

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this chapter, the writer analyzed the data from electronic media *Cable News Network* that uses headlines as the lexical and structural ambiguity case, the data which is collected from *Cable News Network* within two week editions (April-May) consists of 30 headlines. The following table shows the headlines taken on *Cable News Network* as the data.

Table 4.2 : List of types of headline of Cable News Network

No	Types of headline	Headline of <i>Cable News Network</i>	Types of Ambiguity
1	Entertainment	The 'Dancing with the stars' winner is ...	-
		Adele's 'Send My Love' premieres at Billboard Awards	-
		Bryan Cranston's 'Super Sweet 60'	Lexical and structural ambiguity
		Martha Stewart: 'Orange is the New Black' not as good as real thing	Lexical ambiguity
2	Regions	Watch the world's cutest water skier	Lexical ambiguity
		'Chewbacca Mom' drives James	Lexical ambiguity

		Corden to work	
		6-week-old orphaned river otter rescued	Structural ambiguity
		Woman dons Chewbacca mask, brings joy to Internet	Lexical ambiguity
		Intern spots this just as dog was to be put down ...	-
		Valedictorian not allowed to walk at graduation	Lexical ambiguity
		Construction workers find casket under house	-
		World's first septuplets graduate high school	Structural ambiguity
3	Money	Is Barrack Obama the best gun salesman in history?	Structural ambiguity
		Waitress gets a huge tip and a note that says	-
		Human trafficking survivor who smashed triathlon world record	Structural ambiguity
		Unusual: Stocks haven't had a dive in 42 days	Lexical ambiguity
4	Technology	And the world's biggest arms dealer is ...	Lexical and structural

			ambiguity
		Pioneering doctor heals wounds with spider silk	
5	Sport	Best moments from 'SNL' season finale	-
		MLB team under fire over national anthem mixup	Lexical ambiguity
		Exaggerator crushes Triple Crown dreams for Nyquist	Lexical ambiguity
		Nike stands by Maria Sharapova despite two-year drug ban	Lexical ambiguity
6	Travel	How hard is it to climb Mount everest?	-
7	U.S Politic	Your brain on politics: What shapes your vote?	-
		The last bachelor to ever be president	Lexical ambiguity
		'SNL' spoofs Sanders, Clinton	Lexical ambiguity
		Trump says Republicans upset over judge attacks 'have to get over it'	-
8	Style	African women connect to their roots	Lexical ambiguity
9	Feature	The war over 'aquatic cocaine'	Lexical ambiguity
		Rare blue lobster caught off the coast	-

		of Canada	
--	--	-----------	--

a. **Lexical Ambiguity**

1. Watch the world's cutest water skier.

This news inform us about Zyla St. Onge is 6 months old and may be the world's youngest, and definitely the cutest, water skier.

This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of the meaning of the word *cutest*. The word *cutest* has two meanings:

- a. Baby
- b. Sexually attractive

In the first meaning the sentences is interpreted as “Watch the world’s baby water skier while in the second meaning the sentences is interpreted as “Watch the world’s sexually attractive water skier.”

2. ‘Chewbacca Mom’ drives James Corden to work.

This news tells us about James Corden has asked "Chewbacca Mom" Candace Payne to take him to work, but she gets a bit distracted. Chewbacca isa fictional character in the *Star Wars* franchise. Thus, Chewbacca Mom has figurative meaning that means mom wearing Chewbacca character mask.This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of the meaning of the word *drives*.

The word *drives* has two meanings:

- a. Take someone to (connotative meaning)

- b. Operate and control the direction and speed of a car or motor vehicle (denotative meaning)

In the first meaning the sentences interpreted as “Chewbacca Mom’ take James Corden to work. While in the second meaning the sentence is interpreted as “Chewbacca Mom’ Operate and control the direction and speed of a car James Corden to work.

3. Woman dons Chewbacca mask, bringsjoy to Internet.

This news tells us about a viral video of a woman's hysterical reaction to a Chewbacca mask is taking the Internet by storm. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning of the word *dons*. The word *dons* has the basic form of *don* with the suffix *-s*. It has two meanings:

- a. Put on (verb)
- b. Teacher at university (noun)

In the first meaning interpreted as “Woman put on Chewbacca mask, bringsjoy to Internet.” While the second meaning interpreted as “Woman teachers at University maskChewbacca, bringsjoy to Internet.” Since *dons* has two parts of speech; noun and verb; the word *woman* can be subject of *dons* as verb, as well as *woman* can be a modifier of *dons* (noun). *Mask* also can be regarded as noun (object of *dons*) or as verb of *Woman dons* as noun phrase, that support the ambiguity happens.

4. MLB team under fire over national anthem mixup.

This news tell us about The San Diego Padres are facing backlash after a recorded track of the national anthem played over a gay choir that had taken the field to perform the song. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning phrase *under fire*. The phrase *under fire* has two meaning:

- a. Under flame (preposition)
- b. Antonym of on fire. (not spirited)

In the first meaning interpreted as "MLB team under flame over national anthem mixup." Significance of these interpretations has been very clearly incompatible with existing news, because in fact in the video, they do not sing under the flame, but in the open field. While in the second interpreted "MLB team is not spirited over national anthem mixup." In the idiom of the English language there is no meaning of under fire, there was just on fire, which means spirit, therefore under fire news writer refers to it as the opposite of on fire. Therefore the second interpretation is the real meaning of phares of under fire.

5. The last bachelorto ever be president.

This news tells us about a president named James Buchanan did not get married during his life. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning word *bachelor*. This word *bachelor* has two meanings:

- a. Unmarried man
- b. Holder of a first university degree.

From both these interpretations, which corresponds to the message of the first interpretation is that unmarried man. The fact that James Buchanan was the last president who was not married for life.

6. Exaggerator crushes Triple Crown dreams for Nyquist.

This news tells us about the victory of a racehorse named Exaggerator which defeated other racehorse in the league of horse racing named Nyquist. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning word *exaggerator*. The word *exaggerator* has two meaning:

- a. Someone who exaggerates
- b. The name of a horse.

The ambiguity happens due to the word *exaggerator* found as the first word of the headline. If the word found in the middle of the sentence, it will be known as the name of a horse because the first letter capitalized. From both interpretations the writer more directed to the team name, because according to the news indicated.

7. 'SNL' spoofs sanders, Clinton.

This news tells us about Comedian Larry David returned to "Saturday Night Live (SNL)" to reprise his impersonation of Sen. Bernie Sanders for the series' season finale. And the stories is SNL makes a joke about how Sanders to the rejection of Clinton. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning word *spoofs*. The word *spoofs* here, has two meanings:

- a. Imitate (someone) while exaggerating his characteristic features for comic effect
- b. Trick

From both interpretations it can be concluded that the first interpretation is most appropriate to interpret this news headline, because it fits with the news content delivered.

8. Valedictorian not allowed to walk at graduation.

This news tells us about Andrew Johns who is valedictorian of a Louisiana high school was not allowed to attend at his graduation because he had a beard. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning word *walk at*. This word *walk at* has two meanings:

- a. *Move* to another place.
- b. Attend

In the first meaning the sentence is interpreted as, “Valedictorian not allowed to **move to another** place at graduation”, while in the second meaning the sentence is interpreted as “Valedictorian not allowed to **attend** at graduation.” Since the word *walk* has the common meaning *move to another place*, this sentence is potentially categorized as ambiguity. The sentence is also contradictory, a student who delivers the valedictory, farewell speech, at a graduation ceremony is forbidden to come or to move.

9. African women connect to their roots.

This news tells us about African women are still holding fast to their culture despite having been influenced by the development of more advanced age. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning word *roots*. This word roots has two meanings:

- a. Tuber (part of plant)
- b. Ethnic (cultural origins)

In the first meaning the sentences is interpreted as “African women connect to their tuber”. While in the second meaning of the sentences is interpreted as “African women connect to their ethnic”.

10. Nike stands by Maria Sharapova despite two-year drug ban.

This news tells us about Nike is standing by tennis star Maria Sharapova, even after she was suspended for two years for using a banned drug. Other sponsors are in less of a hurry to restore ties with her. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning word *Nike*. The word Nike has two meanings:

- a. Name of someone
- b. Brand of product

In the first meaning interpreted as the name of a person while the second meaning is defined as a brand of product, the word Nike is potentially ambiguous because it has two meanings but still reasonable in perceive it. Therefore, the author looks at news on the list and found that Nike was not the name of a person but rather the brand of a product.

11. Unusual: Stocks haven't had a dive in 42 days.

This news tells us about despite countless threats, the U.S. stock market keeps grinding higher and is now within striking distance of all-time highs. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning word *dive*. This word *dive* has two meanings:

- a. Be under water
- b. Go into

In the first meaning interpreted as be under water, while the second interpretation as go into. The word *dive* more is potentially ambiguous because it has some meaning, and meaning is logical for sentence headlines it is the second interpretation, because the news is not discussed about something under the water, but talks about rising stocks in 42 days.

12. The war over 'acquatic cocaine'

This news tells us about rampant poaching rare fish so the habitat of endangered. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity because of meaning phrase '*acquatic cocaine*'. This phrase has two meanings:

- a. Kind of drug
- b. Rare species of fish

In the first meaning interpreted as kind of drug, while the second interpretation as rare species of fish. The phrase '*acquatic cocaine*' more is potentially ambiguous because it has many meaning, and the logical meaning for the sentence headlines it is the second

interpretation, because the news is not discussed about drug, but talks about rare fish.

13. Martha Stewart : ‘Orange is the New Black’ not as good as real thing.

This news tell us about Martha Stewart provides responses on a TV program which tells of life in prison. She said that life in prison is in the show is not as good as reality, because she had been researching into the prison and he found the inmates live well, comfortable, and orderly. This headline is a kind of lexical ambiguity, because of the words *Orange* and *Black*. The word Orange has two meaning :

- a. Fruit
- b. Color

Black has two meaning :

- a. Crime
- b. Color

In the first meaning of *Orange* can be interpreted as fruit or color. The word *Orange* is more potentially ambiguous because it has some meanings, and the logical meaning for the headline is the second interpretation, because the news does not discuss about fruits or plant, as well as but talks about drama television program about life in the prison. Then, *Black* has two interpretations: the first interpretation is crime while the second interpretation is color. The word *black* is more potentially ambiguous because it can be interpreted in many ways, and the true meaning is crime, because the news does not discuss about the

color, but talks about a television program about life in prison that related with crime.

b. Structural Ambiguity

1. “Is Barack Obama the best gun salesman in history?”

The sentence above is a kind of structural ambiguity because of noun phrase the best gun salesman. If the writer changes the form of that phrase, the meaning of that phrase will be also changed so the sentences can be interpreted in two different meanings. These following diagrams will show the difference:

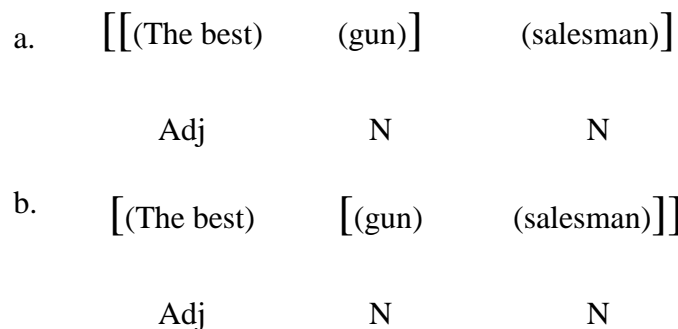


Diagram a shows the word *the best* modifies only *gun* which forms noun phrase so the sentence means “Is Barack Obama *salesman of the best gun* in history?”. And diagram b shows the word *the best* modifies the whole phrase *gun salesman* so the sentence means “Is Barack Obama *the gun salesman which is the best* in history?”.

2. 6-week-old orphaned river otter rescued.

The sentence above is a kind of structural ambiguity because of noun phrase *6-week-old orphaned river otter*. If the writer changes the form of that phrase, the meaning of that phrase will be also changed so the sentences can be interpreted in two different meanings. These following diagrams will show the difference:

- a. [[(6-week-old) (orphaned) (river)] (otter)]
- Adj N N N
- b. [(6-week-old) [[(orphaned) (river)] (otter)]]
- Adj N N N
- c. [(6-week-old) (orphaned) [(river) (otter)]]
- Adj N N N

Diagram a shows the word *6-week-old* and *orphaned* modifies only *river* which forms noun phrase so the sentence means “*Otter of 6-week-old orphaned river rescued*”. Diagram b shows the word *6-week-old* modifies the whole phrase *orphaned river otter*, while *orphaned* only modifies *river*, so the sentence means “*6-week-old otter of orphaned river rescued*”. And diagram c shows the word *6-week-old* and *orphaned* modifies the whole phrase *river otter* so the sentence means “*River otter which is 6-week-old and orphaned rescued*”.

3. Human trafficking survivor who smashed triathlon world record.

a. [[(human) (trafficking)] (survivor)]

N N Adj

b. [(human) [(trafficking) (survivor)]]

N N Adj

Diagram a shows the word *human* modifies only *trafficking* which forms noun phrase so the sentences means “*Survivor of human trafficking* who smashed triathlon world record”. And diagram b shows the word *human* modifies the whole phrase *trafficking survivor* so the sentence means “*Survivor of trafficking human* who smashed triathlon world record”.

4. World’s first septuplets graduate high school.

The sentence above is a kind of structural ambiguity because of noun phrase *first septuplets*. If the writer changes the form of that phrase, the meaning of that phrase will be also changed so the sentences can be interpreted in two different meanings. These following diagrams will show the difference:

a. [[(first) (septuplets)] (graduate) (high) (school)]

Adj N V

b. [(first) [(septuplets) (graduate) (high) (school)]]

Adj N V

- b. [(biggest) [(arms) (dealer)]]
- Adj N N

Diagram a shows the word *biggest* modifies only *arms* which forms noun phrase so the sentences means “And the world *dealer of biggest arms is...*” And diagram b shows the word *biggest* modifies the whole phrase *arms dealer* so the sentence means “And the world *arms dealer which is biggest is...*”

2. “Bryan Cranston’s ‘super sweet 60”

The sentence above has two kinds of ambiguity; structural and lexical ambiguity in the noun phrase *super sweet 60*. This news tells us about Bryan Cranston parodied a show on television called "Super Sweet 16", that MTV reality TV series documenting the lives of teenagers, usually in the United States, Canada and UK, Generally with wealthy parents who throw huge coming of age celebrations. This headline has the lexical ambiguous word due to the word *60* has two meaning :

- a. Number of age
- b. Number of the reality show.

If the writer changes the form of that phrase, the meaning of that phrase will be also changed so the sentences can be interpreted in two different meanings. These following diagrams will show the difference:

- a. [[(super) (sweet)] (60)]
- Adj Adj N
- b. [(super) [(sweet) (60)]]
- Adj Adj N

Diagram a shows the word *super* modifies only *sweet* which forms noun phrase so the sentences means “Bryan Cranston’s60 which is *super sweet*” And diagram b shows the word *super* modifies the whole phrase *sweet 60* so the sentence means “Bryan Cranston’s*sweet 60 which is super*”

d. Total case of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity

Here is a table that shows the frequency of lexical and structural ambiguity that exist in the headlines of the CNN video news.

Table 4.3 : Frequency of lexical and strucutral ambiguity

No.	Types of Ambiguity	Number of case	Total case
1.	Lexical ambiguity	2, 5, 11, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 28,25	13
2.	Structural ambiguity	3, 4, 7, 24	4
3.	Lexical and structural ambiguity	6,14	2

B. Discussions

In this discussion the writer have explained the meanings of lexical and structural ambiguity are found in the headline of CNN (*Cable News Network*) video news. There are 19 words, phrases, and sentences have explained below:

1. Watch the world's cutest water skier.

Lexical ambiguity, this word means that there is a little child or baby who was surfing. The word *cutestis* related to *baby* from the context of the video. However, the word *cutest* can be confusing due to the meaning of word is neither synonym nor homonym, but it is connotative. The form of sentence of the headline is imperative. It seems, the headline cannot be understood until the viewers watch the video as the command.

2. World's first septuplets graduate high school.

Structural Ambiguity, this line means that the first and only septuplets in the world now graduate high school. However, to understand this statement-formed ambiguous sentence, the viewer should know the context by watching the video, it is the technique to avoid the ambiguity existing.

3. Is Barrack Obama the best gun salesman in history?

Structural ambiguity, this line that means Barrack Obama is the best weapon sellers throughout history in question form. To avoid

the ambiguity, the order of words in the question-formed ambiguous sentence above can be changed, such as: Is Barack Obama *the best salesman of gun* in history?

4. ‘Chewbacca Mom’ drives James Corden to work.

Lexical ambiguity, it means a mother who wear Chewbacca mask takes James Corden to work. Drive has other meaning: *to get someone to do*, but the most suitable meaning is *to take someone to*. The two meanings share the same orthography but actually they are different words. The ambiguity in the headline maybe avoided by using expansion technique; the sentence is expanded and add the information such as: ‘Chewbacca Mom’ drives *taking* James Corden to work.

5. And the world’s biggest arms dealer is ...

Structural and lexical ambiguity, this phrase means that the largest arms dealer in the world. It is common that arms in general interpreted as part of body, but here arms interpreted as weapons. Thus, actually, in this incomplete-statement-formed ambiguous sentence there are two ambiguities. The word *arm* is homonym, means having the same orthography and phonetic but two different words. And to avoid the two ambiguities happened in this sentence can use replacing technique, such as: And the world’s *biggest dealer of weapons* is

6. 6-week-old orphaned river otter rescued.

Structural ambiguity, this sentence means that the 6-week-old otter of has rescued in the river. It can be either clause or sentence because of the process of the word 'rescued'. The headline may be "6-week-old orphaned river otter *has been* rescued (sentence)", or "6-week-old orphaned river otter *which has been* rescued (clause)", but the writer opted to choose the sentence one. Then, river in the sentence seems not necessary involved in headlines due to every otter is from river. To avoid the ambiguity, the word *river* can be missed out.

7. Woman dons Chewbacca mask, brings joy to Internet.

Lexical ambiguity, describe the woman put on Chewbacca mask and uploaded to internet. *Don* is homonymy. First *don* means *teacher at university*, the second means *to wear*. They share the same spelling and pronouncing. However, they are two different words and categorized into different parts of speech. To note, other word *mask* is polysemy, having two senses; verb and noun.

The ambiguity happens because subject-verb agreement exists in all possibilities. If *woman* is subject of *don*, *don* agree with the singularity of *woman* by suffixing itself *-s*. If *woman dons* is noun phrase and they are plural, *mask* will act as verb and agree with that. However, by knowing the context, the ambiguity can be avoided.

8. The war over 'aquatic cocaine'

Lexical Ambiguity, the phrase means is rare species of fish. As we know this word cocaine has two meaning, first is about drug and the second is rare species of fish. They are two different words, so that cocaine is homonymy. The appropriate meaning for the phrase is the second meaning. The ambiguity can be avoided by using insertion technique, such as: 'The war over *illegal* 'aquatic cocaine' *fishing*'.

9. MLB team under fire over national anthem mixup.

Lexical ambiguity, this phrase means decrease in the spirit of the team due to national anthem played over a gay choir. There is such idiom, under fire, in English. However, the writer mean *under fire* as the antonym for *on fire* meanings *spirit*, so that *under fire* figures *being not spirit*. To avoid the ambiguity, we can use replacing technique, such as: MLB team get *spirit-lowered* over national anthem mixup.

10. The last bachelor to ever be president.

Lexical ambiguity, this word means the president unmarried during his life. It is common that bachelor is homonym because it share has two interpretations in the same form of spelling and phonetic. Though, the appropriate meaning for the news is *unmarried*. We can use replacing technique to avoid ambiguity by replace the word *bachelor* with *unmarried*.

11. Exaggerator crushes Triple Crown dreams for Nyquist.

Lexical ambiguity, the word *Exaggerator* here means the name of a racehorse. In this case, *Exaggerator* will not be ambiguous if it is found not as the first word of the sentence, because as the name of an animal, it is like a name of brand, it should be written with a capitalized letter. Because its place in the front of the sentence, the reader may see the capitalization of the word looks usual, not special. Thus, to avoid the ambiguity in this case, we can use an insertion technique such as: ‘Exaggerator; American Thoroughbred racehorse; crushes Triple Crown dreams for Nyquist’.

12. ‘SNL’ spoofs Sanders, Clinton.

Lexical ambiguity, it is common that the word “spoofs” is related with “joke”. This word means to imitate (someone) while exaggerating his characteristic features for comic effect. The word spoof is polysemous, it is one word that has more than one sense. To avoid the ambiguity in this case, we can use a context technique, by finding out the context of the content.

13. Valedictorian not allowed to walk at graduation.

Lexical ambiguity, this word means *to attend*. It means the valedictorian is not allowed to attend at graduation. It is common that walk has other meanings except to move into another place. In connotative meaning *walk* is related with the news. The main causal factor that makes this sentence ambiguous is the contradictory sense existing in it, by considering how

valedictorian, a student who delivers the farewell speech, could be not allowed to come to the place where he will speak. To avoid the ambiguity in this sentence, we can use replacing techniques, such as: Valedictorian not allowed *attending* graduation.

14. African women connect to their roots.

Lexical ambiguity, this word means ethnic (culture origin). In the real meaning roots is tuber or part of plant, but this word not related with the news and potentially ambiguous, and the other meaning that relate with the news is ethnic (culture origin). The word *root* is polysemy. It has two or more senses to interpret but only as one word. To avoid the ambiguity, we can use insertion technique, such as: 'African women connect to their roots; *culture origin*', or replacing technique, such as: African women connect to their ethnic.

15. Human trafficking survivor who smashed triathlon world record.

Structural ambiguity, this sentence means that survivor of human trafficking who smashed in the world record. The headline has the form clause, not sentence, because it is still dependent, not complete. To avoid the ambiguity that exists in the clause is by finding out the context of the content.

16. Nike stands by Maria Sharapova despite two-year drug ban.

Lexical ambiguity, this word means as the name of brand that still support Maria Sharapova even though she has a case with

drug. Nike is homonymy, since it is two different words; name of person and brand of product. Avoiding such contextual ambiguity we can use insertion technique, giving more explanation of the word, such as: 'Nike, *sportswear brand*, stands by Maria Sharapova despite two-year drug ban'.

17. Unusual: Stocks haven't had a dive in 42 days.

Lexical ambiguity, this word describes US stock market goes into rise reaching the highest position in history. The word *dive* is potentially ambiguous because the real meaning of dive is being under water, and the writer use connotative meaning as *rise* or *float*, as the antonym of *dive*. To avoid the ambiguity in this headline can use the replacing technique by changing the word *a dive* with other word such as: 'Unusual: Stocks haven't had *derivation* in 42 days.

18. Martha Stewart : 'Orange is the New Black' not as good as real thing.

Lexical ambiguity, these word describes about the reality show that created by one of the TV stations that feature of prison life but not as good as reality. The words Orange and Black are potentially ambiguous because the real meaning of Orange is color and Black is crime, and for the Orange word the writer use connotative meaning as color, for the word Black the writer use connotative meaning as crime. To avoid the ambiguity in the headline, the insertion technique can be used such as: Martha Stewart : *Drama* 'Orange is the New Black' not as good as real thing.

19. “Bryan Cranston’s ‘super sweet 60’”

Structural and lexical ambiguity. This news tells us about Bryan Cranston parodied a show on television called "Super Sweet 16", that MTV reality TV series documenting the lives of teenagers, usually in the United States, Canada and UK, Generally with wealthy parents who throw huge coming of age celebrations.

This headline has the lexical ambiguous word due to the word *60* has more than one meaning. It can be interpreted in many ways as long as the context of *60* is unknown. However, it is common to say age by saying only number but it requires context. The word *super* can modify only *sweet* or *sweet 60*. This ambiguity is solved after viewing the context that *super* modify only *sweet* as well as *60* means 60 years old. As conclusion, the headline in other form can be read as: The age of 60 which is super sweet. Due to the ambiguous phrase that exists in this headline is the title of a television program, to avoid the ambiguity cannot use the explanation technique that will make the headline too long. To understand the headline, the context technique must be used to understand double ambiguities that happen in this headline.

Here is a table that shows the frequency of lexical and structural ambiguity that exists in the headlines of the Cable News Network (CNN) streaming video news.

Table 4.4 : Frequency percentage of lexical and structural ambiguity

No.	Types of Ambiguity	Total Case	Percentage
1.	Lexical ambiguity	13	68,42%
2.	Structural ambiguity	4	21,05%
3.	Lexical and structural ambiguity	2	10,52%