CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher finds and discusses the data. The aims of this research are to find out the kinds of ambiguity found in the speech's Barack Obama and to describe the interpretations which arise in the ambiguous words and sentences in the transcript of Barack.

The researcher read the articles and found out the words, phrases and sentences which were considered as ambiguity. After that interpreted the data to find out the right interpretation of the ambiguous words, phrases and sentences. The researcher makes the classification for the data by coding each datum.

4.1 Finding and Discussion

The different interpretations caused by ambiguous words, phrases and sentences are one of semantics problems; how the readers or the hearers understand the right meaning of the words, phrases and sentences. A sentence is said to be ambiguous whenever it can be associated with two or more different meanings (Cann, 1993: 8).

There are 7 kinds ambiguity of (words, phrases, and sentences) found in the remark of Barack Obama in Cairo University June 4th 2009.

4.1.1 Types of ambiguty in Barack Obama's speech

4.1.1.1 Polysemous meaning

A word has multiple and distinct meaning. Each of the meaning is clear, but one does not know which one to use or apply in a given situation.

Line 309-310;

Many wait in refugee camps in the West **Bank**, Gaza, and neighboring lands for a life of peace...

Line 380-381;

Just as it devastates Pelestinian families, the continuing humanitarian crisis in Gaza does not serve Isra'el security; neither does the continuing lack of opportunity in the West Bank.

There is polysemous ambiguity found in the sentence above (line 309-310 and line 380-381). '*Bank'* word is considered as the ambiguous one. It is considered as the equivocal word cases which leads the readers to have the different interpretations. The meaning of bank is clear in dictionary, but the hearers need some times to choose one of some meaning different.

4.1.1.2 Sense versus Reference

It is essence (what the word means) may differ from the ostension (what the "word points" to or "stands for").

Line 54-56

But I am convinced that in order to move forward, we must say openly to each other the things we hold in our hearts and that too often are said only behind closed doors.

'We hold in our hearts' is included sense versus reference ambiguity. The hearer as thought that we can hold one of organs important in body. It is considered as the ambiguous one. If we understand sentence by feeling, the meaning of heart will be different from reference.

4.1.1.3 Core versus Context

It is the meaning of statement as such differs from the meaning when taken in its full context.

Line 4-5

Al-Azhar has stood as a **beacon** of Islamic learning; and for over a century, Cairo University has been a source of Egypt's advancement.

There is an ambiguity found in the sentence

above. The ambiguty include to the type of core versus context. The word *'beacon'* is ambiguity lead the readers to have the different interpretations. Type core versus context is almost the same as sense versus reference. The difference is meaning of context and feeling. 'beacon' can not be understood by feeling.

4.1.1.4 Grammatical versus Ungrammatical meaning

It is a string of words which can be syntactically well form and comprehensible, or it may be ill formed and more or less comprehensible ("anomalous").

Line <mark>40-</mark>44

I've come here to Cairo to seek a new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world, one base on mutual interst and respect, and one based upon the truth that America and Islam are not exclusive and need not be in competition.

Line 68-70

As a boy, **I** spent several years in Indonesia and heard the call of the azaan at the break of dawn and at the fall of duck.

Line 83-85

Islamic culture has given us majestic arches and soaring spires; timeless poetry and cherished music; elegant calligraphy and places of peaceful contemplation

Line 123-124

...we have shed blood and struggled for centuries to give meaning to those words...

Line 200-201

...the United States pursued al Qaeda and the Taliban with broad international support...

Line 208-209

It is costly and politically difficult to continue this conflict.

The sentences above is grammatical versus ungrammatical meaning. An example (line 208-209) as equivocal phrasing, '*costly and politically difficult*' phrase can be interpreted in many ways. Every word constructing the sentence has clear combination but it may doubt whether the word '*difficult*' modifies the word '*costly*' only or also modifies the word '*politically*'. The readers may have different interpretations based on its problem.

4.1.1.5 Primary versus Secondary meaning

It is the dominant or most frequent meaning differs from alternative less dominant less frequent meaning.

Line 350-351

It is a sign neither of courage nor power to shoot rocket at sleeping children, or to blow up old women on a bus.

As equivocal phrasing, 'shoot rocket at sleeping children' phrase can be interpreted in many ways. This includes to intended primary versus secondary meaning. The primary meaning is diffeent from secondary meaning. When shown the word 'sleeping' out of context, most people might be inclined to assume that one means to take a rest in the badroom rather than the less frequent meaning of sleeping as in anybody do not have power.

4.1.1.6 Closed versus open meaning

It is the meaning of message is closed if comprehension reaches an immediate and satisfactory conclusion. Open meaning is the meaning without an obvious resolution or completion.

Line 648-649

I know there are many_Muslim and non-Muslim who question whether we can forge this new beginning.

As equivocal phrasing, 'who question whether we can forge' phrase can be interpreted in many ways. This phrase to intendeed closed versus open meaning. The reader reading this sentence think *Muslim and non-Muslim* who question of the object, after reading all the reader know that the object is *Muslim and non-Muslim who* question whether we can forge this new beginning.

4.1.1.7 Intended versus Understood meaning

It is the meaning intended by a speaker or writer is not the meaning that is understood by the listener or reader. An instance of this occurs every time a program crasher and the programmer swears at he computer.

Line 127

...and dedicated to a simple concept: E pluribus unum <u>"Out many, one</u>".

Line154-155

Words alone can not meet the needs of our people.

As equivocal phrasing, '*Out many_one*' phrase can be interpreted in many ways. This phrase include to intendeed versus understood meaning. The reader reading this phrase think what does out of many thing. Just the speaker knows what the meaning of phrase. It usually used to add explanation so that it is more beutiful context.

4.1.2 An Analysis interpretation of ambiguty in speech's Barack Obama

4.1.2.1 Polysemous meaning

Line 309-310;

Many wait in refugee camps in the West **Bank**, Gaza, and neighboring lands for a life of peace...

As ambiguous one, 'Bank' phrase has some interpretations, so that it demands the deep thinking. The readers need to know the meaning of bank. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a. First interpretation:

Bank is place where money is kept safely

b. Second interpretations:

Bank is raised area of ground that slopes at the sides.

From the two meanings above, the readers may conclude that the word of *'bank'* on the context has a meaning a place as community shelters of a result of war.

Line 380-381;

Just as it devastates Pelestinian families, the continuing humanitarian crisis in Gaza does not serve Isra'el security; neither does the continuing lack of opportunity in the West **Bank**.

As ambiguous one, '*Bank*' phrase has some interpretations, so that it demands the deep thinking. The readers need to know the meaning of bank. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a. First interpretation:

Bank is place where money is kept safely

b. Second interpretations:

Bank is raised area of place the edge of a country.

From the two meanings above, the readers may conclude that the word of *'bank'* on the context has a meaning a place as community shelters of a result of war.

4.1.2.2 Sense versus Reference

Line 54-56

But I am convinced that in order to move forward, we must say openly to each other the things **we hold in our hearts** and that too often are said only behind closed doors.

As ambiguous one, *'the things we hold in our hearts'* phrase has some interpretations, so that it demands the deep thinking. The readers need to know the meaning of hold in our hearts. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a. First interpretation:

'Hold in our hearts' is the act of holding organ that pumps blood around the body .

It has a meaning we must say openly to each other the things we hold in our organ that pumps blood around the body.

b. Second interpretations:

'Hold in our hearts' is doing the right thing according to our beliefs.

From the two meanings above, the readers may conclude that the phrase of *'hold in our hearts'* on the context has a meaning a we have to say anything honestly to the right thing according to our beliefs.

4.1.2.3 Core versus Context

Line 4-5

Al-Azhar has stood as a **beacon** of Islamic learning; and for over a century, Cairo University has been a source of Egypt's advancement.

As ambiguous one, *'stood as a beacon'* phrase has some interpretations, so that it demands the deep thinking. The readers need to know the meaning of beacon. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a. First interpretation:

Beacon n [C] is the light or fire used as a signal or warning.

It has a meaning Al-Azhar is a mercusuar as a signal or warning in the sea.

b. Second interpretations:

Beacon is to pioneer for islamic education.

From two meanings above, the readers may conclude that the phrase of 'stood as a beacon' on the context has a meaning a university (AlAzhar) that is used as a pioneer for Islamic learning in other educational

institutions.

4.1.2.4 Grammatical versus Ungrammatical meaning

Line 40-44

I've come here to Cairo to seek a new beginning between the United States and Muslims around the world, one base on mutual interst and respect, and one based upon the truth that America and Islam are not exclusive and need not be in competition.

As ambiguous one, '...one base on mutual interest and respect, and one based upon the truth that America and Islam are not exclusive and need not be in competition.' phrase has some interpretations, so that it demands the deep thinking. The readers need to know the structure. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a. First interpretation:

Mutual interest and respect,

The truth that America and Islam,

It have a meaning mutual interest and respect are unity of word. Besides that, The truth that America and Islam are unity of word too. b. Second interpretation:

...one base on mutual interest and respect, and one based upon the truth that America and Islam.

It has a meaning base on mutual interest, mutual respect, the truth of America, and the truth of Islam...

From the two meanings above, the readers may conclude that the phrase of '...one base on mutual interest and respect, and one based upon the truth that America and Islam...' on the context has a meaning Barack Obama is present in Cairo see a new beginning between United states and muslims in the world based on mutual interest, mutual respect, the norm of America and the norm of Muslims.

Line 68-70

As a boy, **I** spent several years in Indonesia and heard the call of the azaan at the break of dawn and at the fall of duck.

As ambiguous one, 'As a boy, I spent several years in Indonesia and heard the call of the azaan...' sentence has some interpretations, so that it demands the

deep thinking. The readers need to know the coherence between as a boy and spent several years in Indonesia. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a. First interpretation:

As a boy, I spent several years in Indonesia and heard the call of the azaan.

It has a meaning the speaker when he was boy, he live in Indonesia and he heard azaan. There is not coherence between as boy and live in Indonesia several years and heard the call of the azaan.

b. Second interpretations:

It has meaning when the speaker as a boy, he had ever live in Indonesia several years. He always heard azaan in there at the break of dawn and at the fall of duck.

From the two meanings above, the readers may conclude that the sentence on the context has a meaning when the speaker as a boy, he had ever live in Indonesia several years. He always heard azaan in there at the break of dawn and at the fall of duck.

Line 83-85

Islamic culture has given us majestic arches and soaring

spires; timeless poetry and cherished music; elegant calligraphy and places of peaceful contemplation

As ambiguous sentence has some interpretations, so that it demands the deep thinking. The readers need to know the grammatical structure in the sentence. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a. First interpretation:

Islamic culture has given us <u>majestic arches and</u> <u>soaring spires</u>; (It is like unity word) <u>timeless poetry and cherished music</u>; (It is like unity word)

elegant calligraphy and places of peaceful <u>contemplation</u> (It is like unity word)

Majestic arches and soaring spires have a different meaning. It is not unity in reference.

b. Second interpretations:

Islamic culture has given us majestic arches, (*coma not and*) soaring spires, timeless poetry, (*coma not and*) cherished music, elegant calligraphy, (*coma not and*) places of peaceful contemplation.

From the two meanings above, the readers may conclude that the sentence on the context has a meaning Islamic cultur has give us six example (as islamic culture). It not three example of islamic culture.

Line 123-124

...we have shed blood and struggled for centuries to give meaning to those words...

As equivocal phrasing, '*shed blood and struggled*' phrase can be interpreted in many ways. This includes to grammatical versus ungrammatical. Every word constructing the sentence has clear combination but it may doubt whether the word '*shed*' modifies the word '*blood*' only or also modifies the word '*struggle*'. The readers may have different interpretations based on its problem. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a.

First interpretation

...we have shed blood and struggled for centuries to give meaning tothose words...

shed blood and struggled

NP	Conj	Ν
Shed blood	And	struggled

b. Second interpretation

...we have (shed) blood and struggled for centuries

to give meaning tothose words...

shed blood and struggled

		1	
Adj	NP	conj	Ν
Shed	Blood	and	Struggled

In the first interpretation, the word 'shed' modifies the word 'blood'only. The readers may think that we have shed blood. Meanwhile, in the second interpretation, the word 'shed' modifies both words 'blood' and 'struggled'. The second interpretation is the meaning as a context.

Line 200-201

...the United States pursued al Qaeda and the Taliban with broad international support...

As equivocal phrasing, 'al Qaeda and the Taliban with broad international support' phrase can be interpreted in many ways. Every word constructing the sentence has clear combination but it may doubt whether the word 'broad international support' modifies the word 'Al Qaeda' only or also modifies the word 'Taliban'. The readers may have different interpretations based on its problem. Therefore, the interpretations are: a. First interpretation

...the United States pursued al Qaeda and the

Taliban with broad international support...

al Qaeda and the Taliban with broad international support

	N	Cor	ŋ		NP	
	Al Qaed	a And	d 7	The Talibo	an with bro	ad Inter
	b.				ı (with) bro	oad international
Ν		Conj	N	Conj		С
F	AlQaeda	And	Taliban	With	Broad inter	r support

In the first interpretation, the word 'broad internationa lsuppot' modifies the word 'Taliban'only. The readers may think that we have Taliban with broad international support. Meanwhile, in the second interpretation, the word 'broad internationa lsuppot' modifies the word 'Taliban' and 'AlQaeda'. The readers may think that we have Taliban dan AlQaeda with broad international support.

Line 208-209

It is costly and politically difficult to continue this conflict.

As equivocal phrasing, 'costly and politically difficult' phrase can be interpreted in many ways. Every word constructing the sentence has clear combination but it may doubt whether the word 'difficult' modifies the word 'costly' only or also modifies the word 'politically'. The readers may have different interpretations based on its problem.

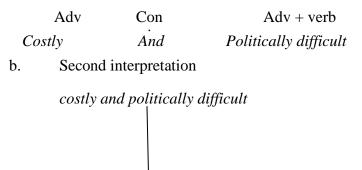
Therefore, the interpretations are:

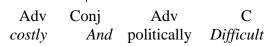
a. First interpretation

It is costly and politically difficult to continue this

conflict.

costly and politically difficult





In the first interpretation, the word 'difficult' modifies the word 'politically'only. The readers may think that we have just polically difficult. Meanwhile, in the second interpretation, the word 'difficult' modifies the word 'costly' and 'politically'. The readers may think that we have costly dan politically difficult.

4.1.2.5 Primary versus Secondary meaning

Line 350-351

It is a sign neither of courage nor power to shoot rocket at sleeping children, or to blow up old women on a bus.

As equivocal phrasing, 'shoot rocket at sleeping children' phrase can be interpreted in many ways. This includes to intendeed primary versus secondary meaning. The primary meaning is different to secondary meaning. When shown the word 'sleeping' out of context, most people might be inclined to assume that one means take a rest in the badroom rather than the less frequent meaning of sleeping as in anybody do not have power.

a. First interpretation

sleeping children..

The hearer may interpret there is a chlidren who sleep

as taking a rest.

b. Second interpretation

The context describes sleeping children is children who do not have the strength or power to fight, because children should learn and play. There is sentence that can be reference for meaning clearly. "that's not how moral authority is claimed; that's how it is surendered". The word of "shoot rocket" towards child is unmoral.

4.1.2.6 Closed versus open meaning

Line 648-649

I know there are many_Muslim and non-Muslim who question whether we can forge this new beginning.

The reader reads this sentence think *Muslim and non-Muslim who question* of the object, after read all the reader know that the object is *Muslim and non-Muslim who question whether we can forge this new beginning*. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a. First interpretation

Muslim and non-Muslim who question

S	Verb	Object	Complement
Ι	Know	Muslim and non-	Whether we can forge this
		Muslim who question	new beginning

b. Second interpretation

Muslim and non-Muslim who question whether we

	can j	orge	this	new	beginning	
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	S	Verb	Object
	Ι	Know	Muslim and non-Muslim who question whether we
1			can forge this new beginning.

4.1.2.7 Intendeed versus Understood meaning

Line 127

...and dedicated to a simple concept: E pluribus unum____"Out many, one".

Every word constructing the sentence has clear combination but it may doubt whether the word out many to be one. It is intendeed versus understood meaning. Therefore, the interpretations are:

a. First interpretation

... Out many, one...

the hearer may interpret out of many things to be

one.

b. Second interpretation

The context describes shaped by every culture, drawn from every end of the earth. the meaning by speaker is not the meaning that is understood by listener. The reader may interpret in the context is something's different but still one purpose.

Line154-155

Words alone can not meet the needs of our people.

a. First interpretation *Words alone can not meet the needs*'
the hearer may interpret that if just words that is
speak (it's mean creat of think), it can not make the
necessary requirement are met.
b. Second interpretation

It is dominant meaning differs from alternative less dominant less frequent meaning. The reader may assume that these need will be met only if we act boldly.