published in Thursday, December 11, 2008.

Ramadani (2015), in her journal analysis the ambiguous words that have many lexical meanings from the headline of The Jakarta Post newspaper, and to classify the forms of the ambiguous words. After analyzing the data, the writer

finds 9 headlines with 10 ambiguous words categorized as polysemy. None of the ambiguous words in the headlines are categorized as homonymy because the words usually used in the newspaper, especially in the headlines, has the lexical meanings telling about the words that are still related to one another.

Based on the previous study above, researcher will show the difference between this research and the previous to prove that she is not doing plagiarism. The difference between first research and this research is on the data source. The researcher attempts to analyze of ambiguity found in headline on 2017 French Election in BBC news online. From the previous study the researcher used the data source taken from media nonnative English is Jakarta post while this research used media native english is BBC online. Subsequently, this research used theory ambiguity from Kreidler that did not used of researchers in previous study.

CHAPTER III
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter covers the data analysis and discussion. The first is the presentation of data finding and the analysis of data based on Kridler's theory of ambiguity. The second, it presents discussion to answer the research question of this research.

3.1 Findings

In this research, the researcher found 22 data from 127 news headline which is related to the research question. The researcher analyzed ambiguous word or phrase in news headline based on Kridler's (1998) theory. The analysis of this study is based on the formulation of the research question in Chapter I. The first research question is to analyze the ambiguous word, phrase, or sentence that could be found in BBC headline news about French election 2017.

3.1.1 Lexical ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity occurs when at least one word in a phrase has more than one meaning. The writer found 12 data showing this ambiguity type.

1. "*Le Pen attacked over Europe in TV debate*" (datum 1)

The word (v) "*attacked*" is identified as an ambiguous meaning. It is classified as lexical ambiguity in polysemy. The word "Attacked" has some meanings in Cambridge dictionary.

   a. Attacked to hurt: trying to hurt or defeat using violence
   b. Attacked to criticize: to criticize someone strongly
   c. Attacked to damage: to damage something

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There are some meanings for the word "attacked" that caused the readers to have more than one interpretation and caused the readers not to get the exact meaning of the sentence. From several presented meanings above, the word "attacked" can be interpreted as, (a) Le Pen was defeated by other candidates when she was in live TV debate. (b) Le Pen was criticized by other candidates. (c) Le Pen was damaged in program TV debate. As a consequence, the reader must read the whole article or read the main topic in order to get the correct message.

From the whole news, it was explained that Le Pen was actually criticized by the other candidates. She was criticized about Le Pen's attitude for Europe, Macron says "*But she was also accused from the right of not being tough enough on France's membership of the EU." (BBC news online, April 04 2017).* From this explanation, the word "attacked" is "to criticize" which refers to situation. So, the news writer's intended meaning of this ambiguous headline is "*Le Pen criticized over Europe in TV debate*"

2. *"Macron vows to take on tech companies"* (datum 2)

The phrase (v) "take on" is identified as an ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative phrasal verb. The phrase "take on" has ambiguous meaning because it caused the reader to interpret its literal meaning as "to take". It can be interpreted that the Macron promise took tech companies to tackle terrorism. However, that meaning seemed to be unusual. Therefore, if the reader wanted to get the correct message, he or she should read

the whole article or the main topic and not only reading the news headline. Below is the supporting paragraph that supports the correct interpretation.

"*French centrist candidate Emmanuel Macron has launched his presidential campaign with a plan to tackle terrorism by forcing internet firms to release encrypted messages.*"

(*BBC news online, 10 April 2017*)

The paragraph above explained that Macron in his presidential campaign promise if he became French President, he would tackle terrorism by cooperating with the technological companies. From the context of news, the phrase "Take on" has figurative meaning that is "to handle". Therefore the phrase "take on" has both literal and figurative sense.

a) To take (literal)
b) To handle (figurative)

Having uncommon vocabulary makes the reader cannot get the exact meaning of the sentence. The reader could get confused in determining the actual interpretation of this headline. Moreover, to get the right message, the reader must read the whole article and not only the main topic in order to avoid misunderstanding.

3. "*French presidential election campaign <u>heats up</u>*" (datum 3)

The phrase (v) "heats up is identified as an ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative phrasal verb. The word "heats up" has literal meaning is "*being hot, high temperature*". It can be

interpreted that the weather in French presidential election campaign is hot.

Moreover the headline is identified as metaphor because the headline shows when

the candidates of France election did campaign the weather or temperature is very

hot. However, when the readers read the context of news, that meaning is not

relevant for the context of news. So, in order get the right message, the readers

should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline.

In the news article explain the situation of French presidential election campaign

is very intense. Moreover, from the context of news, the word "heats up" has

figurative sense is "*become more intense and exciting*".

From the explanation above the word "heats up" has meaning in literal and

figurative sense.

a) The quality of being hot, high temperature.

b) Become more intense and exciting,

Having more than one interpretation makes the reader cannot get the exact

meaning of the sentence. The readers will confused in determining the actual

interpretation of this headline, the word "heats up" are mean "intense" or "hot".

Therefore, In order to get the right message, the reader may read the whole article

or not only read the main topic that usually stated in the first paragraph.

4. *"France's tight presidential <u>race</u> hinges on volatile voters"* (datum 4)

In headline above the word (v) "race" is identified as an ambiguous

meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense on

metaphor. The word "race" has ambiguous meaning, that effect to the reader

interpretation. In Cambridge dictionary the word "race" means "a competition in which all the competitors try to be the fastest and to finish first". That meaning can be interpreted the candidates of France's presidential did racing competition. Moreover, this meaning identified as metaphor because the news headline like shows the candidates did racing competition. However, when the readers read the context of news, that meaning is not relevant for the context of news. So, in order get the right message, the readers should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline. Below is the supporting paragraph that supports the right interpretation.

"The end of the first round of the French presidential election is in sight and the candidates have almost run out of time to appeal to the voters. But the voters, it seems, have not run out of surprises for the candidates."

(*BBC news: April 20, 2017*)

The paragraph above tells about the election of French presidential that candidates compete in campaign as effort to become French president. From the context of news the word "race" has figurative sense is "*the competition of candidate in election of presidential in French*". So, the meaning of "race" is not racing competition, who is fastest but competition get something.

From the explanation above the word "race" has meaning in literal and figurative.

a) A competition in which all the competitors try to be the fastest and to finish first (Literal sense)

b) The competition of candidate in election of presidential in French (Figurative sense)

Having more than one interpretation makes the reader cannot get the exact meaning of the sentence. The readers confused in determining the actual interpretation and get the point of this headline. Moreover, to get the right message, the reader may read the whole article not only the main topic in order to not happened readers' misunderstanding.

5. "*French election: Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen to <u>fight</u> for presidency*" (datum 5)

The word (v) "fight" identified as an ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense on metaphor. In Cambridge dictionary the word "fight" means "*An argument or an occasion when someone uses physical force to try to defeat someone*". This meaning can be interpreted that Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen do physical defeat between others for presidency in French. Moreover the headline was identified has metaphor meaning because in news headline shows Le Pen and Macron like doing physical fight. However, when the readers read the context, that meaning is not relevant for the context of article. So, in order to get the right message, the readers should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline.

In the news article explained they conveyed visi and misi in their campaign. Le Pen and Macron try to invite the citizen to choice themselves. From the context of news the word "fight" has figurative sense is "*the effort to compete someone in order to achieve something.*"

From the explanation above the word "fight" has meaning in literal and figurative sense

a) An argument or an occasion when someone uses physical force to try to defeat someone, (Literal sense)

b) When you use a lot of effort to compete someone or achieve something. (Figurative sense)

The ambiguity in the news headline makes the readers difficult to get the point message from the news headline. From the problem above, in order to get the point of news, the reader may read the whole article not only the news headline in order to not happened readers' misunderstanding.

6. "*Macron moves France into uncharted waters*" (datum 6)

The phrase (v) "*Move France into uncharted waters*" identified as an ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense on idiomatic expression. The phrase "*move into uncharted waters*", is one phrase do not give mean every lexeme, but it have one meaning itself. Moreover, the headline identified as idiomatic expression. If the readers do not know that phrase is idiom, the readers will have different interpretation. The readers may interpret as literal sense that Macron will move the French into the other island. This interpretation probably sounds strange, because that interpretation is happen when the readers are translated every lexeme**.** So, if the readers wanted to get the right message, the readers should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline. Below is the supporting paragraph that supports the right interpretation.

"*He had no experience of electoral politics. He had no party backing. He had none of the organisational support of the Socialists, the Republicans or even the Front National.*"

(BBC news, April 24, 2017)

The paragraph above tells about Macron had not experience of electoral politics before, and then he also had not support of Socialist's organization as the before president. From the explanation the phrase "*moves into uncharted waters*" has figurative sense is "*the situation is never happened before and may be dangerous*". Therefore, the interpretation for the news headline "*Macron moves France into uncharted waters*" is Macron bring France in situation are dangerous that never happened before in French presidential.

From the explanation above the phrase "move into uncharted waters" has meaning in literal and figurative

a) Macron will move the French into the other island (Literal sense)
b) Macron move into a situation that is not well known and may be dangerous for French (figurative sense).

Having difficult vocabulary makes the reader cannot get the exact meaning of the sentence. The reader confused in determining the actual interpretation of this headline. Moreover, to get the right message, the reader may read the whole article not only the main topic in order to not happened readers' misunderstanding.

7. "*The game has still to be played*" (datum 7)

The word (n) "The game" identified as an ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense on metaphor. The word "*the game*" has literal meaning is "a game". It can be interpreted that candidates of French presidential still play a game that probably to melt the situations that very tense. However, when the readers read the context of news, that meaning is not relevant for the context of news. So, in order get the right message, the readers should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline. Below is the supporting paragraph that supports the right interpretation.

"*Bruno Gollnisch, the campaign manager for Marine Le Pen's Front National, says that even though Emmanuel Macron is targeting the centre ground, his policies might not win the votes of those especially concerned about mass immigration. Mr Macron won 23.8% of votes in the first round, while Ms Le Pen took 21.5%. The turnout was high, at almost 79%.*"

(*BBC news: April 24, 2017*)

From the paragraph above explain the candidates of French president struggle each other to get the voters with their visi and misi. So, the word "game" in the headline not a play game, but a competition. Therefore, the word "game" has figurative sense is "a competition"

The explanation above shows the word "The game" has two meaning in literal and figurative sense

a. Playing a game (Literal Sense)
b. A Competitions (Figurative Sense)

Having difficult vocabulary makes the reader cannot get the exact meaning of the sentence. The reader confused in determining the actual interpretation of this headline. Moreover, to get the right message, the reader may read the whole article not only the main topic in order to not happened readers' misunderstanding.

8. "*Le Pen steps aside as National Front leader*" (datum 8)

In headline above the phrase (v) "*steps aside*" identified as an ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative phrasal verb. The phrase "*step aside*" has ambiguous meaning, that effect for the reader interpretation and understanding. That word has literal meaning is "move to out". It can be interpreted that Le Pen move to out as national Front leader. However, when the readers read the context of news, that meaning is not relevant for the context of news. So, in order get the right message, the readers should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline. Below is the supporting paragraph that supports the right interpretation.

"*Far-right French presidential candidate Marine Le Pen has announced that she is stepping aside as leader of her National Front (FN) party.*"

(*BBC news: April 25, 2017*)

From the short paragraph explains Le Pen give announcement about his position as leader in National Front party. Therefore, from the explanation above

the phrase "steps aside" has figurative sense is "Le pen move to closer position as National Front leader".

From the explanation above the phrase "steps aside" has two meaning in literal and figurative sense.

a. Move to out. (Literal sense)
b. Move to closer. (Figurative sense)

Having more than one interpretation makes the reader cannot get the exact meaning of the sentence. The reader confused in determining the actual interpretation of this headline, the phrase "*steps aside*" are mean "move to out" or "move to closer". Moreover, in order to the reader get the message, the reader may read the whole article or not only the main topic in order to not happened readers' misunderstanding.

9. "*Le Pen accused copy Fillon*" (datum 9)

The word (n) "copy" identified as an ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in Polysemy. The word "copy" has some meaning in Cambridge dictionary.

a) Copyright: the legal right to control the production and selling

b) Copycat : someone who has few ideas of their own and does or says exactly the same as someone else

c) Copybook : agreeing exactly with what is expected or with the rules that are connected with a situation

Having more than one interpretation makes the reader cannot get the exact meaning of the sentence. The reader probably confused in determining the actual

interpretation of this headline, (a) Le Pen accused copy Fillon's legal right in production or selling. (b) Le Pen accused copy Fillon's speech. (c) Le Pen accused agreeing with Fillon's rules. Moreover, in order to get the right message, the reader should read the whole article or read the main topic. Below is the supporting paragraph that supports the right interpretation.

"French presidential candidate Marine Le Pen is accused of plagiarising a speech by her former contender François Fillon"

(*BBC news: May 02, 2017*)

The paragraph above tells Le Pen plagiaries Fillon's speech. In the case above the right interpretation of the word "copy" is 'copycat' which refers to situation. So, the writer's intended meaning of this ambiguous headline is "*Le Pen accused copycat Fillon's speech*" or "*Le Pen accused copy Fillon's speech*".

10. "*Macron and Le Pen wrap up tense campaign*" (datum 10)

In headline above the phrase (verb) "*wrap up*" identified as an ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative phrasal verb. The word "wrap up" has ambiguous meaning, that effect to the reader interpretation. That phrase has literal meaning is "to cover or encase something or someone". It can be interpreted that the presidential candidates are cover the campaign. However, when the readers read the context of news, that meaning is not relevant for the context of news. So, in order get the right message, the readers should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline. Below is the supporting paragraph that supports the right interpretation.

"The two candidates hoping to be France's next president are making a

final push for votes on the last day of campaigning before Sunday's election."

<p align="right">(*BBC news: May 05, 2017*)</p>

The paragraph above tells about Le Pen and Macron hoping on the last day

of campaigning there is a final push for voters which certain who is the to be

France's next president. From the context of news, the word "wrap up" has

figurative sense is "*to settle successfully or bring conclusion*". It is mean "*Macron*

and Le Pen bring conclusion in tense campaign."

From the explanation above the phrase "wrap up" has meaning in literal

and figurative.

a) To cover or encase something or someone (literal sense)
b) To settle successfully or bring conclusion (figurative sense)

Having more than one interpretation makes the reader cannot get the exact

meaning of the sentence. The readers confused in determining the actual

interpretation of this headline, the phrase "*wrap up*" are mean "to cover" or "to

bring conclusion". Therefore, in order to the reader got the message, the reader

may read the whole article or not only the main topic in order to not happened

readers' misunderstanding.

11. "*Where's an <u>unpopular</u> president to go*" (datum 11)

This headline can make the reader confused. Because the word (adj)

"*<u>unpopular</u>*" have multi meaning, moreover, this headline identified as an

ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative

sense on hyperbole. The word "*un popular*" has literal meaning is "*the president is not popular*". It can be interpreted that the president is not popular while, the president is the first person in the state. Moreover, this headline is identified as hyperbole because the word *unpopular* is overemphasized. However, when the readers read the context of news, that meaning is not relevant for the context of news. So, in order get the right message, the readers should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline. In the news article explain that. From the explanation of news context the word "*unpopular*" has figurative sense is "*the ex president*".

The explanation above shows the word "unpopular" has two meaning in literal and figurative sense.

a). The president is not popular. (Literal sense)
b). The ex president. (Figurative sense)

Having difficult vocabulary makes the reader cannot get the exact meaning of the sentence. The reader confused in determining the actual interpretation of this headline. Moreover, to get the right message, the reader may read the whole article not only the main topic in order to not happened readers' misunderstanding.

12. "*Marine Le Pen: Taking France's National Front out of the shadows*"
(datum 12)

The word (n) "*The shadows*" identified as an ambiguous meaning. The ambiguity is classified as lexical ambiguity in figurative sense on metaphor. The

word "*the shadow*" has literal meaning is "*An area of darkness in which people and things cannot be seen*". It can be interpreted that has multi interpretation that Le Pen takes France's National Front out of the dark area. Moreover this headline was identified metaphor meaning because the headline showed the Le Pen like front out the shadow. However, when the readers read the context of news, that meaning is not relevant for the context of news. So, in order got the right message, the readers should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline. In the news article explain that Le Pen as the head of France's National Party, she transformed France's National party and makes good progress for her party. From the explanation of news context the word "*the shadow*" has figurative sense is "*a tragic story, but there is a progrees*"

The explanation above shows the word "the shadow" has meaning in literal and figurative sense.

a. An area of darkness in which people and things cannot be seen (Literal sense)
b. It is a tragic story, but there is a shadow of hope. (Figurative sense)

The ambiguity in the news headline makes the readers difficult to get the point message from the news headline. From the problem above, in order to get the point of news, the reader may read the whole article not only the news headline in order to not happened readers' misunderstanding.

3.1.1 Referential ambiguity

Referential ambiguity occurs when at least one word in a phrase has more than one reference. The writer found 8 data of this ambiguity type.

1. "*Le Pen vows to suspend <u>all immigration</u>*" (datum 13)

The phrase (n) "all immigration" is classified as Referential ambiguity in the case of an indefinite reference that may be specific or not. The phrase "all immigration" has ambiguous reference. That phrase can be interpreted as "all of the immigrantion will be suspended by Le Pen". It is identified as general reference because the word "all" may include both legal or illegal immigration. However, when the readers read the context of news, the interpretation above is incorrect. Here is the supporting sentence that explained further about the data above

"*One of the frontrunners in the French presidential election, far-right leader Marine Le Pen, says she would <u>suspend all legal immigration to France</u>.*"
    (BBC news, April 18, 2017)

The underlined part in the paragraph above explains that Le Pen would suspend only the legal immigration. Therefore the writer's intended meaning of the news headline refers to all of immigrants that have living permit in French. Therefore, actually the phrase "all immigration" in headline has specific reference that is legal immigrations.

From the explanation above, the reference of phrase "all immigration" has general meaning and specific reference

a) all of immigrant will be suspend to Le Pen

b) all of immigrant that have live permit in French

The ambiguity in news headline could lead to misunderstanding. From the problem above, the readers may think that the writer or editor intended to talk

about the phrase "all immigration". Therefore, the readers should not only read news from the headline, but they also should read the whole news and its context.

    2. "*France arrests over 'pre-election attack plot*" (datum 14)

The word (n) "France" is classified as referential ambiguity in an indefinite referring expression that could be specific or not. The word "France" has ambiguous reference. That word could be interpreted as "The French people arrests over 'pre-election attack plot" It is identified as general referent because it included all French people. However, when the readers read the context of news, the interpretation above is incorrect. Here is the supporting sentence that explained the intended meaning

"Police said they found explosives and several guns at a flat linked to the suspects.The two Frenchmen, aged 23 and 29, were detained in Marseille on Tuesday. They were reportedly radicalised in prison."

(BBC news, April 18, 2017)

Based on the underlined word in the paragraph above, it explained that the police found several guns and two men that had arrested in prison. Therefore the writer's intended meaning of the headline is (b) "The French's police arrested over 'pre-election attack plot' (specific reference)". It is meant the word "France" referred to the police and not to the French citizens. Therefore, the word "France" in headline has specific reference.

From the reference explanation of word "France", it has general and specific meaning.

a) The French's people arrests over 'pre-election attack plot' (general reference)

b) The French's police arrests over 'pre-election attack plot' (specific reference)

This ambiguity in the news headline caused the readers to be confused in determining the actual message. In the case above, the readers may think that the writer or editor intended to talk about the word "France" was general or specific reference. Therefore, readers should not only read the news headline but also read the context of news.

3. "*Is this the man who can radically change France?*" (datum 15)

The word (n) "the man" is classified as referential ambiguity in an indefinite referring expression may be specific or not. The word "the man" contains ambiguous referent. The word "*the man*" has unclear reference, who is the man?. This ambiguity phenomenon in the news headline makes the readers confused in determining the actual message behind. In the case above, the readers may think that what the writer or editor intends to talk about the phrase "the man" is general referent or specific referent. Below is the supporting paragraph to get the right interpretation. So, in order get the right message, the readers should read the whole article or the main topic, not only read the news headline. Below is the supporting paragraph that supports the right paragraph.

"*At 39 years old, Emmanuel Macron is France youngest president. Does he have what it takes to lead the country?.*"

(*BBC news, April 20, 2017*)

Based on the paragraph above explains that Macron is a France youngest candidates president. Therefore, the word "the man" in headline means Emmanuel Macron one of candidates from eleven France candidates president.

4. *"I hope to become <u>your president</u>"* (datum 16)

The phrase (n) "your president" is classified as referential ambiguity in pronoun "*your*" is used generically or specifically. In the headline above there is a pronoun phrase "your president" is unclear, because the reference of *your president* is not specifically but generally. The word "your" it can be means the readers, the listeners or the people in a state (citizen). Actually the statement headline above is Macron's speech who he says to in front of his supporters, but it gave to all people in French, such as the statement for Macron "president of all patriots". For that statement indicate that pronoun "your president" is given for all people in French, not only to his supports and then, when Macron is choose as president he will become a president in a state not a group.

5. *"En Marche: We are offering <u>something</u> new"* (datum 17)

The word (n) "something" i is classified as referential ambiguity in indefinite referring expression may be specific or not. The ambiguity can be seen from the usage of noun phrase. The phrase "something" is unclear, the readers will confused with the headline, what is something new?.

The word "something new" in the headline makes ambiguous for the reader because, the word is unclear and not specific because the headline not explain what something new means in news headline. The ambiguous in word

"*something new*", can have different interpretations. It can be mean (a) The price, (b) The police, (c) the progressing. From the news, there is statement from En Marche "*we need progress, we need improve the live of citizen*" so, from the Marche's speech, it explains the word "something new" is mean the progressing of live for French people. From this explanation, it can be seen that the word "something new" has mean specific referent, which the progress to improve the France live.

The phenomenon in the news headline makes the readers misunderstanding. From the problem above, When the reader sees and read the headline, the reader will curious for the point of something news that they are offering. Moreover, when the reader read the all news, the readers will get the point from the headline in order to there is not misunderstanding between the reader and the writer. Therefore, become smart readers do not only read the news headline but read the context of news.

6. "*French teenagers protest at candidates*" (datum 18)

The words "teenagers" and "candidates" are classified as referential ambiguity in the case of an indefinite referring expression may be specific or not. The ambiguity can be seen from the noun phrase "*French teenagers*" and "protest at candidates", the word 'teenagers' and 'candidates' are unclear, the readers will confuse with that headline, who are teenagers protest the candidates?, who are candidates that protest?.

The ambiguous in word "*teenagers*", can have different interpretations. It can be mean, (a) all of teenagers in French. From the news, there is statement "*Teenagers in Rennes and other French cities have held rallies or blocked schools in a protest against both presidential candidates.*" From this paragraph, it can be seen that the word "teenagers" has mean specific referent, which the teenagers protest the candidates are teenagers in Rennes and some cities. Moreover, the reference of the word "teenagers" is not all teenagers in French but some teenagers in French.

The ambiguous word "candidates" has some interpretations for reader. BBC news is the international news that can read every people, moreover when the reader followed the whole of news about French election, the reader will get the point only read the news headline. However when the reader as the first reader read about topic French election, the reader will confuse with the headline and the reader will make question, who the candidates are protest ?. The candidates are protest for teenagers are Le Pen and Macron. Therefore, the meaning of candidates in the headline is the candidates that include in second round are Marine Le Pen and Emmanuel Macron.

7. "*Where's <u>an unpopular president</u> to go*" (datum 19)

The phrase (n) "un popular president" is identifies as Referential ambiguity in the case of an indefinite referring expression may be specific or not. The ambiguity can be seen from the usage of noun phrase. The phrase "an

unpopular president" are unclear, the readers will confused with the headline, who is unpopular president?.

The word "*unpopular president*" in the headline makes ambiguous for the reader because, the word is unclear and not specific. In the headline not explain who the unpopular president means in the headline. Every state must have president so, who is president that is mean. When the readers read the news, do not just read the headline, the reader can see the picture in the news. From this news the reader can see the picture of ex French president is Francois Holland.

8. "*It would have been chaos with Le Pen*" (datum 20)

The pronoun "it" is classified as referential ambiguity in the case of an Anaphora is unclear because a personal pronoun. The ambiguity can be seen from he usage of pronoun. The pronoun "it" is unclear, the readers will confused with the headline, what is the refers to "it"?.

The anaphora "it" in the headline makes ambiguous for the reader because, the anaphora is not specific. In the headline not explain what the cause of chaos with Le Pen. Moreover, when the reader read the all news, the readers will get the point from the headline in order to there is not misunderstanding between the reader and the writer. This is a supporting paragraph "*Parisians react to the news that centrist candidate Emmanuel Macron has decisively won the French presidential election.*" (BBC news, 07 May 2017). From this paragraph explains Macron that was chosen as French presidential. Therefore the pronoun "it" refer to

Macron become a winner, so the right interpretation the headline is "*the victory of Macron as French presidential would have been chaos with LePen*".

3.1.2 Syntactical ambiguity

Syntactical ambiguity occurss when a phrase or a sentence has more than one structure. The researcher found 3 data of this ambiguity type.

1. "*Le Pen and Marcon clash in <u>brutal debate and campaign</u> "* (datum 21)

The headline above is ambiguous and classified as syntactical ambiguity. The syntactical ambiguity is caused by two words that are coordinated by conjunction "*and*". The sentence contains "brutal debate and campaign", from those sentence is considered as ambiguous one since the phrase can be interpreted in two different ways.

a) [brutal] [dabete and campaign]
b) [brutal debate] [and campaign]

The form (a), show the different interpretations as result of syntactical ambiguity in the news headline. In the first structure (a), the word 'debate and campaign' as the coordinate head with on modifier, 'brutal'. Hence, the construction ' brutal debate and campaign' means both debate and campaign are brutal. So the interpretation for the headline is Le Pen and Macron do brutal debate and brutal campaign. Meanwhile, the structure sentence (b), the word 'brutal' is modifying dabate only. Therefore the headline can interpret that Le Pen and Macron clash in campaign and brutal debate.

Based on the whole of text, it was clear that the writer's intended meaning of the headline is in the structure (b) "Le Pen and Macron clash in campaign and brutal debate" It was because the article stated that Le Pen met Macron in TV debate and campaign.

2. *"Angry police wives protest in Paris"* (datum 22)

The headline above is ambiguous and classified as syntactical ambiguity. The syntactical ambiguity consisted of a head with an inner modifier and an outer modifier. The construction divided into two diverse brackets:

a) [Angry] [police wives]
b) [Angry police] [wives]

In the first brackets (a), has meaning that there is wives of polices which is angry. The head 'wives' modified by inner modifier 'police' constructs the meaning into the wives of police. The outer modifier 'angry' explain that wives of police are angry. Meanwhile, the second bracket (b) has meaning that there are wives of angry police. The head 'police' that modified by modifier 'angry' constructs the meaning that police is angry. Then, noun phrase 'angry police' modified the word 'wives' hence the meaning becomes police is angry with wives.

Based on the whole of context, it was clear that the writer's intended meaning of the headline was in the structure (a) "wives of police are angry". It was because the article stated that there were police wives are protest in Paris.

After representing the finding and the discussion in previous chapter about the ambiguous meaning used in headlines news of the term French election on

BBC news online, the following section is about the presentation on the conclusion that becomes the answer of the problems formulated in this research. It is followed by suggestion in reference to the research finding and discussion. This chapter also gives some suggestions with regard to the future studies in the same areas.

3.2 Discussion

The aim of this subchapter is to provide the clarification about the research question after the data analysis. There is one research question which must be discussed in this discussion. The research question is about how ambiguity found in the news headline of the French election in BBC news. The researcher found 23 data from 127 news headline about French election 2017 in BBC news online that is ambiguous. The discussion is structured based on the theory of ambiguity by Kreidler's (1998). He divided ambiguity into three parts. It includes lexical ambiguity, referential ambiguity, and syntactical ambiguity. From the data analysis, the researcher mostly found Lexical ambiguity that occured in this news headline. The researcher described the data finding as follow:

3.2.1 How Ambiguity Occurred

In analyzing the news headline of French election 2017 on BBC news online, the researcher found ambiguity that occured on word, phrase or sentence in three ways. It could be lexical ambiguity, referential ambiguity or syntactical ambiguity.

3.2.1.1 Lexical ambiguity

Lexical ambiguity, according to Kreidler (1998), occurs in words, phrases and sentences in three aspects including homonym, polysemy, literal and figurative sense. In this research, the finding showed that the words selected on headline newspaper is mostly significant as it can affect on reader's interpretations. There are many vocabulary that has several meanings. Therefore, every readers can understand the words on its relation with the meaning that the readers previously familiar with.

In this study, the researcher found two type lexical ambiguities that occured in news headline. It included polysemy, and *literal sense, and figurative sense*. The news headline can be identified as polysemy because the sentence has multiple meanings. This could influence readers' understanding. Therefore, the readers would probably need the other word to explain the point of the context clearly. There are two ambiguous word belonging to polysemy (datum 1 and 9).

In datum (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12) the data was identified to have figurative sense. The researcher found that the identified news headline has figurative sense in four aspects. It includes pharsal verb, metaphor, hyperbole, and idiomatic expression. There are 4 news headline belonging to pharsal verb, such as in datum (.2, 3, 8 and 10), in fact, the phrase has literal meaning, but the meaning is not relevant for the news context. Therefore, those phrase have figurative sense. In datum (4, 5, 7and 12) is identified has figurtive sense as metaphor because the news headline use word that refers to something different from literal definition. In datum (4), for example, there is word "race". This word

is usually in competition. However, in the news context, this word refers to the French president. The news headline was identified as lexical ambiguity in literal and figurative sense on hyperbole because there is overstatement such as in datum (11). In datum (6) figurative sense is identified on idiomatic expression because there is phrase that did not give any meaning for every lexeme. Therefore, it should be give meaning into one phrase.

From the explanation above, when the news writer uses the multi-meaning vocabulary, so that the way to disambiguate the news headline may be paraphrasing or choice the specific word. For example, "*Le Pen attacked over Europe in TV debate*" (datum 1) the word 'attacked' has multiple meanings *to hurt, to criticize, and to damage*. There are many optional meaning for word 'attacked', so the way to disambiguate the sentence can use the specific word. in order to the reader do not misunderstanding for interpretation.

3.2.1.2 Referential Ambiguity

Referential ambiguity is different from lexical ambiguity. Based on Kreidler's (1998) theory, referential ambiguity occurs when a reference has more than one meanings. Reference is a substitute for an object with anaphora or another word. If the reference implies unclear or unspecific meaning, the reference is called referential ambiguity.

In this research, the researcher found three type of referential ambiguity that occured in news headline. It includes indefinite referring expression that could be specific or not, pronoun "your" that could be general or specific, and anaphora that is unclear because the use of personal pronoun. The news headline

was identified as an indefinite referring expression that could be specific or not because the reader could find unspecific reference when reading the news headline. As like in datum (13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19), the news headlines showed several words which have general or unspecific reference.

In datum (16) was identified as pronoun "your" that could be general or specific because there is pronoun "your" in headline which has general reference. Actually, the news headline is a statement that was used in headline. Therefore, it becomes ambiguous when the readers did not read the news context. The news headline was identified as referential ambiguity in anaphora because there is personal pronoun in news headline which makes the referential ambiguity in datum (20).

Referential ambiguity in the headline has an effect on the reader's understanding because the reference is unclear. Therefore, the way to disambiguate news headlines may use 'adding additional context' or 'using picture'. For example "*French teenagers protest at candidates*" (datum 20) the word 'teenagers' is itself ambiguous referring either to all of teenagers in French. To disambiguate the ambiguous word above the sentence arranger better add the context like below 'French teenager in Rinnes protest at candidate'.

3.2.1.3 Syntactical Ambiguity

Based on Kreidler's (1998) theory, syntactical ambiguity occurs in sentences but it is different from the lexical ambiguity and referential ambiguity. Syntactic ambiguity may be in the surface structure of a sentence: words can cluster together in different possible constructions. Syntactic ambiguity may also

be in the deep structure: one sequence of words may have more than one interpretation. In data finding, there are headlines that have ambiguous syntactical structure. In this research, the researcher found two types of syntactical ambiguity. It includes surface structure that is caused by two words that are coordinated by conjunction "*and*"such as in datum (21), and a head with inner modifier and outer modifier such as in datum (22).

Furthermore, how to consider the appropriate meaning of the word becomes the interesting thing in analyzing syntactical ambiguity. In this case, looking at the context of the sentence is an important step to do when analyzing each datum of syntactical ambiguities. Without looking at the context, the reader would not be able to determine the suitable meaning of the word. In other side, the reader would get ambiguous word is caused by missing punctuation. For example, "Angry police wives protest in Paris" (datum 22) is divided into two, 'police's wives are angry' or 'police is angry with wives'. This ambiguity may be caused by missing punctuation such as 'angry police wives, protest in Paris' or 'angry police's wives protest in Paris'. Therefore, The news writer must be written news with clearly punctuation.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After representing the finding and the discussion in previous chapter about the ambiguous meaning used in headlines news of the term French election on BBC news online, the following section is about the presentation on the conclusion that becomes the answer of the problems formulated in this research. It is followed by suggestion in reference to the research finding and discussion. This chapter also gives some suggestions with regard to the future studies in the same areas.

4.1 Conclusion

Ambiguity occurs when a word, a phrase or a sentence could have two or more possible interpretations and the reader cannot determine which is the most correct meaning. Usually, the ambiguity are found in speech or written communication. The ambiguous news headlines will make the readers confused in comprehending the actual message behind the headline. If the news headlines have more than one meaning, it may cause a misunderstanding for the people who read it.

Furthermore, based on Kreidler's theory, he stated that ambiguity can be classified into three types, lexical ambiguity, referential ambiguity, and syntactical ambiguity. Lexical ambiguity happens when at least one word has more than on meaning. And then referential ambiguity occurs when a referent has more than

one meaning of reference. While syntactical ambiguity occurs when a phrase or sentence has more than one possible structure.

Based on the finding and discussion, the researcher found the three types of ambiguities lexical ambiguity, referential ambiguity, and syntactical ambiguity. From three types of ambiguity, the researcher found lexical ambiguity that caused by figurative sense more dominance. So it can be concluded that there are many ambiguity in news of political. Therefore, the readers should read the news context to get the correct interpretation in order to avoid misunderstanding. Besides that, for the news writer ambiguity of news headline can disambiguate with some ways. In lexical ambiguity can disambiguate with paraphrase the sentence or choice the specific word. For referential ambiguity can disambiguate with 'adding additional context' or 'using picture'. And then the syntactical ambiguity can disambiguate with 'adding punctuation'.

4.2 Suggestion

As what had been explained in this discussion, ambiguity is the one of problem that often found in society. As the reader should be careful for understanding text especially in news headline because sometimes there are word that caused misunderstanding. As the result the readers do not read the news headline only, but also read the whole of context.

Ambiguity analysis is interesting to discuss because it gives deep understanding to the readers who intend to know how ambiguity found in news headline. The researcher would like to contribute some suggestions for linguistics students and the other researchers based on this research finding and discussion.

Based on the research, the researcher obtained three type of ambiguity based on Kreidler's (1998) theory. The researcher suggested to the other researcher to focus only in one type of ambiguity or using the other ambiguity theory.

In addition, the other researcher can also analyze the other field that may show ambiguity such as in the news with specific topic, formal speech or the news headline with different topic, such as in economical issues, or sport news and others. The next researcher, particularly those who have the same interest, it is suggested that this research can be reference in doing research about ambiguity. The researcher hopes that this research can give advantages for the linguistic student to encourage them to study more deeply about linguistic especially about ambiguity.

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APPENDIX

CLASSIFICATION OF DATA

No.	Datum	Kind of Ambiguity			The Caused of Ambiguty						
		Lexical	Referential	Syntactical	Lexical		specific or not	anaphora is unclear	*you* is generic or specific	two words that are coordinated by conjunction "*and*"	a head with inner modifier and outer modifier
								Referential		Syntactical	
										Surface Structure	
					Polysemy	Figurative sense					
1.	*"Le Pen attacked over Europe in TV debate"*	√			√						
2.	*"Macron vows to take on tech companies"*	√				√					
3.	*"French presidential election campaign heats up"*	√				√					

No.	Headline										
4.	*"France's tight presidential <u>race</u> hinges on volatile voters"*	√				√						
5.	*"French election: Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen to <u>fight</u> for presidency"*	√				√						
6.	*"Macron <u>moves France into uncharted waters</u>"*	√				√						
7.	*"<u>The game</u> has still to be played"*	√				√						
8.	*"Le Pen <u>steps aside</u> as National Front leader"*	√				√						
9.	*"Le Pen accused copy Fillon"*	√			√							
10.	*"Macron and Le Pen <u>wrap up</u> tense campaign"*	√				√						
11.	*"Where's an <u>unpopular</u> president to go"*	√				√						
12.	*"Marine Le Pen: Taking France's National Front out of <u>the shadows</u>"*	√				√						

No.	Headline										
13.	*"Le Pen vows to suspend all immigration"*	√				√					
14.	*"France arrests over 'pre-election attack plot"*	√				√					
15.	*"Is this the man who can radically change France?"*	√				√					
16.	*"I hope to become your president"*	√							√		
17.	*"En Marche: We are offering something new"*	√				√					
18.	*"French teenagers protest at candidates"*	√				√					
19.	*"Where's an unpopular president to go"*	√				√					
20.	*"It would have been chaos with Le Pen"*	√					√				
21.	*"Le Pen and Marcon clash in brutal debate and campaign"*		√							√	
22.	*"Angry police's wives protest in Paris"*		√								√

1:28
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... assistants who were not really working for MEPs but were engaged in party work in France... "a district like this". "France is not hatred and rejection of others," he said. Speaking... later in an interview for the TF1 channel, he said France's biggest challenge...

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... election, where he will face far-right leader Marine Le Pen. Mr Macron, a former banker... 23.8% of votes in the first round, while Ms Le Pen took 21.5%. The turnout was high... vote, in a bid to keep Ms Le Pen's National Front (FN) from power. What does Mr...

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... described Marine **Le Pen** in 2010. The description came in an essay on elections that saw.... 'Psychological rupture' Born the youngest of Jean-Marie **Le Pen's** three daughters in 1968..., Marine Le Pen was eight years old when the family flat in Paris was blown up...

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... polls as voters choose between Emmanuel Macron and Marine **Le Pen**. A turnout of 65.3... home in the seaside resort of **Le** Touquet. Ms **Le Pen**, the 48-year-old far-right... was briefly evacuated on Sunday after a suspect bag was found. A **Le Pen** victory would...

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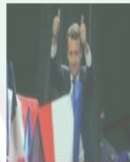### Macron vows to take on tech companies

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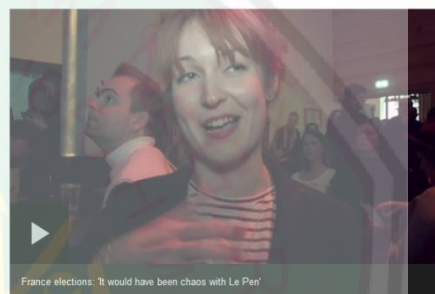12:03
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