

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



Sudan University of Science and Technology

College of Graduate Studies

College of Languages



**Investigating Linguistic Ambiguity in Headlines of some
Sudanese Newspapers Published in English Language**

تقصي الغموض اللغوي في عناوين الأخبار بالصحف السودانية التي تصدر
باللغة الإنجليزية

A Thesis Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Ph.D. in English Language (Applied Linguistics)

Submitted by: Ammar Mustafa Mahadi Alzein

Supervised by: Dr. Abdalla Yassin Abdalla

DEDICATION

To my parents.

To my little family.

To my brothers, friends, and colleagues.

To whom I Adore.

I dedicate this research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Foremost, To God, Almighty Allah, my first thanks are due for His providence and blessing without which this dream would never have become a reality.

Then, with a great pleasure, I would like to acknowledge and offer my sincerest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Abdalla Yassin Abdalla, who has supported me throughout my thesis with his patience and expertise. He has taught me the methodology to carry out the research and to present the research works as clearly as possible. It was a great privilege and honor to work and study under his guidance.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to investigate linguistic ambiguity in headlines of some Sudanese newspapers published in English language. It also aims to detect the linguistic source of ambiguity and the extent to which these sources are operative in the Sudanese newspapers, in order to capture the exact interpretation. To achieve this aim, the researcher adopted the descriptive analytical approach. The sample of the study consisted of (5) participants; language experts. The researcher used two instruments to achieve the aim of the study. The first instrument was the pre-test which consisted of (10) items and the second instrument was the productive test which also consisted of (50) items. The second instrument was the written interview which was designed to measure the participants' level of exposure to the language. The collected data were analyzed and treated statistically through the use of (SPSS). The findings indicated that the linguistic ambiguity is commonly used in the Sudanese newspaper headlines. It also shows that there are two kinds of linguistic ambiguity involved in both target newspapers headlines; grammatical ambiguity, and semantic ambiguity. The findings confirmed that the readers of the Sudanese newspaper sometimes get confused in interpreting the exact meaning of such headlines. Moreover, Sudanese journalists preferably use semantic ambiguity rather than grammatical ambiguity in headlines in order to attract readers' attention. In the light of those findings, the study recommended the students of English language with the necessity of shedding more light on linguistic ambiguity in the headlines of Sudanese newspapers published in English language. It also recommended the readers of the newspaper; in order to figure out the right interpretation and the exact meaning, they should understand the topic of the articles and the context of the headline beside reading the whole paragraph. The study recommended that the journalists; should consciously, use ambiguous headlines in the acceptable amount otherwise they may lose those readers. In the same way, the study suggested further researches in Arabic newspapers headlines, beside the ambiguity in the language of advertisements.

ABSTRACT (Arabic Version) المستخلص

هدفت هذه الدراسة لتقصي الغموض اللغوي في عناوين الاخبار بالصحف السودانية التي تصدر باللغة الانجليزية. كما هدفت إلى الكشف عن بعض أنواع الغموض اللغوي ، ومدى استخدام تلك الأنواع في الصحف السودانية لأجل الوصل للمعنى المراد في العناوين قيد الدراسة. لتحقيق هذه الأهداف، اعتمد الباحث المنهج التحليلي الوصفي. وقد تم تصميم الاستبانة بعناية ، اختار الباحث عينة الدراسة من خمسة خبراء لغة انجليزية بالجامعات، حيث وزعت تلك الاستبانة لهم. استخدم الباحث أداتين لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة. كانت الأداة الأولى هي الاختبار الأولي، الذي تألف من عشرة عناوين تم اختيارها من الصحيفتين مثار الدراسة، وكانت المقابلة الأداة الثانية، حيث تم توزيع الاستبانة على أولئك الخبراء الخمسة، و التي تألفت أيضاً من خمسين عنواناً. تم تحليل البيانات التي تم جمعها ومعالجتها إحصائياً من خلال استخدام برنامج الحزم الإحصائية (SPSS). أظهرت النتائج إلى أن الغموض اللغوي يستخدم بشكل شائع في عناوين الصحف السودانية التي تصدر باللغة الانجليزية. كما أظهرت أيضاً أن هنالك نوعان من الغموض اللغوي استخدمنا في تلك الصحف مثار الدراسة؛ الغموض النحوي ، والغموض الدلالي. وأكدت النتائج أن قراء الصحف السودانية يخلطون أحياناً في تفسير المعنى المراد لمثل تلك العناوين. علاوة على ذلك، أوضحت النتائج، أن الصحفيين السودانيين يميلون إلى استخدام الغموض الدلالي أكثر من الغموض النحوي عند تحرير عناوين الاخبار البارزة، بهدف جذب انتباه القراء. و على ضوء تلك النتائج ، أوصت الدراسة طلاب اللغة الإنجليزية بضرورة تسليط مزيد من الضوء على الغموض اللغوي في عناوين الصحف السودانية التي تصدر باللغة الانجليزية. كما أوصت قراء الصحف؛ من أجل إدراك التفسير الصحيح والمعنى المراد للعناوين البارزة ، يجب أن يفهموا المواضيع المنشورة وسياق العناوين إلى جانب قراءة المواضيع بأكملها. وفي الوقت نفسه ، أوصت الدراسة الصحفيين باستخدام الغموض اللغوي عن قصد و بالقدر الممكن حتى لا يخسروا أولئ القراء. اقترحت الدراسة إجراء أبحاث في عناوين الصحف الصادرة بالعربية وبنفس طريقة هذه الدراسة، إلى جانب البحث في الغموض اللغوي في الإعلانات.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AdvP	Adverb Phrase
APA	American Psychological Association
LJM	Liberation and Justice Movement
NP	Noun Phrase
N.Y.	NEW YORK
PP	Preposition Phrase
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
VARs	Variables
TGG	Transformational Generative Grammar

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الإنجليزية

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0. Context of the Problem

As a means of communication, language plays an important role in life. Language is one of the human basic needs and it cannot be separated from their life. As social creatures, people need language to communicate and interact with with other to fulfill their needs. *(Hall, 1968:158)* as quoted by *(Lyons, 1981: 4)* claims:

"Language is the institution whereby humans communicate and interact with each other by means of habitually used oral-auditory arbitrary symbols".

People create a language by forming words which have meaning and can be understood to all people. People can express their ideas, share information and feelings directly or indirectly, in a form of spoken or written by using language.

Language is one of the most important things in our life. People communicate with others by using language. Without language, we cannot communicate with other people properly. Even deaf or dumb people can communicate with others by using their special language or sign language. People talk, share their thoughts, feeling and emotion through language either spoken or written. In the world, there are many different languages in different countries. It is possible that there are many languages used in one country. Although there are so many different languages, people use it for one reason that is to communicate. They communicate with each other either through spoken or written sentences.

Nowadays communicating with the outside world is becoming more and more vital. As a result, information plays an increasingly important role in daily life. As it is known, the 21st century is an information era. With information, people will be superior to others, or they will lose the chance to win. There are several ways to communicate with the other due to the developments of technology. Electronic or printed media are issued to share up-to-date information. People can get the information about the development of the world and everything that happens in a day from those media.

Sometimes people do not comprehend what is said. It is not because the speech was not heard. However, occasionally it is the consequence of saying a sentence which has more than one meaning. As a result, the listeners will have some different interpretations and this will make confusion. In this case, this misunderstanding is called an ambiguity. Ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences are easily found everywhere, not only when people say something, but also it in the written forms, such as books, newspapers, magazines, and so on. This ambiguity can happen if there is more than one meaning which can be interpreted by the people who read or listen to the ambiguous sentences or phrases.

There are two types of delivering messages which are; spoken and written language. Both of them have similarity in their function, which is to deliver messages. Although they have the same function, they have a different way of delivering the message. In spoken language, speakers deliver the messages and utter the words directly to the hearer. Different from spoken language, written language does not deliver messages directly.

Newspapers have a long history. The earliest published newspaper appeared in 1566 in Italia. Although more than four hundred years have passed, the newspaper still plays an active role in the modern world. While reading newspaper, people usually just look through the headlines to find out the contents which they are really interested in. But always, this encounters some obscure headlines, which hinder readers from properly grasping the real meaning of them. Readers cannot figure it out until the whole news is read. (<https://2012books.lardbucket.org/books/culture-and-media/s07-01-history-of-newspapers.html>)

Writers use some written code to deliver the messages directly to the readers. Because written language does not deliver the message directly, it can make the reader confused in determining the meaning of the sentences that the writers write. Understanding the meaning of spoken language is easier than understanding the meaning of written language. It is because if the listeners do not understand what the speakers say, they can ask the speaker directly. Besides, the written language uses more complex grammar than spoken language. Written language does not use pauses, hesitations, tone of the voices, stress, and intonations. That is why sometimes the sentences in written language can be interpreted in more than one meaning and that is called ambiguity.

A headline plays a special and important role in news. It is the eyes of the news, and generally briefs the concise, fresh eye catching. It makes the first impression on the reader, and directly affects the effect of the news. However, because it is relatively independent of the content, the constraint of its linguistic environment is fairly weak. Beside this, for some other reasons, ambiguous headlines are rarely seen.

Moreover, ambiguity is a language phenomenon that usually happens in human daily communication. It is a term which is against meaning properties of a language because it refers to an utterance (a word, a phrase, or a sentence) that has more than one meaning. As (*Farlex, 2003:2*) beliefs: “*ambiguity is the possibility of interpreting an expression in two or more distinct ways*”. This means that the ambiguity happens when the words or the arrangement of the words in expressions fail to deliver one exact meaning. The ambiguity may happen because of the nature of words in a particular language. For example, the English language has many words that have more than one meaning, so when those words are not used carefully, they show their ambiguous meanings.

There are many words, phrases, and sentences in written document that are potentially ambiguous so that the readers sometimes get confused in determining the meaning. Some of them sometimes define the wrong meaning of those linguistically ambiguous sentences. That is why it is very important to know how to resolve ambiguous words, phrases or sentences which are found in the newspaper headlines because it can help the readers to determine the correct meaning.

With the development of the society, there appears all kind of media for people to acquire information and news. However, as traditional medium, newspapers are still the main public sources for information and news in the era of internet and technology. They play a very important role and have become a part of people's life. But, as the speed of life becomes faster and faster, nobody would be able to read newspapers thoroughly like reading texts or novels. Readers always would like to find special reports and interesting information as quickly as possible in reading newspapers. To do

that they need guides. Distinctly, headlines serve as ideal guides for it is summarization and generalization of contents of the news.

Regardless of that, English newspaper headlines cannot be easily understood as common English, for they have their own characteristics in language, which will certainly cause some difficulty in understanding for some readers. And they will be much more difficult for those non-natives to figure out what those ambiguous headlines really mean.

This research aims to investigate and analyze linguistically the ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences which are chosen from some Sudanese newspaper headlines, and to state probable interpretations. It is a descriptive qualitative research and the data are the news headlines in some Sudanese newspapers which are printed in English and published during one month.

THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION are famous daily English newspapers in Sudan. Besides, they are of the rare English newspapers in Sudan that can be accessed online. There are various sections that we can find in these newspapers i.e. political, economic, social, and sport. These sections contain fruitful articles with their attractive headlines.

The writers of the news headlines often use ambiguity for hidden purposes. In fact, there are many people who read the news in the headlines rapidly if they do not have much time to read the whole news. Because of that, it can make readers get wrong information when the sentences in the headline news are ambiguous. Knowing the pattern of linguistically ambiguous phrases that usually occur in the news headline can help the readers in determining or classifying the phrases in the headline news which are potentially ambiguous so they can avoid guessing the wrong meaning of

those ambiguous words, phrases or sentences. Sometimes, ambiguity happens accidentally; in other words, a speaker sometimes does not realize that his/her utterance carries more than one meaning.

Therefore, the speaker gets an unexpected response which makes him/her annoyed and may finally affect the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. There are several kinds of ambiguous news headlines; grammatical, Semantic and syntactic ambiguity. (*Kreidler, 1998:55*) says that: "*when homonyms can occur in the same position in the utterance, the result is lexical ambiguity*". So, when this word is used in the utterance, the message in which cannot be understood well if the interlocutor does not decode the message carefully. This is really out of the speaker's control that in his/her utterance, he/she uses the ambiguous word.

1.1. Statement of the Study Problem

This study will attempt to analyze and investigate the linguistic ambiguity in Headlines of some Sudanese daily English newspapers; THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION, and the causes behind that. Based on the research background, the linguistic ambiguity will be investigated, and how far it occurs in Sudanese newspaper headlines. This study is confined to words, phrases, and sentences which are possibly ambiguous in the selected headlines. Besides, it will also try to find the most dominant linguistic ambiguity which is expected to be used in the Sudanese newspaper headlines. Likewise, some of the expected benefits of using linguistic ambiguity in Sudanese headlines will be highlighted.

1.2. The Study Questions

1. How far is linguistic ambiguity used in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspaper headlines?
2. What kinds of the linguistic ambiguity occur in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspapers?
3. What are the possible interpretations of linguistic ambiguity which occurs in the newspapers?
4. Which type of linguistic ambiguity is the most dominant?

1.3. The Study Hypotheses

The present study is conducted under the following hypotheses:

1. Linguistic ambiguity is often used in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspaper headlines.
2. There are various kinds of linguistic ambiguity that occur in the headlines.
3. There are different probable interpretations of ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences which occur in headlines.
4. Semantic ambiguity is expected to be the most dominant linguistic ambiguity that occurs in Sudanese newspaper headlines.

1.4. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To discover how far linguistic ambiguity is used in Sudanese newspapers.
2. To identify the kinds of linguistic ambiguity which are used in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspapers.
3. To determine the most dominant types of linguistic ambiguity in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspapers.

4. To describe the possible interpretations which arise in the ambiguous words and sentences in the headlines of THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION.

5. To find out the causal purposes of linguistic ambiguity used in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION.

1.5. The Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to provide benefits for: readers to improve their ability in understanding the ambiguous sentence, phrase, or word in written headline news. Journalists should be careful of words, phrases, and sentences in the articles so that the readers know easily the right interpretation of the topic. This research will contribute as a reference for the study of semantics and syntax in teaching and learning activity. Moreover, for those who are interested in lexical and structural ambiguity for their researches.

1.6. The Limits of the Study

This study will focus on linguistic ambiguity in the news headlines from the front page to the last page covering political, economic, social, and sports topics in both THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspapers. The data of this research will be taken from all titles, i.e. main headlines and sub-headlines of the newspapers which have ambiguous meaning.

1.7. The Research Methodology

The research methodology adopted will be a descriptive analytical method:

The aim of this study is to analyze the linguistic ambiguity in the newspaper headlines. News headlines in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION are used as the data source. The research will be conducted on THE CITIZEN and

SUDAN VISION newspapers issued for one month. The data will be taken from each section of the newspapers which most likely contain ambiguous meaning and will be analyzed.

This is a descriptive qualitative analytical study. The data of this research are collected either from available hard copies or accessed the official online websites of both targeting newspapers;

(<https://www.facebook.com/TheCitizenNewspaperSudan>)

(<https://www.facebook.com/SudanVisionDaily?fref=nf>).

Since the data will be collected, the study will follow the qualitative prescriptive method via content analysis. After collecting targeting newspapers, the first step is reading all headlines in both THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspapers to make sure those linguistically ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences are found in the news headlines. The second step is identifying the data by noting each linguistically ambiguous headline by taking them separately from the target newspapers. The next step is classifying those potentially linguistically ambiguous headlines by writing them in a list based on the edition date of the newspapers.

After the data are listed, headlines will be analyzed using some steps. The first step is analyzing which part of the headline that may be potentially linguistically ambiguous. In this step, the researcher categorizes each of the ambiguous phrases that make headline become potentially linguistically ambiguous based on the five phrasal categories, which are NP, VP, AdvP, and PP. The second step is writing the element of the phrase structure rule of the ambiguous headlines. The third step is giving an explanation of the two

possible meanings of the ambiguous headlines. In analyzing data, the parsing is used in order to represent the linguistic ambiguities that can cause the headline to be ambiguous. Because the ambiguous headline has more than one meaning, the tree diagram is made more than one time for each headline. After that, the correct meaning of some possible meanings is given. In giving the correct meaning, the context of the article is involved. In the last step, the ambiguous headline is resolved by concluding the type of linguistic ambiguities that cause the headlines to become ambiguous, and the real intended meaning of headline will be mentioned.

1.8. Organization of the Study

Chapter One: - Outlines the research problem, research questions, research hypotheses, objectives of the study. It also discusses briefly the significance, methodology, and limits of the study.

Chapter Two: - surveys the history and the language of English newspaper

Chapter Three: - This chapter provides the details of the research design and methodology of the study which is descriptive qualitative analytical study. It also organizes the justification and selection of subjects, as well as data collection.

Chapter Four: - This chapter presents the findings. It deals with the analysis of data collected for the study. This chapter also discusses the results of the investigation and gives a detailed analysis and interpretation of data it provides a detailed presentation of results so as to test the hypotheses.

Chapter Five: - This concluding chapter provides a brief summary of the entire study. It summarizes the findings of the study, provides different

conclusions, and makes some recommendations and suggestions based on the findings of further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0. Overview

In this chapter relevant literature will be reviewed on the study problem which is focused on investigating linguistic ambiguity in Sudanese newspaper headlines. The chapter is divided into three parts. Part one will shed a light on the nature of newspapers; history and category of newspaper. Also will define and categorize newspaper headlines and their functions and structures, illustrating the forms and rules of writing headlines. A brief historical background about English Press in Sudan will be highlighted in this part. Part two will focus on the conceptual framework. On part three some previous studies related to the case study will be reviewed.

2.1. Part (1) Newspapers: Historical Background

2.1.1 History of Newspapers

The historical background of newspapers is a regularly emotional section of the human experience and referred back exactly five centuries. In Renaissance Europe written by hand bulletins circled secretly among dealers, going along data about everything from wars and monetary conditions to social traditions and "human interest" highlights. In spite of the fact that this was the main known type of disseminated composed data, the

nation licensed with the production of the primary daily paper is Germany. In the late fifteenth century, a combination of a leaflet and a handout was scattered among the general population, the content containing exceptionally sensationalized stories alongside the portrayal of the present news occasions. The initially printed harbingers of the daily paper showed up in Germany in the late 1400s as news pamphlets or broadsides, frequently very sensationalized in substance. (<http://www.historybuff.com/library/reftechnology>)

The first newspaper appeared in Boston in 1690 in America, entitled Public Occurrences. Distributed without power, it was quickly smothered, its distributor captured, and all duplicates were obliterated. For sure, it stayed overlooked until 1845 when the main known surviving case was found in the British Library. The main fruitful daily paper was the Boston News-Letter, started by postmaster John Campbell in 1704. (*Starr, P. 2004: 131*).

At war's end in 1783 there were forty-three newspapers in print. The press played a vital role in the affairs of the new nation; many more newspapers were started, representing all shades of political opinion. The no holds barred style of early journalism, much of it libelous by modern standards, reflected the rough and tumble political life of the republic as rival factions jostled for power. The industrial revolution as it changed all parts of American life and society, drastically influenced daily papers. Both the quantities of papers and their paid disseminations kept on rising. (<http://www.historicpages.com/nprhist.htm>)

The fact that daily papers had been so rare in Europe, America, and numerous different landmasses is because of numerous variables. To locate an educated man was no simple undertaking after Europe was rising up out

of the Dark Age. The paper was amazingly costly and difficult to run over, and the undertaking of printing was long and arduous. The last was still an issue even with the creation of the printing press in 1436. By the 1910's, all the essential features of the recognizably modern newspaper had emerged. In our time, radio and television have gradually supplanted newspapers as the nation's primary information sources, so it may be difficult initially to appreciate the role that newspapers have played in history. (*James A. Dewar, 2000:36*)

Until the recent development and affluence of the cyber space as a news source, newspapers have globally been the primary source of current events. Having become part of a daily routine in most lives little is known of the immense history this learning tool holds.

2.1.2 Categories of Newspapers

Newspapers can be divided into two general categories: Tabloids and Broadsheets, strictly speaking, these terms refer to the size of such papers. (<https://www.thoughtco.com/broadsheet-and-tabloid-newspapers-2074248>)

Broadsheet is defined as the largest of the various newspaper formats and is characterized by long vertical pages (typically 22 inches or more). There are two versions of the broadsheet; Full broadsheet and half broadsheet. (*ibid*)

While the tabloid newspaper seems to be an industry term which refers to a smaller newspaper format per spread; to a weekly or semi-weekly alternative newspaper that focuses on local-interest stories and entertainment, often distributed for free (often in a smaller, tabloid-sized newspaper format); or to a newspaper that tends to emphasize sensational crime stories, gossip columns repeating scandalous innuendos about the personal lives of

celebrities and sports stars, and other so-called "junk food news" (often in a smaller, tabloid-sized newspaper format). (*ibid*)

One major difference between a tabloid and a broadsheet apart from its size, broadsheet is broader than a tabloid. And also broadsheet uses formal language and considered as a serious newspaper whereas a tabloid comes as popular press, contains soft news, and uses informal language.

2.1.3. Newspaper Headlines: (Important Study Key Terms)

2.1.3.1. Definition of Newspaper Headline

The headline is a phrase, which provides a brief summary of the text, which is in detail in any print media. Headlines are used to give an idea or brief account of the content of the news or information that is in detail. As (*Bell, 1991:31*) puts it, newspaper headlines function as a sub-genre in the journalistic genre. They usually contain concise information which has a very newsworthy value according to the editor. In the present study, headlines include not only headlines for print news items.

2.1.3.2. Nature of Newspaper Headlines

Headlines are not full sentences, but rather short rundown intended to draw in consideration. Subsequently, a few words are excluded. The part of phonetic structure is vital in the development of news features. The feature is normally an expression, instead of a sentence. To take a quick look at the news, features are exceptionally useful. The use of greater text styles for the features makes news more alluring and looks fancy in the middle of uniform news segments. However, their fundamental point is to help the readers to get a thought regarding the news inside few moments since substantial

number of the readers may not invest more energy for subtle elements. Headlines give quicker and clear idea about the detailed news in the newspaper. (<https://www.entrepreneur.com/article/166662>).

2.1.3.3. Functions of Newspaper Headlines

Due to their attractiveness and eye-catching properties, headlines in media discourse have been frequently analyzed. Newspaper headlines are a typical example of “little texts” (*Halliday, 1994: 392-397*) and they are frequently understood as “as a riveting short-cut to the contents of newspapers”. Their main functions are summarizing and attracting attention to the full-text newspaper article. These two functions need to be reconciled by means of an extremely short, economical text, in such a way as to inform the reader about the content of the article, while at the same time, by arousing his/her curiosity, to persuade them to read the whole article. In this regard, newspaper headlines perform the same function as headlines or slogans in advertisements – that of attracting the attention and encouraging the potential consumer to buy the advertised product. Due to the need for maximum economy, expressiveness and expressiveness, newspaper headlines are a type of text in which metaphor and metonymy often serve as cognitive shortcuts to a simpler and more effective presentation of complex phenomena. Many headlines may deliberately lack in informative value for the purpose of arousing curiosity, in which case they tend to be rather opaque. This is one of the main reasons for metaphoricity – dry information about sports competition results is spiced up with original and imaginative expressions. In this way, a bond is made between readers and journalists, members of a narrow discourse community, speakers of sports argot, and mutual understanding is created between them.

2.1.3.4. The Structure of Headlines

As mentioned, headlines are not full sentences, but short summaries designed to attract attention. The result, some words are omitted. The role of linguistic structure is very important in the construction of news headlines. The headline is usually a phrase, rather than a sentence. The language features that are commonly observed in newspaper headlines are omission of words, the use of short words, the use of loaded words (words with a strong positive or negative connotation), the use of nominalization, the use of noun phrases, the use of gimmicks (puns, word play, metaphor, alliteration, rhyme). In nominalization a noun can be used instead of a verb. Headlines may not contain a verb. The action is frequently nominalised (turned into a noun) into a dynamic noun. The headline and the lead are the basis for how the story will develop. Similar information may be found in the body of the story. The lead, which follows the headline, often in bold font, elaborates the headline but it is not an introduction.

2.1.3.5. Forms of Headlines

Commonly, headline may consist of one or more parts, which could otherwise be called as units, each of which deal with different facts drawn from that story. All these units together make up a complete headline. Each of the individual parts, which are made of one or more lines are separated either by a white space or a dash which is called a 'deck'. These decks are used to put forward the facts according to their importance. Only one deck may be employed in a headline, but if necessary two or more can also be

used. Subsequently the larger deck is the important deck while the smaller decks become subordinate decks. Referring to this view, *APA* listed thirteen forms of headlines. These thirteen forms are: The cross-line, The Drop-line, The Inverted pyramid, The Hanging intention, The Flush left, The Spread, The Flush line, The Astonisher, The Rocket, The Jump head, Boxed heads, Folo heads, and Sub heads. Each form has its own specific shape of writing, and also the use is differing according to the topic or the news entitled. Some of these forms are not much used. The definitions, designs and shapes of commonly used forms will be illustrated clearly in chapter four when headlines will be analyzed.

2.1.3.6. Rules of Headlines Writing

Writing headlines is considered of prime importance because these headlines make the news appear more interesting. As indicated by this view, there are certain essential points, which are to be taken note of while writing headlines. The points have been recapitulated in these brief sentences; the main points of the stories sent by the reporters are to be grasped and understood carefully by the sub-editor as quickly as possible and develop a headline. The headline should be written in such a manner that it is properly fitted into the space allotted to it. Usage of articles should be avoided. Headline should be kept in the active voice and present tense and the usage of auxiliary verbs, and exclamation and question marks should be avoided. Different forms of headlines should be used according to the page makeup so that an attractive page could be worked out. (http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/1868/8/08_chapter2.pdf)

2.1.4. History of English Journalism in Sudan

According to the *(Sudanese National Achieves Records, 2016)*, the history of English newspapers and English language in Sudan refers to October, 1903 with the beginning of school education during the colonial bilateral Egyptian English government. At a time when the government invited Egyptian agency called Dar Al Mokattam, which was administered by the Syrians to publish a newspaper in Sudan. That agency has issued the first Sudanese newspaper and named SUDAN. By the end of the first year of the issuance of SUDAN newspaper, there was little number of readers. In October 1904 at the celebration of the first anniversary, the Agency has issued a supplement in English in order to attract more readers. The newspaper format size was between TABLOID and BROADSHEET and Published on Saturday and Tuesday weekly. The newspaper continued in publishing and editing under the chairmanship of English editors, Syrians managers and a small numbers of Sudanese workers.

In 1911, some Greeks traders established printing Press in Khartoum and they published Sudan Herald English newspaper attracted a considerable numbers of intellectual officials, teachers, and the military Staff of readers at that time. The number of readers having increased after Gordon memorial College started graduating students. *(ibid)*

In 1915, have gathered a number of Sudanese and Egyptian intellectuals and they contacted Sudan Herald newspaper for the purpose of publishing Arabic version supplement. The newspaper immediately, responded to that

request and issued Arabic supplement translated from Sudan Herald called RAYD ALSUDAN. (*Sudanese National Achieves 2016*).

In 1913 the British government decided then to publish a Sudanese English language magazine called the Sudan Notes and Records. The subjects were about Sudan according to editors working backgrounds at different parts of Sudan. The magazine issued quarterly and received a large reputation and attracted a large number of readers. At the same time at that year, Greek community in Khartoum also published magazine in English for their religious occasions. (*ibid*)

All those newspapers and magazines continued to publish until the thirties of the last century and it had stopped Arabic supplement newspaper Sudan Herald.

With the beginning of World War II, Sudan found in that war with Britain, France allies and then the United States in the war against Germany and Italy, which occupied Kassala and became threatening Egypt at the time. Sudan was the center of the coalition forces which generate the sense of the need for an English newspaper. English government encouraged in Sudan at the time Michel Cotts, a trading company for imports and exports based Khartoum to issue an English newspaper to supply the troops stationed in Sudan at the time the news of the war. (*Sudanese National Achieves, 2016*).

The company responded to that request and has issued Sudan Star newspaper in 1939, when Prof. Mohamed Ibrahim Khalil a well-known teacher at the time joined to work with that newspaper. Khalil worked for a short period before he emits to study journalism in Britain, who has

nominated a well known instructor, Bashir Mohammed Saeed to take his place at the newspaper. Saeed also emits to study journalism in Britain.

In interview with the chief of editors of ALAYAM newspaper, *Mahjoub Mohamed Saleh*, (2016) said: he joined work at Sudan Star newspaper in 1959 and served until 1952, where he Participated in establishing ALAYAM newspaper in October 1953 with Bashir Mohammed Saeed. Proportion to stop a number of English newspapers at the time, ALAYAM issued Morning News a daily newspaper. (*Mahjoub Mohamed Saleh, 2016*), had become editor in chief, who then attracted Mr. Petter Kilner, an English official at a bank at the time and he has a press tendencies to work at Morning News newspaper. Kilner succeeded in journalism after the tasks entrusted to him the editorship of the newspaper, and worked for several years before returning to his home country and worked as a journalist and humiliated it.

2.1.5. Conclusion

Newspapers began circulating around the 17th century; so far newspapers became more common in Europe and America. Later, they appeared in Asia and Africa with common categories; broadsheet and tabloid.

Headline looks not as a full sentence, framed in a certain structure to raise readers' curiosity. Headlines usually summarize the topics and stories, following those *APA* standard forms.

Sudan knows English press, in the early twentieth century during the second colonial era. The number of English newspapers was increased while the second world war, and also during that period magazines appeared. There are well- known personalities who have still contributed in Sudanese English journalism institution, one of them is the founder of ALAYAM newspaper.

2.2. Part (2): Conceptual Framework

The purpose of this study is to investigate the linguistic ambiguity found in Sudanese newspaper headlines. Thus, this part of the chapter will focus on the literature relevant to the issue of investigation. Some definitions are included to explain the linguistic ambiguity produced by the newspaper headlines.

2.2.1. Semantics Theory and the Concept of Meaning

2.2.1.1. Semantics Theory

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In semantics analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean on a particular occasion. Semantics involves the interplay of concrete data with theoretical concepts. In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as borne on the syntactic levels of words, phrases, sentences, and even larger units of discourse (referred to as texts).

All languages depend on words and sentences having meaning (every word meaning). Moreover any language, semantics theory must be able to assign to each word and sentence associated with it in that language. In the case of words, this essentially means writing a dictionary but in the case of sentences, the meaning of those sentences depends on the meaning of words it contains. But, it is not a simple accumulation because sometimes word-order will change meaning. Thus, 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 depend

on word-order. Not only in this case but both words and sentences can be ambiguous. Never the less, semantics theory must fulfill at least three conditions: It must capture for any language the nature of word meaning and sentence meaning and explain the nature of the relation between them. It must be able to predict the ambiguities in the forms of language, whether in words or sentences. And it must characterize and explain the systemic relations between words and sentences of a language.

The case of ambiguity relates to the meaning and interpretations. Meaning and interpretations in relation with the communication are the main things that we have to consider before we utter and write because different interpretation of the two or more hearers or readers may cause misunderstanding and finally raises problems.

Furthermore, semantics rules should not be allowed to delete meanings during the derivation of the meaning of a composite expression. The implication of the interpretation is that meanings should be ascribed not only to lexemes and sentences but also to other syntactic constituents. The concept of syntax as a bridge between phonology and semantics in many grammatical theories would seem to require that all constituents be assigned a meaning by the semantics. It is common to assume that semantics constituency is paralleled to the syntactic constituency and hence, an adequate semantics theory must be able to ascribe appropriate meanings to the words, phrases and sentences according to their syntactic structure.

2.2.1.2. The Concept of Meaning

The term meaning is, of course, much more familiar. 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.

2.2.1.3. Kinds of Meaning

Meaning is divided into seven sub-types, as follows; Conceptual, it is called as denotative or cognitive meaning. It is widely assumed to be central factor in linguistic communication. Connotative, is the communicative value of an expression by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. Stylistic and Affective, is the meaning which a piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. Reflective and Collocative, is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple conceptual meaning. Associative, is the affiliation of the reflective meaning, collocative meaning, stylistic and affective meaning. Thematic meaning relates to the way of the speaker or the writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis. Intended and Interpreted meaning refers to the mind of speaker or writer when he/she is framing his/her message while interpreted meaning refers to the mind of the reader or hearer when he/she receives the message.

Some linguists differentiate meaning into two; lexical meaning and grammatical meaning. Lexical meaning refers to the meaning of single word. It is usually called as semantic meaning or external meaning. Lexical meaning can be found in the dictionary associated with grammar. The meaning of the word may change if it is constructed in the sentence. Grammatical meaning, on the other hand, refers to the meaning of a

structure constructing a phrase or a sentence in certain context and we cannot find it in the dictionary.

2.2.2. Brief Historical Account of Ambiguity Study

One of the basic properties of animals is communication. Human beings, being intelligent social animals, communicate through language which is their species-specific property. We tend to think of language as a vehicle for accurately communicating ideas. But even when language is literally used, meanings shift and misunderstandings may arise. Language abounds with ambiguities as ambiguity is an inherent property of natural language. Despite the fact that ambiguity is an essential aspect of language, for the purposes of communication it is often an obstacle which is to be ignored or an issue to be resolved. Ambiguity needs to be considered as a primary characteristic of the constitutive heterogeneity of, and a structural property of, the natural language.

2.2.2.1. Definitions of Ambiguity

Ambiguity refers to the state of having or expressing more than one possible meaning or something open to more than one possible meaning. It refers to the state in which a word or a statement, any linguistic entity, can be understood in more than one way. It is the state where it is difficult to locate a precise meaning or provide an explanation since it involves many different meanings. Ambiguity is unclearness by virtue of having more than one meaning. With respect to interpretation, ambiguity is doubtfulness or uncertainty. It refers to something of doubtful meaning. A word, a phrase, a sentence, or other linguistic objects are called ambiguous if they can be reasonably interpreted in more than one way. The simplest case is a single

word with more than one sense. The word "bank", for example, can mean "financial institution", "edge of a river", or other things.

(Ullmann, 1977:27) defines ambiguity as a linguistic condition which can arise in a variety of ways. From a purely linguistic point of view, he distinguishes ambiguity into three main forms: phonetic, grammatical and lexical. He concludes that polysemy and homonymy are the factors, which cause lexical ambiguity in a sentence.

Ambiguity commonly causes confusion upon the readers and may disrupt the flow of reading. Ambiguity leads to incorrect conclusions and conceals bad understanding.

2.2.2.2. Ambiguity and the Real World

Psychological, social and cultural events provide a moving ground on which meanings of words take root and expand their branches. Language in the real world is a pointer to the meaning which can even be understood without words, say, communicating by moving hands or nodding head, raising eyebrows, making wrinkles on nose etc. The unspoken or unwritten context of communication like gestures, sociolinguistic elements etc. supports, modifies, amplifies and adds to the meaning of any text communicated. The unspoken or unwritten context is provided by the shared cultural matrix. The common universe of culture offers the model or parameters, which enable the listener or reader to undertake disambiguation easily and naturally. Such disambiguation is a cultural phenomenon.

2.2.2.3. Ambiguity and Vagueness

Ambiguity refers to the multiplicity of possible distinct meanings of an expression, while the vagueness refers to no distinct meaning. (e.g.: any relative term like, tall taller-tallest). An expression is vague if it includes within its purview borderline cases such as bald, heavy and old. Heavy

people are lighter than non-heavy elephants. Relativity is illustrated by these vague words. Such terms apply to items on the fuzzy region of the scale. Terms like just, intelligent etc. expressing cluster concepts are vague as their instances are determined by the application of several criteria, not one of which is decisive.

However, ambiguity is a fact of linguistic life which refers to multiple distinct meanings. Vagueness refers to no distinct meaning, and equivocation refers to equating two incompatible terms, while amphiboly refers to the expression with multiple meanings due to its structure. Indexicality, non-literality, indirection and inexplicitness are the terms which refer to the occasions of semantic under determination. As a consequence of the above discussion, one can claim that ambiguity, intended or unintended, can be resolved systematically. However, the other types of distortions such as vagueness, fallacies etc. are not susceptible to being resolved. Rather, these distortions are the projections of incomplete mental processes or of accidents. This project restricts itself to the phenomenon of ambiguity, a linguistic phenomenon.

2.2.2.4. Ambiguity and Linguistics

Ambiguity is a property of the linguistic expression. It is an intrinsic property of natural language. This property is prominently exhibited during the communication among human beings. If an expression jars upon reading or hearing, there could be lurking ambiguity. Ambiguity has a tendency to slip constantly from denotation to connotation. Even when the speaker or writer has no intention to be ambiguous, the mere use of language could lead to ambiguity. It is a semantic phenomenon dependent upon linguistic meaning rather than the speaker's or writer's intentions. Though ambiguity results from incomplete, conflicting, or complex mental

processes, the expression of ambiguity will always be a linguistic expression. The linguistic expression remains material irrespective of the source, the cause or the type of ambiguity. When one hears or reads ambiguous words, he or she can simultaneously access his or her cultural background, draw upon his or her knowledge of the language and rule out the irrelevant meanings. In most instances of communication, ambiguity is an important linguistic issue. There are different techniques to handle different instances of ambiguities.

2.2.2.5. Classification of Ambiguity

Ambiguities can be classified in different ways depending upon the principles used for classification. A broad classification of ambiguity based on the reason behind it will be of intentional ambiguities (e.g.: some literary text) and non intentional. (e. g: real world language use) ambiguities. Due to differences in aims, there are two classification of ambiguity i.e. lexical and structural ambiguity. Lexical ambiguity is not far more common, lexical ambiguity is usually caused by polysemous words or homonyms. (*Chip, pen, and suit, verbs like call, draw, and run and adjectives like deep, dry and hard*). While structural ambiguity provides strong evidence for a level of underlying syntactic structure. This view can be illustrated in this example; *the chicken is ready to eat*, which could be used to describe either a hungry chicken or broiled chicken. It is arguable that the operative reading depends on whether or not implicit subject of the infinitive clause *to eat* is tied anaphorically to the subject *the chicken* of the main clause.

With the development of linguistics, ambiguity is classified according to the linguistic hierarchies which trigger ambiguity. It is classified into

phonological ambiguity, lexical (semantic) ambiguity, grammatical (syntactic) ambiguity and pragmatic ambiguity.

Phonological ambiguity may be caused by homophones, juncture of words, stress, and even intonation. As the hylic cover of language, it is common to encounter phonological ambiguity during communication. Lexical ambiguity and grammatical ambiguity are a little more complicated. Pragmatic ambiguity refers to various ambiguities occur in the process of using language and it is mainly caused by the cultural discrepancy.

Generally when one uses ambiguous words or sentences, one does not consciously entertain their unintended meaning, although there is psycholinguistic evidence that when one hears ambiguous words one momentarily accesses and then rules out their irrelevant sense. When people use ambiguous language, generally its ambiguity is intended. Occasionally, however, ambiguity is deliberate, as with an utterance of *I'd like to see more of you'* when intended to be taken in more than one way in the very same context of utterance.

As phonological ambiguity only appears in spoken language, and pragmatic ambiguity appears in context, ambiguities in newspaper headlines should mainly belong to lexical and grammatical ambiguity.

2.2.2.5.1. Grammatical (Syntactic) Ambiguity

Grammatical ambiguity means having more than one meaning because there is more than one way to interpret the grammatical structure. This can happen even when it is clear what the meanings of the individual words are. Consider the sentence "we shall be discussing violence on TV." It might mean the discussion will be conducted during a television program, or it

might mean violence on TV is the topic to be discussed. Syntactic ambiguity arises when a sequence of unambiguous words reflects more than one possible syntactic relationship as in the following sentence:

- a. The company hires smart women and men. (Bracketing)
- b. The burglar threatened the student with the knife. (Deep structure)

2.2.2.5.2. Lexical (Semantic) Ambiguity

Lexical (semantic) ambiguity is the presence of two or more possible meanings within a single word, it also called homonymy. Lexical ambiguity occurs when a word has multiple independent meanings. True lexical ambiguity is typically distinguished from polysemy (e.g., 'the N.Y. Times' as in this morning's edition of the newspaper versus the company that publishes the newspaper) or from vagueness (e.g., 'cut' as in 'cut the lawn' or 'cut the cloth'), though the boundaries can be fuzzy."

2.2.2.5.3. Phonological Ambiguity

Phonological ambiguity relates to the sound of language that if this is said, it will generate two or more interpretations by the hearers. Phonological ambiguity does not arise in written form.

Newspaper headlines often rely on “the reader’s awareness of sound”—for example through alliteration and rhyme—even though they are not meant to be read aloud. This can be seen in the corpus in just one case, where phonological ambiguity is present, although most likely not originally intended by the authors. Needless to say, this kind of ambiguity can only be appreciated if the headline is read aloud or sounded out.

2.2.2.5.4. Pragmatic Ambiguity

Pragmatic ambiguity refers to any occurrence of two different speech acts performed by a linguistic expression instanced by its effect rather than its semantic meaning. It includes instances of „oxymoron“ which involves a phrase that combines two words that seem to be the opposite of each other (e.g.: deafening silence). To be more explicit, consider the sentence „The window is open“. Depending upon the situation, it can be merely a statement or request to close the window. Occasionally however, pragmatic ambiguity is deliberate, with an utterance like” I would like to see more of you” when intended to be taken in more than one way in the same context of utterance. Pragmatic ambiguity occurs in the socio-cultural and contextual condition that affects the appropriate use of language in communication. A sentence can be ambiguous because of faulty arrangement of words, phrases or clauses, misplacement of pronouns or omission of necessary words.

2.2.2.5.5. Anaphoric Ambiguity

An anaphor is a linguistic expression which refers to a preceding utterance in text. Similarly, a cataphor refers to an expression which occurs further on in the text. Therefore, ambiguity is not a property just of a text, but a conjoint property of the text and of the interpretations held by a group of readers of that text.

Example: 1. a prototype exists and it will be examined for reuse. (‘It’ is an anaphor which refers to ‘a prototype’).

Example: 2. if *they* are valid, these parameters will be stored in the data processing subsystem. (‘They’ is a cataphor which refers to ‘these parameters’).

2.2.2.5.6. Logical Ambiguity

Logical ambiguity can occur in a statement that is seemingly contradictory or opposed to common sense and yet is perhaps true; a self-contradictory statement that at first seems true; an argument that apparently derives self-contradictory conclusions by valid deduction from acceptable premises.

2.2.2.5.7. Other Classification

According to the intention of the writer or speaker, ambiguity again can be classified into unintentional and intentional ambiguity. Unintentional ambiguity is far beyond what the writer or speaker intends to say. On the contrary, intentional ambiguity is used on purpose to gain some special expression effect, and it can be further classified into literary and practical ambiguity. With reference to kind of classification, headlines using pun should belong to intentional ambiguity.

However, these classifications of ambiguity are not active in a simple manner. Many times it is difficult to define the exact type and level of ambiguity.

2.2.2.6. Attitudes and Views Towards Ambiguity

There was great contradiction among scholars. Some of them argued that the ambiguity was negative, and should be avoided using, because it may lead to misunderstanding, and present a hindrance in Present an obstacle to efficient communication. (*Empson, 1984:89*) put forward his point of view that ambiguity was a kind of fallacious reasoning. Others, considering ambiguous as any verbal nuance, however slight which gives room for alternative reactions to the same piece of language. He summarized

ambiguity into several types, and he pointed out; ambiguity is the enemy we have to watch.

On the contrary; the others thought that if properly used, ambiguity could play an active role. According to (*Quintilian, 1907:42*) a Roman rhetorician, ambiguity is a powerful weapon in the debates on the court, and is a superior feature of language. Jespersen and other contemporary linguists regarded ambiguity as the feature of the human's natural language and they suggested the negative functions of ambiguity not be over-exaggerated. From the contrition between from and the development of language, it is impossible to avoid ambiguity, and it is unnecessary to completely avoid ambiguity, from language will lose its richness without ambiguity and be hard to accomplish the mission of transmitting social information.

Both the two sides are reasonable, because the study the ambiguity from different angles. However, the former is preferable to newspaper headlines .After all, the main function of the newspaper is to transmit information, which requires the headline to be clear and correct. Ambiguity must be avoided in newspaper headlines.

Ambiguity was firstly studied in the field of philosophy. It was recorded that *Plato* was the first person who started studying ambiguity. *He* thought ambiguity was the main reason for tricky argument and false reasoning. Philosophers contributed and gave a systematic and overall elaboration on ambiguity in natural language. Some of them listed six ways which may cause misunderstanding “Those ways of producing the false appearance of an argument which depend on language are six in number: they are ambiguity, amphiboly, combination, division of wards , accent , form of

expression". They also showed some good examples: Arguments such as the following depend upon ambiguity those learn who know: for it is those who know their letters who learn the letters dictated to them, for to, (learn) is ambiguous; it signifies both (to understand), by the use of knowledge, and also, to acquire knowledge, Again. Evils are good : for what needs to be is good, and evils must need be, for, what needs to be, has a double means what is inevitable, as often is the case with evils, too (for evil of some kind is inevitable). Moreover, Philosophers summarized the conditions when ambiguity occurred. (There are three varieties of these ambiguities and amphibolies: (1) when either the expression or the name has strictly more than one meaning. (2) When by custom we use them so. (3) When words that have a simple sense alone have more than one meaning in combination: e.g. knowing letters; for each word, both, (knowing), and letters, possibly has a single meaning but both together have more than one-either that the letters themselves have knowledge or that someone else has it of them. According to the Philosophers, the cause of fallacies related to ambiguity and amphiboly is that people could not differentiate the multiple meanings of word. *(Wasow, Perfors, and Beaver, 1997:11)*

On the whole, few philosophers do not pay attention to ambiguity the philosophers intend to understand the whole world via understanding the linguistic mechanism first. They do not mean to produce or create anything, but expect a deeper understanding. Obviously ,the philosophers studied ambiguity in natural language was to serve for the application of language and philosophy, a new realm named philosophy of language or linguistic philosophy, whatever it is emerged.

On the other hand, Logicians also did wide researches on ambiguity as well. From predicate logic and modal logic to propositional logic, to logicians, ambiguity is such a sentence that is true under more than one condition. They think it is necessary to resolve ambiguity and uncertainty, because according to the law of identity, the ideas and judgment must have monosemy during the process of thinking.

(Gottfried, W. von Leibniz, 1956:116) a German logician, mathematician and linguist, gave language a wider meaning. He regarded language as one of any possible signs. He emphasized that the natural language depended on the perception; therefore, there were some deficiencies such as vagueness, ambiguity and such. Natural language was not the best tool for describing objective reality. A clearer sign system composed of common codes had to establish. He himself made a long-term effort for it. His effort finally turned out to be great contribution to mathematics, and the symbols is used today in infinitesimal calculus are developed from Leibniz's sign system. He even supposed that one day man need not argue anymore because they were using a clear and logical language. He believed that uncertainty and the ambiguity in natural language were the main obstacles for logical analysis. A new tool in which words were modeled on the language of arithmetic formula was created.

All in all, both philosophers and logicians agreed that ambiguity was an obstacle for communication and played a negative role in natural language. It should be tried that every means to resolve ambiguity. Some of them proposed some methods to resolve ambiguity, such as, creating a sign system to take the place of natural language or an arithmetic-formula-like language, etc.

At the very beginning, the linguists did not pay much attention to ambiguity study. They thought it was the task of philosophers and logicians, while their goal to find language rules to instruct the use of language. However, the situation greatly changed since Saussure. Saussure charged that: no other field was so beset by mistakes and aberrations. He deplored the confusion in linguistic research as well as the absurdities of reasoning. Descriptive study of language became popular, and ambiguity turned to be one of the hot topics among descriptive linguists, because descriptive of any language will unavoidably be concerned with ambiguity, which is so common in natural language that linguists could not slide over it.

In 1930, seven types of ambiguity were published, in which the study of ambiguity was began, from the pure theoretical angle and gave a comprehensive comment on ambiguity. (*Bloomfield, 1933:67*) held the same opinion with the above logicians on the ways to resolve ambiguity. In his eyes; the ideal uses of language in mathematics where the denotations are precise. Mathematics is a special accurate form of speech indeed, the best that language can do.

From the 1970s, ambiguity study turned to a new stage. No matter on methodology or train of thoughts, it breaks through from the former individual illustrations to systematic and comprehensive study. In this period grammarians were not satisfied with merely theoretical hierarchy. They began exploring deeper structures of ambiguity.

Contemporary scholars, studied ambiguity in natural language. They held that ambiguity is not determined by a linguistic item alone but by a combination of a linguistic item and what we know about the world. In the

history of the development of modern linguistics, ambiguity has always been the breakthrough through which the new linguistic schools challenge the traditional opinions.

(Chomsky, 1957:33), state: An ambiguity signaled by some intuitive similarity utterances points to dual representations on some level, while synonymy points to a similar or identical representation. A very simple case is phoneme sequence that can be ambiguously understood in terms of morphemes, and perception of grammar depends on how it explains ambiguity.

Meanwhile *he* believed deepened probes into ambiguity could help the breakthrough of the study on human intelligence, and thus improved the further development of psychology. The aim of Chomsky was to build up some grammar which explains much better than traditional grammar. The successful study on ambiguity had, in fact, become the key foundation of TG grammar. According to his view, use of ambiguity and similarity of understanding as a motivation for the levels of phrase structures and transformations; For example, to clear up constructions like: the shooting of hunters or flying planes can be dangerous, which are two famous examples ambiguity put forward by Chomsky. Faced with such ambiguous structures, the traditional descriptive grammarians could not explain why they were ambiguous. However, Transformational grammar offers away to make ambiguity analyzable in syntactic terms by treating it as constructional homonymy. TGG suggests distinguishing ambiguity via nominalization transformation. For instance, the above noun phrase; the shooting of hunters, can be thought to be transformed from two sentences. One is; the hunter is shooting something, and the other is the hunter is shot. To put it simplified,

TG grammar thought ambiguity was caused in the transformation of two different deep structures into the same surface structure.

2.2.2.7. Problems in Ambiguity Study

The forerunners have worked a lot on ambiguity study. They make great achievements on what ambiguity, the nature of ambiguity, causes of ambiguity, classification of ambiguity, ambiguity resolution, and so on. With the development of the computer, ambiguity study is even applied to such fields as computer semantic identification, machine translation, and what not. Ambiguity study has changed from static to dynamic .

Despite of the mentioned achievements, there are also some problems existing in the study of ambiguity. Initially, there are quite a lot of researches on classification of ambiguity, but the limitation of each of classification is not clear enough, and the articles or works which deep and comprehensively study some specific classification are few. It expounds more than enough on the presuppositions which may cause ambiguity. The diversity of the classification is mainly due to the fact that ambiguity is indeed a complicated linguistic phenomenon which involves many disciplines and hierarchies. It covers not only the inner elements of language, including phonetic, lexical, syntactical, and pragmatic and some other elements, but also the factors beyond language. These elements interweave together. What's more, in the articles of descriptive type, most of which are about grammatical and pragmatic ambiguity, which refers to the various contradictory phenomena that violate pragmatic rules in the process of language use, and mainly caused by cultural differences, does not get

sufficient attention. There are also two opposite trends: scholars who study syntactic ambiguity seldom deal with pragmatic ambiguity, and vice versa.

Secondly, the studies on ambiguity of different hierarchies and different structures are good enough, but the studies on ambiguity of the same hierarchy and the same structure, that is, of different semantic relations are few. Even though there some, they lack systematically theoretical basis and methodology generally. In the semantic study of ambiguity, the researches on different semantic relations of verbs and nouns are quite a lot, while the semantic relations of adverbs, prepositions and so on do not get the attention they deserve.

Thirdly, although there are many researches have been done on association and differentiation between ambiguity and double or multiple meaning, vagueness, obscurity and so on. Which remains to be hot topic, generally speaking, the problem has been far from being well settled. The limitation between ambiguity and its cognate phenomena is still not clear enough.

And finally, the cognitive study of ambiguity is not enough, and the involved studies are mainly from the psychological and to get to know the cognitive rules of human being, not to probe into the inner rules of language structure.

Ambiguity can be understood by studying its intrinsic properties and its significance with respect to the real world and language, both literal & non-literal. Further, one can understand it better by comparing it with other aspects which also involve misleading parallels. The discussion about ambiguity in the context of meaning leads to discussion about the genesis of

ambiguity. Analysis of ambiguity necessitates the understanding of its types and levels.

Ambiguity has played an important role in developing theories of syntactic and semantic structure. Most studies differentiate between lexical and syntactical ambiguity, with the former referring to ambiguity conveyed through polysemy and homophony strings and the latter to phenomena of ambiguous word order, referential ambiguity, prepositional phrase attachment.

In truth, philosophers, linguists and rhetoricians, for example, have studied ambiguity from different angles for centuries from ancient Aristotle, Quintilian to contemporary *Saussure, William Empson, Grice, Chomsky*, etc. They all applied themselves to study of ambiguity.

2.2.3. Conclusion

On the whole, although people have done a lot of researches on ambiguity, those studies mainly focus on the classification and the description of ambiguity. Few studies deal with ambiguity in daily language use and teaching. Besides, when studying this linguistic phenomenon, many linguists fail to consider the semantic constraint of the context to ambiguity. Although ambiguity itself is a relatively isolated word, phrase or sentence with different explanation, it is not in accordance with the nature of language use by separating the surface structure of a sentence from its deep structure from the angle of communication.

2.3. Part (3) Previous Related Studies

Due to the current status of English language as a global language of communication, science, international relations and news, many researchers tried to investigate the use of language in news media. Some of them go further, in analyzing ambiguities occur in news headline and tried to find possible interpretations.

In this part, literature will be reviewed more particular as it focuses of the previous studies. Five researches were found, related to the study.

(Tiono, 2003) in her partial Ph.D. research: **An Analysis on Syntactic and Semantic Factors Found in Newspaper Headlines,**

Tiono Analyzed the different linguistic choices and structures used in several headlines. She argued that, these differences may lead to different linguistic representations of one event in the world. In her research, Tiono used the data from The Jakarta Post and Indonesian Daily issued in 20th and 21st June 2001. She searched for the headlines, which have the same topic. She compared the headlines from both newspaper and analyzes the linguistic choice and structure. She analyzed the linguistic choice by examining the grammar and applying Leech's language function theory. She analyzed the linguistic structure by using tree diagrams of syntax. In the conclusion, she stated that both newspapers used simple future tense with the deletion of the verb. The two newspapers also had differences in the linguistic choices.

Another previous study submitted for M.A. is entitled: **The Analysis of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity in Your Letters of the Jakarta Post** done by (*Tambunan, 2009*).

Tambunan described on her study the classes of word and the kinds of sentences or phrases that can be lexically ambiguous. That study also determined the most dominant type of ambiguity. She used descriptive method. The data of her study was taken from fourteen sections of Your Letters in The Jakarta Post issued in March 2009. In the conclusion, she found fifty ambiguities, which are distinguished into twenty-three lexical ambiguities and twenty-seven structural ambiguities. Of the lexical ambiguity, there were 30.4% of verb ambiguity, 34.8% of adverb ambiguity, and 30.4% of adjective ambiguity. Tambunan argued that, the most dominant ambiguity is the structural ambiguity which is functioned as noun phrase.

Third one is a Contrastive Study entitled; **Focus on Structural and Lexical Ambiguity in English Newspaper Headlines** which are written by various native and non-native Journalists, and published by (*Khamahani 2013*).

The study dealt with structural (noun-verb) and lexical (polyseme) ambiguity in English headlines written by native and non-native journalists. Khamahani made fifty tests of "Noun or Verb" tests and fifty tests of "what does it mean" tests based on the headlines in the two English newspapers written by non-native and foreign journalists. Finally he found out that headlines written by native journalists are more ambiguous both structurally and lexically. He conclude; study have been mainly concerned with only the amounts of structural (noun/verb) ambiguity and lexical

(polyseme)ambiguity in newspaper headlines without entering into different kinds of ambiguity found everywhere in language.

More recently, the study Submitted by (*Baga Tirangga, 2012*) as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of master in English language at Dian Nuswantoro University, Semarang, Indonesia. In his study, Tirangga aimed to investigate **lexical and grammatical ambiguities that occur in the news headlines of The Jakarta Post and New York Times**, and he also tried to find the possible meaning of those ambiguous headlines which are selected from those newspapers using descriptive qualitative method in his research. He concluded that the Jakarta Post newspaper produced ambiguous headlines more than New York Times, especially in grammatical ambiguity. He also claimed that the use of some technical terms in New York Times headlines may create confusion for its readers.

Same to the fourth mentioned study is the study made by (*Chiara Bucaria, 2004*). In her partial fulfillment master research entitled: **Lexical and Structural Ambiguity in Humorous Headlines**. Bucaria analyzed some forms of linguistic ambiguity found in headlines. He focused on examples of lexical and syntactic ambiguity that result in sources of voluntary or involuntary humor headlines found on web sites presenting humorous bits of information. He sum up that the headlines presenting syntactic ambiguity were found in greater number than headlines based on lexical or phonological ambiguity, In the case of lexical ambiguity, humor depends mainly on nouns, verbs, and prepositions, and the main cause of ambiguity was found in the homonymy of the lexical item in question, Syntactic ambiguity was analyzed in terms of class ambiguity and other types of ambiguity relying, for example, on prepositional phrase attachment and

ellipsis. Class ambiguity was found in study to involve mainly shifts between the classes of noun and verbs and vice versa, and examples of referential ambiguity were limited in the corpus. Phonologically ambiguous headlines were the least numerous with only one example in the corpus.

This part focuses on relevant previous studies carried out by various researchers in the past. All previous studies quoted are related to the current study, investigating linguistic ambiguity in Sudanese newspaper headlines. Based on preceding research highlights, the study will show the difference between this research and the previous to prove that there is plagiarism. The difference between previous researches and this research is on the data source. The first research focused on syntactic and semantic factors of headlines. Second and third study analyzed only on structural and Lexical ambiguity of headlines. Subsequently, the fourth and fifth studies centered on grammatical (Structural) ambiguity, but the differences also the data source. On the other hand, the difference showed from the data source and the objectives of the research.

In addition to what has been contributed by those different researchers hinted above, more work will be suggested to be done on Investigating Linguistic Ambiguity in Newspaper Headlines. However, the missing gap that this study collectively tries to address is to determine various linguistic ambiguity types that exist in Sudanese newspaper issued in English language.

2.4. Summary of the Chapter

In this chapter, there are different views and findings of relevant studies in the field of linguistic ambiguity of newspaper headlines, have been reviewed. The chapter illustrated various scientific attitudes significant to the current study. The previous literature and relevant studies are considered the background for the current research.

This chapter is divided into main three parts. The first part deals with the nature of English newspaper. Besides, the history and language of English newspaper in these parts, this part also focused on the structures and types of headlines, giving possible definition to the headline and highlighted forms of headlines. Then the manner of English language press in Sudan is mentioned at the end of this part. Part two, conceptual framework dealt with the meaning from linguistic views. Also, this part shades a light towards ambiguity, giving some definitions to ambiguity. In it, there are various classifications to ambiguity. This part also focused on some contributions of scholars from different fields towards ambiguity, beside problems of ambiguity study. The third part focused on related previous studies. In this part, five similar researches close to this study are recapitulated in order to further pave the way for the study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Overview

This chapter will provide a full description of research methodology used in the present study. It will focus mainly on the materials, tools, and the procedures. In relation to data analysis, the reliability and validity of these instruments will be confirmed.

3.1. The Type of Methodology

This study is basically descriptive analytical via qualitative research since it describes and analyzes phenomena as exist by identifying, obtaining and interpreting information in the investigation of specific issue research based on the fact or reality, usually by attempting to estimate the strength or intensity of a behavior or the relationship between two behaviors. It is only being needed to describe the data based on the problem statements and find out the results of the problem statements. It is considered qualitative since the data collected will be enumerated and chronologically ordered before being analyzed.

Moreover, (*Djajasudarma, 1993: 15*) states that in descriptive qualitative research, the data collected are not in numerical data, it can be in the form of words or pictures. In this case, it will be interested to analyze the headlines (words, phrases, or sentences) selected from both The Citizen and Sudan Vision Newspapers headlines.

3.2. Research Materials

This research aims to investigate and analyze linguistically the ambiguous headlines which are chosen from the English issues of the Sudanese newspapers copies. The data were taken from the articles of The Citizen and Sudan Vision Newspapers issued chronologically from 1st to 31st of September 2013. After reading selected articles, headlines which were considered as ambiguous are picked out, and probable interpretations then stated.

The data of this study will be analyzed in several steps, as follows:

1. Reading the selected data
2. Identifying the headlines which are possibly ambiguous.
3. Classifying the data based on the types of ambiguity
4. Describing the different interpretations conveyed in the ambiguous headlines.
5. Drawing conclusions by illustrating the most dominant linguistic ambiguity found both The Citizen and Sudan Vision Newspapers.

3.3. Procedures

The study follows content analysis as one of the most frequently applied research methods in the field of linguistics. Content analysis originally used in communication, journalism, sociology, psychology, and business. Today is considered to be one of the main methods of educational research and it is also frequently applied in areas such as law and health care. The data of the research might be in form of discourse, sentence, clause, word, or even morpheme (*Subroto, 1992: 42-43*). Source of data could be newspaper, magazine, literary work, column, even line.

According to *(Cohen et al, 2007:23)*, content analysis in a broader sense refers to the process of summarizing and interpreting written data, whereas, in a narrower context, it is “a strict and systematic set of procedures for rigorous analysis, examination, and verification of the contents of written data”

3.4. Population and Sampling

(Sutrisno, 1978:75). and, *(Nawawi, 1995:141)* states that sample is collected based on the technique of sampling that is employed in the research while population is all research objects (human beings, things, animals, plants, phenomena, test values, or events) as the sources of data which have special characteristic in research. The original population for this study is restricted for the language experts i.e. linguists. Random sampling is used to select (5) Ph.D. holders for conducting this study. The following table shows the number of experts interviewed with full required information and responses percentage.

Table (3.1)

NO	Experts interviewed	Distributed headlines	Received headlines	Percentage received
1	5	50	50	100%
Total	5	250	250	100%

3.5. Data Analysis Tools

The appropriate tools are applied in this study are survey and interview, since they are particularly useful for non-experimental descriptive designs that seek to describe reality and fits this study. The aim of the interview is to gather the necessary database for the study. First, a list of (50) headlines are designed as questionnaires to test semantic and grammatical ambiguity, (25) from each newspaper collected after survey, and distributed to a sample of (5) experts interviewed from different universities. After collecting the data, SPSS has conducted to analyze the collected data. SPSS has confirmed the validity of the hypotheses.

3.6. Reliability and Validity in Content Analysis

Test reliability and validity are two technical properties of a test that indicates the quality and usefulness of the test. These are the two most important features of a test. It should examine these features when evaluating the suitability of the test for study. These explanations will help to understand reliability and validity the data reported in the study and the use of these data to evaluate the suitability of a test for the current study.

In the process of content analysis, investigators are most often challenged with difficulties arising from aspects of reliability and validity. In the case of content analysis, reliability is commonly associated with notions of stability, reproducibility, and accuracy. Stability is considered to be the weakest form of reliability, as it is coded only by one coder and can be understood as the persistence over time of the rules of the coding scheme. Reproducibility, also referred to as intercoder reliability, means the same results of coding, when the same text is coded by two or more coders. Accuracy, being the

strongest feature of reliability, stands for “the extent to which the classification of text corresponds to a standard or norm” (*Weber, 1990:120*). Scholars distinguish between three fundamental forms of validity in content analysis. Face validity represents the extent to which a category measures what it is intended to measure and, as single-variable validity, it is considered to be the weakest of all the forms. External validity is “obtained by comparing content-analytic data with some external criterion” (*ibid, 1990:121*), hence, it is perceived as much stronger than other types of validity. Semantic validity means the agreement between persons on the meanings or connotations of words they are examining.

In other words, in order to make a valid assumption, the procedure of coding and classification is of crucial importance and must be reliable. This primarily means that the same text should be coded in the same way by different investigators. In addition, the variables developed in this process must be valid as well, which means that it represents what is attempted to measure by the researcher (*Weber, 1990:122*), (*Neuendorf, 2002: 77*), (*Stemler, 2001: 46*) and (*Zhang & Wildemuth,2009: 123*).

As pointed out, problems of both reliability and validity usually arise from the “ambiguity of word meanings, category definitions, or other coding rules” (*Weber, 1990: 118*). Hence, it is advisable to start work on small units of text to pilot the coding and categorization and make changes where necessary.

3.6.1. Piloting

For checking instrument reliability, a sample of (7) selected headlines for the purpose of piloting the instrument before being given to the study sample (the 50 headlines).The pilot sample was given the same version of the instrument which was originally prepared for the study sample.

The technique applied was an interview, the scores of the pilot sample for each expert in the interview were correlated using person product moment the Inter-Item Correlations reliability resulted was (0.011) which was a high position correlation. The Cronbach's Alpha (0.059) insured instrument reliability.

3.6.2. Reliability of Study

In the main, reliability deals with the consistency, dependability, and replicability of “the results obtained from a piece of research” (*Nunan, 1999:14*). Reliability refers to how dependable or consistently a test measures a characteristic. If a person takes the test again, he or she will get similar test scores. Also, (*Joppe, 2000:1*) defines reliability as the extent to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under study is referred to as reliability and if the results of a study can be reproduced under a similar methodology, then the research instrument is considered to be reliable.

Reliability was calculated coefficiently for the measurement, which was used in the interview using (SPSS) method.

Bellow table shows all variables:

Table (3.2)

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	100	100.0
	Exclude data	0	.0
	Total	100	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

The table below shows reliability statistics:

Table (3.3)

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.059	.051	5

The table below shows Inter-Item Covariance Matrix. VARS stands for interviewed experts.

Table (3.4)

Inter-Item Covariance Matrix					
	VAR00001	VAR00002	VAR00003	VAR00004	VAR00005
VAR00001	.553	.079	-.011	-.104	.040
VAR00002	.079	.551	.098	.071	-.026
VAR00003	-.011	.098	.534	-.015	-.095
VAR00004	-.104	.071	-.015	.501	.028
VAR00005	.040	-.026	-.095	.028	.465

Table 3.5 and 3.6 bellows show the Summary Statistics, means, variances, standard deviations and inter-correlations Items.

Table (3.5)

	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Range	Maximum / Minimum	Variance	N of Items
Item Means	1.624	1.540	1.710	.170	1.110	.004	5
Item Variances	.521	.465	.553	.088	1.190	.001	5
Inter-Item Correlations	.011	-.198	.180	.378	-.910	.017	5

Table (3.6)

Statistics						
		VAR00001	VAR00002	VAR00003	VAR00004	VAR00005
N	Valid	100	100	100	100	100
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		1.6500	1.7100	1.5400	1.6200	1.6000
Median		1.0000	2.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Std. Deviation		.74366	.74257	.73057	.70754	.68165
Variance		.553	.551	.534	.501	.465

Bar Chart (3.1)

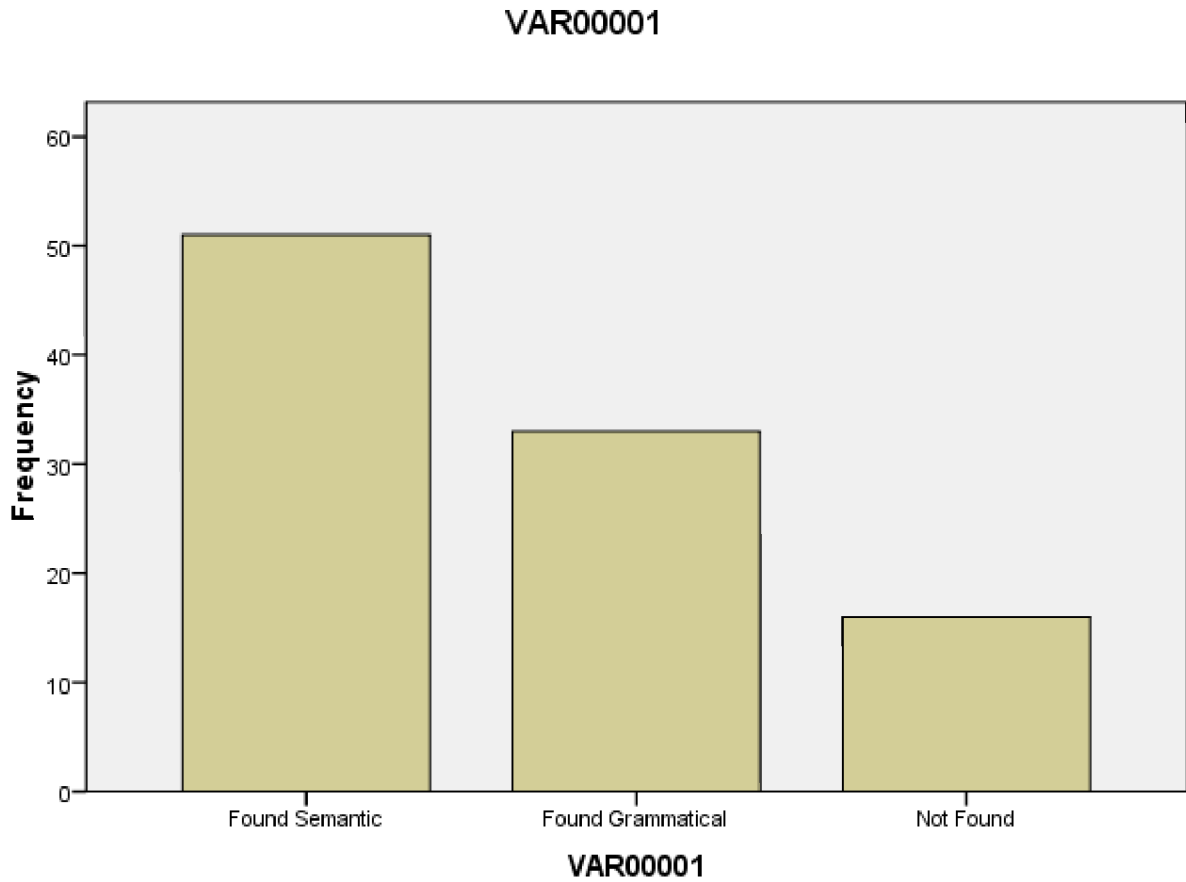


Table (3.7)

ambiguity	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Semantic	51	51.0	51.0
Grammatical	33	33.0	33.0
Not Found	16	16.0	16.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0

Bar chart (3.1) and Table (3.7) on the previous page shows that (51.0%) of the expert number 1 said that semantics ambiguity has been found. Likewise, (33.0%) of grammatical ambiguity is found the same expert. That is means (84.0%) the majority of the headlines contain ambiguity. As the expert-tested, (16.0%) of the headlines do not contain ambiguity.

Bar Chart (3.2)

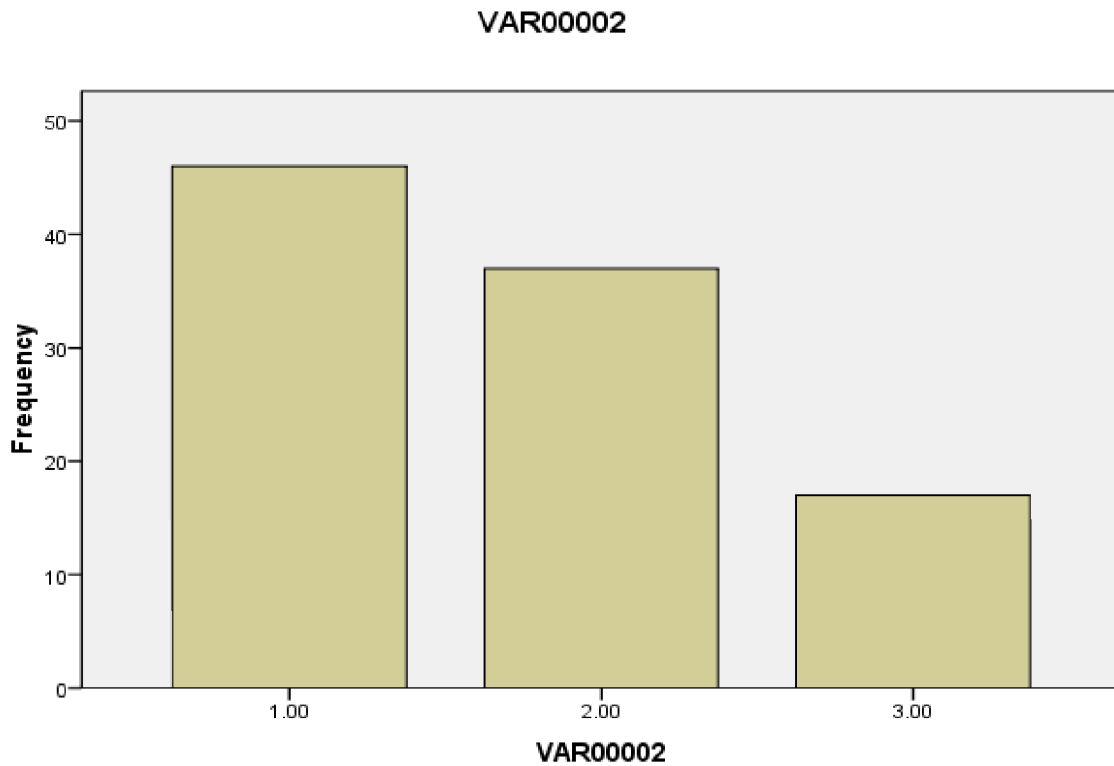


Table (3.8)

Ambiguity	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Semantic	24	24.0	24.0
Grammatical	13	13.0	13.0
Not Clear	37	37.0	37.0
Not Found	26	26.0	26.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0

Bar chart (3.2) in the previous page and table (3.8) above shows that (46.0%) of the expert number 2 said that semantics ambiguity has been found. Likewise, (37.0%) of grammatical ambiguity is found the same expert. That is means (83.0%) the majority of the headlines contain ambiguity. As he tested, (17.0%) of the headlines do not contain ambiguity.

Bar Chart (3.3)

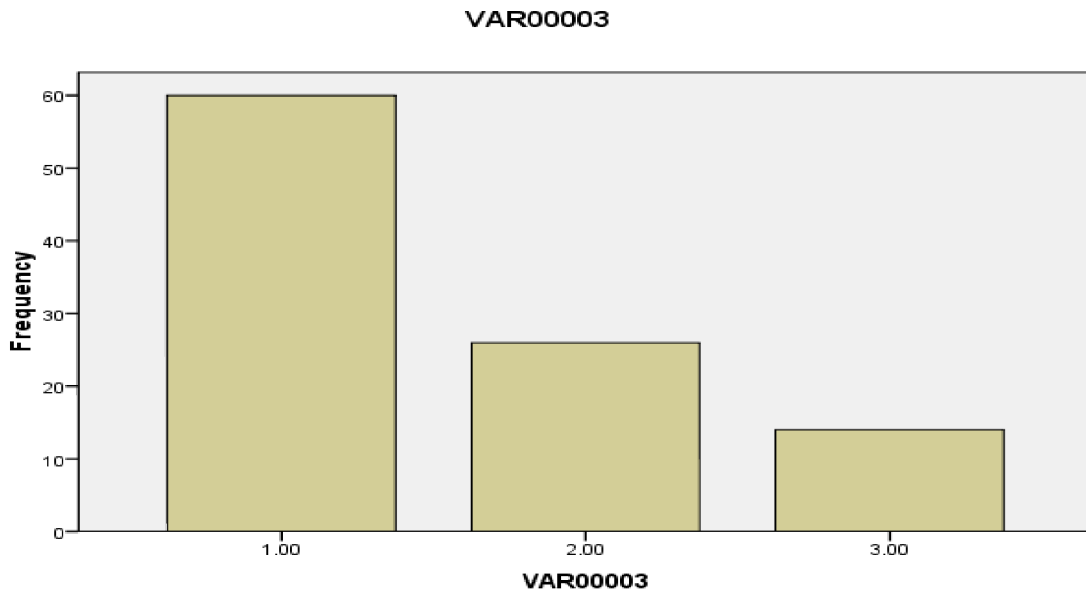


Table (3.9)

Ambiguity	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
semantic	60	60.0	60.0	60.0
Grammatical	26	26.0	26.0	86.0
Not found	14	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Previous bar chart (3.3) and Table (3.9) above shows that (60.0%) of the expert 3 said that semantics ambiguity has been found. Likewise, (26.0%) of grammatical ambiguity is found the same expert. That is means (86.0%) the

majority of the headlines contain ambiguity. As he tested, (14.0%) of the headlines do not contain ambiguity.

Bar Chart (3.4)

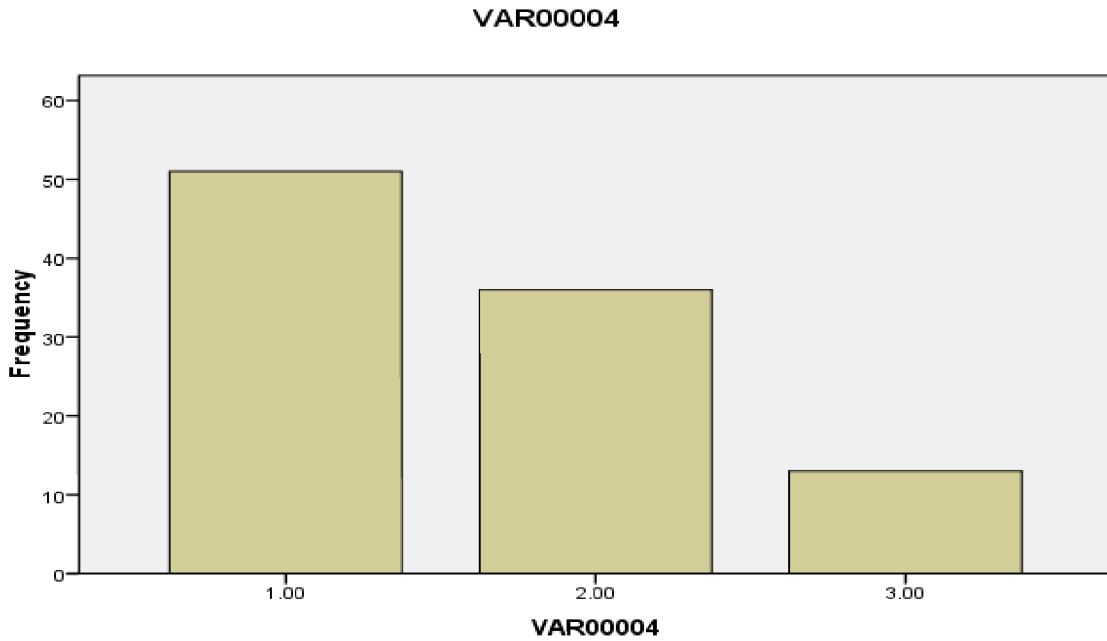


Table (3.10)

Ambiguity	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
semantic	51	51.0	51.0	51.0
grammatical	36	36.0	36.0	87.0
Not found	13	13.0	13.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Bar chart (3.4) and Table (3.10) above shows that (51.0%) of the expert number 4 said that semantics ambiguity has been found. Likewise, (36.0%)

of grammatical ambiguity is found the same expert. That is means (87.0%) the majority of the headlines contain ambiguity. As he tested, (13.0%) of the headlines do not contain ambiguity.

Bar Chart (3.5)

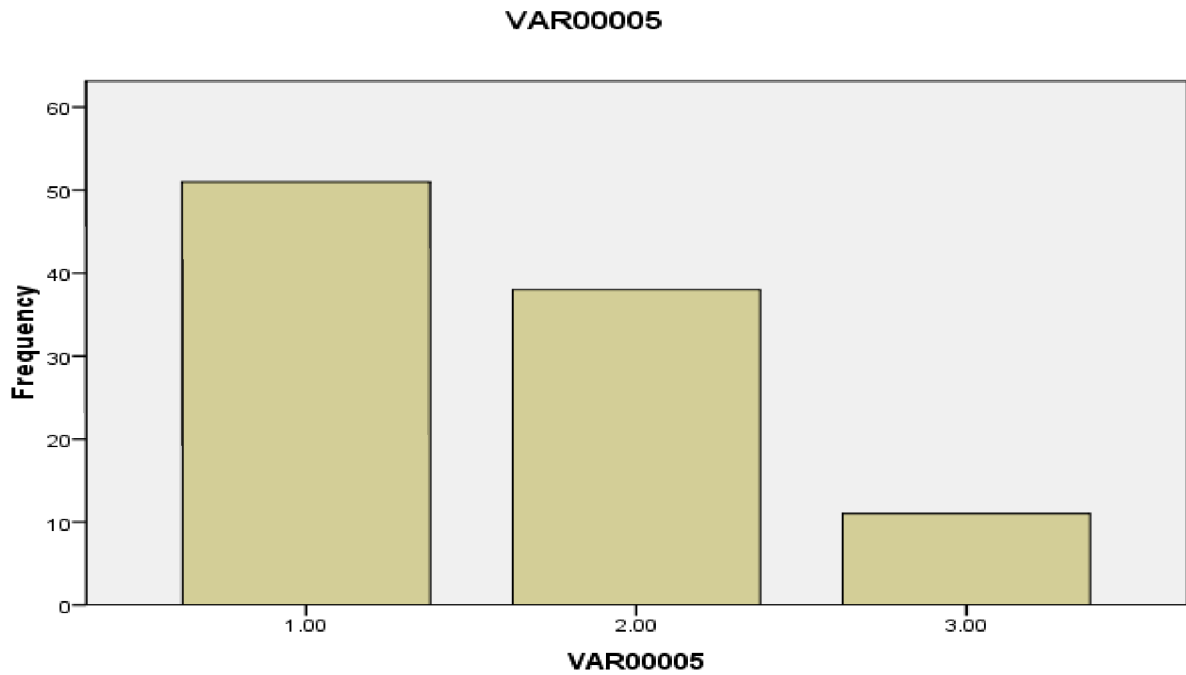


Table (3.11)

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Semantic	51	51.0	51.0	51.0
Grammatical	38	38.0	38.0	89.0
Not found	11	11.0	11.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Bar chart (3.5) and table (3.11) in the previous page show that (51.0%) of the expert number 5 said that semantics ambiguity has been found. Likewise, (38.0%) of grammatical ambiguity is found the same expert. That is means (89.0%) the majority of the headlines contain ambiguity. As he tested, (11.0%) of the headlines do not contain ambiguity.

3.6.3. Validity of Study

Validity in testing refers to the degree to which a test measures what it is supposed to measure, or can be used successfully for the purposes for which it is intended. A number of different statistical procedures can be applied to a test to estimate its validity. Such procedures generally seek to determine what the test measures, and how well it does so

(Richards, 2010:126) Content validity is related to a type of validity in which different elements, skills, and behaviors are adequately and effectively measured. To this end, the research instruments and the data might be reviewed by the experts in the field of research. Based on the reviewers' comments the unclear and obscure questions can be revised and the complex items reworded. Also, the ineffective and nonfunctioning questions can be discarded altogether. In addition, the questions could be face validated by these persons.

For ensuring the test validity, the interview has been designed for experts of English language at university level were similarly distributed to five English Language experts. The (5) experts were all Ph.D. holders working at different universities. The experts were requested to check the validity of the two tools and give their views and advice. They approved the original versions and the necessary modifications were made according to their

recommendations and remarks. The below table shows the names and the titles of experts have been interviewed

Table (3.12)

NO	Name	Qualification	Title	Workplace
1	Abu Baker Elyassa'a	Ph.D. (ELT, English Language)	Assistant professor	Ahfad University
2	Awad Bakheet Khaleel	Ph.D. (Applied Linguistics, English language)	Associate Professor	University of Kordofan
3	Hamid Ali Idrees	Ph.D. (Applied Linguistics, English Language)	Associate Professor	University of Dalanj
4	Omer Mohammed Ahmed	Ph.D. (ELT, English Language)	Assistant professor	AlMughtaribeen University
5	Mohammed Elhassan Elmadani	Ph.D. (Literature, English Language)	Assistant professor	University of Kordofan

3.7. Summary of the Chapter

In this chapter, the methodology has been described beside the tools and procedures used for this study.

This chapter gave a full description of the population of the study and the selected sample. It also described the research tools which consisted of the test of Linguistic Ambiguity in Sudanese Newspaper Headlines.

This chapter shades some lights on the steps taken to judge and ensure the validity and reliability of the study tools in addition to the description of the procedure followed for conducting the study.

Furthermore, having described the methodology of the study in this chapter, the researcher will proceed to data analysis and results in the following chapters.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS, AND DISCUSSION

4.0. Overview

This chapter focuses on the data analysis. It verifies the hypotheses of the research which has been stated in Chapter one. After a survey of the literature and the processes involved in the ambiguity resolution offered in chapter two, followed by the theories in Chapter two, here are the analyses of the data.

4.1. Introduction

Newspaper headlines are written in a special kind of language with its own vocabulary and grammar. In this chapter, the data will be analyzed and discussed. Once more, the aims of the present study are to find out the linguistic ambiguity found in the articles of the two newspapers under study, CITIZEN, and SUDAN VISION; to figure out the type of ambiguity which involved in headlines and to describe the different interpretations which arise in the headlines in those articles.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the study focused on grammatical and semantic ambiguity. The analysis is divided into two subdivisions; data analysis, and interpretations. In the analysis, the researcher extracts and illustrates ambiguity in each headline. While in the interpretations, the researcher interprets the possible meaning of semantic ambiguity, also, he gives the complete structure of grammatical ambiguity.

4.2. Analysis, Results, and Discussion (Manifestation of Ambiguity)

A newspaper headline is often the only thing that readers read in a newspaper, or at least, it is the first thing that everyone notices in a newspaper. It serves as a guide for the reader that helps decide whether to continue on reading the whole report or to skip onto another one. Each headline should be a summary of the news which follows.

There are many ambiguous headlines that appear in various newspapers every day. Hundreds of headlines were collected from the two articles under study by the researcher. According to SPSS analysis which was done to fifty headlines in chapter three, the experts agreed that there is ambiguity found in 23 headlines. So, the researcher will eliminate those headlines for analyzing. In order to clarify this analysis, the researcher will take them orderly according to their classification.

4.2.1. Grammatical Ambiguity

A special language used in newspapers can be distinguished and this is the most obvious with the headlines. A newspaper page has restricted space and headline writers are limited by the layout of the page. Grammar and its structures can help headline writers a lot and they often have to break many grammatical rules and use nonstandard structures to produce a successful headline.

Grammatical ambiguity is conveyed by a word with more than one possible meaning in a context. There are many words and phrases in newspapers that are potentially ambiguous such that the readers sometimes get confused in determining the word class. Let's examine the following headlines where grammatical items result in ambiguity.

Many ambiguous headlines belong to grammatical ambiguity, and it occupies nearly 8 headlines of all ambiguous headlines. According to

(Lyons, J. 1988) a grammatically ambiguous sentence is any sentence to which there is assigned (by a generative grammar of the language-system) more than one structural analysis at the grammatical level of analysis. Grammatical ambiguity is common and complicated. It caused by different understanding of people to the syntactic structure of headlines. Grammatical ambiguity is not limited to complete sentences; it also appears in phrases. Grammatical ambiguity occurs when phrase or sentence has more than one underlying structures.

According to TG grammar of Chomsky, grammatical ambiguity, appears because the surface structure of the headlines is the same, but it has two or more deep structures. TG grammar was originated the American linguist Chomsky.

4.2.1.1. Analyzing SUDAN VISION newspaper headlines

From 25 headlines of the SUDAN VISION newspaper published on September 2013, there were only four headlines categorized as grammatically ambiguous headlines. Thus, the study is not only to analyze the kinds of ambiguity arise in the headlines; the possible interpretations of ambiguous headlines will also be presented. Below are four examples of grammatically ambiguous headlines of SUDAN VISION.

LJM Stands alongside Armed Forces

(Sunday, September 1st, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3035)

Identification and explanation: The headline above is ambiguous and classified as grammatical ambiguity, since part of speech or category of "Stands" is ambiguous i.e. lexical. "Stands" can occur as either a verb meaning to halt or a noun meaning attitudes. This headline is considered as ambiguous one since the phrase can be interpreted in two different ways

The exact meaning of the headline: (LJM) Liberation and Justice Movement supports Armed Forces against other rebel movements.

Meeting to Enhance Cooperation in Finance Kicks-off

(Saturday, September 7th, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3040)

Identification and explanation: the word order i.e. the structure of the above headline can be understood in other meaning as suspended and can move forward according to the collocation “kick-off”.

The exact meaning of the headline: the real meaning, assurances put on the meeting table to strengthen economic cooperation.

FIFA Concern over Ineligible Players

(Monday, September 23rd, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3054)

Identification and explanation: "Concern over" can be understood as a collocation "Ineligible Players" can initiate the headline.

The exact meaning of the headline: FIFA warns players who are cheating in results and documents.

Germany Helps Floods and Rains Victims in Sudan

(Thursday, September 5th, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3039)

Identification and explanation: word order is ambiguous can be understood as "Germany Helps or stand behind Floods" and "Rains Victims" or "Floods and Rains"

The exact meaning of the headline: Germany support Sudan in rain and flood crisis.

4.2.1.2. Analyzing THE CITIZEN newspaper headlines

25 Headlines of THE CITIZEN newspaper published on September 2013, there were only four headlines categorized as grammatically ambiguous headlines

Egypt attack on Suez Canal ship ‘foiled’

(Monday, September 2, 2013 Vol. 8, Issue 158)

Identification and explanation: lexical categories are ambiguous in this headline; "Egypt attack" can be understood as a noun phrase. Also, they can be understood as a *noun+verb*.

The exact meaning of the headline: Egypt attacks on Suez Canal ship.

BlackBerry sales hit by fears over company’s future

(Monday, September 2, 2013 Vol. 8, Issue 158)

Identification and explanation: This headline involves lexical ambiguity "BlackBerry sales" can be understood as noun+verb or noun phrase BlackBerry goods. The verb "Hit" can be understood as reach or strike.

The exact meaning of the headline: wide distribution of Blackberry phones threatening other companies' sales.

Manchester United fail in late Coentrao deal

(Wednesday, September 4, 2013 Vol. 8, Issue 160)

Identification and explanation: lexical ambiguity "Manchester United" can be understood as a compound noun or united as a verb in past participle form.

The exact meaning of the headline: Manchester United, football club fail to reach a contract with Coentrao, a football player.

Is Feed the Future helping farmers adapt to climate change?

(Wednesday, September 25, 2013 Vol. 8, Issue 171)

Identification and explanation: Grammatical error "Is Feed" to correct this error, can replace Is with does.

The exact meaning of the headline: Farmers should pay attention to the climate change.

4.2.2. Semantic Ambiguity

According to SPSS analysis which was done to fifty headlines in chapter three, the majority of ambiguous headlines belong to semantic ambiguity. It is the largest kind and occupies nearly 15 of ambiguous headlines. Semantic ambiguity is a pervasive problem in natural language processing. An expression is deemed ambiguous if it has more than one interpretation or meaning. That is, a state of an expression having two possible interpretations from an expression. (*Ndimele, 199:36*) sees ambiguity as a linguistic phenomenon in which an expression can be given more than one interpretation.

4.2.2.1. Analyzing SUDAN VISION newspaper headlines

New Measures to Control Movement of Refugees in Camps

(Sunday, September 1st, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3035)

Identification and explanation: Being ambiguous means having more than one interpretation. Here, the readers may think that "New measure" can be interpreted as either there are instructions that were issued for the first time or they were instructions that were previously suspended." Refugees" can also be interpreted as all refugees rather than certain refugees. Moreover "in Camps" on other hand can be interpreted as inside camps.

The Exact meaning of the headline: The government issued a package of regulations restricting the movement of the Southern Sudanese refugees after assembling them into camps far from the capital.

Wall Street Week Ahead: Jobs Data could Spur Fed Action on Stimulus

(Sunday, September 1st, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3035)

Identification and explanation: "Wall Street" some readers may understand its meaning as Wall of the Street as a fixed meaning, while others whose concern with finance can interpret it as a leading Stock Exchange company founded in street at the south end of Manhattan in New York City. The use of pun word "Spur" can be defined as a noun; a device with a small spike or a spiked wheel that is worn on a rider's heel and used for urging a horse forward. And as a verb define; urge (a horse) forward by digging one's spurs into its sides.

The Exact meaning of the headline: Wall Street Company still offers various jobs.

Recruitment in the State will be on the Basis of Merit: Kasha

(Tuesday, September 3rd, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3037)

Identification and explanation: "State" can be understood as; adjective which means: provided by, or concerned with the civil government of a country. Also, it can be understood as a noun: the particular condition that someone or something is in at a specific time, a region inside a country or means country. On the other hand, can be understood as a verb: to express something definitely or clearly in speech or writing.

The Exact meaning of the headline: Kasha, the governor declared that the government will strongly concern on recruitment.

Thousands Rally in Romania against Gold Mine

(TUESDAY, September 3rd, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3037)

Identification and explanation: "Rally" in the above headline can either be understood as a noun: competition for motor vehicles in which they are driven a long distance over public roads or rough terrain, typically in stages and through checkpoints. Or as a verb: of troops come together again in order to continue fighting after a defeat or dispersion.

The Exact meaning of the headline: protesting against the Gold Mining.

Multiple 'Mates' Improves Offspring

(Thursday, September 5th, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3039)

Identification and explanation: Multiple 'Mates' in the mentioned headline can be understood as a repetition of sexual exercises with a single wife.

The Exact meaning of the headline: means, the polygamy Improves Offspring.

Sudan Subjects Cooperation with US Envoy to Coincidence with AU Role

(Saturday, September 7th, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3040)

Identification and explanation: "Subjects" can be understood as: a plural of subject, a branch of knowledge studied or taught in a school, college, or university. Can also, be understood as: cause or forced to undergo (a particular experience of the form of treatment).

The Exact meaning of the headline: Sudan agrees to cooperate with US Envoy in Darfur crisis.

G20 Fails to Heal Rift on Syria at Russia Talks

(Saturday, September 7th, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3040)

Identification and explanation: "Heal" can be understood as a verb (of a person or treatment) cause (a wound, injury, or person) to become sound or healthy again. While the word "Rift" can be understood as noun: a crack, split, or break in something.

The Exact meaning of the headline: The headline means (G20) Group 20 summit failed to find a deal among members of Syrian dispute.

Serena Williams Breezes into Semi-finals

(Saturday, September 7th, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3040)

Identification and explanation: "Breezes" means as a noun gentle wind. As a verb: Come or go in a casual or lighthearted manner.

The Exact meaning of the headline: Serena Williams a tennis player is the first who qualifies into Semi-finals.

Apple Faces e-Book Restrictions

(Sunday, September 8th, 2013: Vol. 11 Issue No 3041)

Identification and explanation: "Apple Faces" nouns phrase means faces of apple, the fruit. "e-Book" readers may understand as an electronic book.

The Exact meaning of the headline: Apple phones company Faces e-Book company Restrictions in judgment.

4.2.2.2. Analyzing THE CITIZEN newspaper headlines

Radiation readings spike at water tank at Japan's ruined nuclear plant

(Monday, September 2, 2013 Vol. 8, Issue 158)

Identification and explanation: The use of pun word "spike" can be understood as noun: a thin, pointed piece of metal, wood, or another rigid material. Also, it can be understood as a verb: impale on or pierce with a sharp point.

The Exact meaning of the headline: Rising radiation rates in Japan's destructive nuclear station.

Wave power generator bags Dyson award

(Monday, September 16, 2013 Vol. 8, Issue 165)

Identification and explanation: The word "bags" can be understood for the first time as noun: a container made of flexible material with an opening at the top, used for carrying things.

The Exact meaning of the headline: Dyson Wave Power Generator bags award a prize.

Fighting Said to Continue in Kenyan Mall

(Wednesday, September 25, 2013 Vol. 8, Issue 171)

Identification and explanation: "Fighting" can be understood as a noun: the action of fighting; violence or conflict. As a verb: take part in a violent struggle involving the exchange of physical blows or the use of weapons. As an adjective: displaying or engaging in violence, combat, or aggression.

The Exact meaning of the headline: Increasing number of victims of the attack on the mall in Kenya.

New facilities for Chinese investors in Sudan

(Thursday, September 12, 2013 Vol. 8, Issue 164)

Identification and explanation: "facilities" can be understood as noun: space or equipment necessary for doing something, an ability to do or learn something well and easily; a natural aptitude.

The Exact meaning of the headline: The government of Sudan awards more opportunities for Chinese investors.

Noam Chomsky*: Syrian civil war suits US and Israel

(Thursday, September 12, 2013, Vol. 8, Issue 164)

Identification and explanation: "suits" can be understood as a noun: set of outer clothes made of the same fabric and designed to be worn together, typically consisting of a jacket and trousers or a jacket and skirt. The headline could be interpreted as Syrian civil war irrupted by USA and Israel.

The Exact meaning of the headline: USA and Israel are behind the Syrian civil war.

Protests continue for the second day, death toll reaches 3

(Wednesday, September 25, 2013, Vol. 8, Issue 171)

Identification and explanation: The pun word "toll" is the case of homonym. It has more than one meaning which can cause the different interpretations. It can be understood as a noun: a charge payable for permission to use a particular bridge or road. Also, as a verb: charge a toll for the use of (a bridge or road).

The Exact meaning of the headline: Percentage of protests for the second day, three dead victims.

4.3. Results

There is only limited space provided for each headline and the problem of fitting the best words may occur. Then the rule of a sentence may be broken, only minor sentences are used, and such a headline can be rather difficult to understand. Sometimes this happens for a good reason, as space, but more often this happens on purpose to make the headline somehow special with the aim to attract the reader's attention to the report or even to buy the newspaper at all. In that case, readers are mystified, confused and in the end, after reading the report they can feel disappointed as it did not fulfil their expectations.

After analyzing the headlines, eight headlines are grammatically ambiguous. Fifteen headlines are semantically ambiguous.

When analyzing ambiguity of headlines, it can be observed that ambiguity is not just limited to the meaning of sentences alone as in the case of semantic ambiguity but also on the order of word which is thus defined or called the grammatical ambiguity. Grammatical ambiguity comes about as a result of syntax which has to do with the patterns by which morphemes and grammatical categories such as noun, adjective, verbs, preposition and conjunction that are organized into sentences.

Different interpretations of headline caused grammatically when the word category is ambiguous i.e. lexically or structurally when some or one rule of grammar is missing. Semantically, readers or the hearers could difficulty interpret the right meaning of the words, phrases, and sentences, unless reading the topic. A sentence is said to be ambiguous whenever it can be associated with two or more different meanings i.e. antonyms.

4.5. Verification of the Study Hypotheses

The present study verifies following hypotheses:

4.5.1. Hypothesis NO (1) states that, Linguistic ambiguity is often used in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspaper headlines:

The present study reveals that the linguistic ambiguity is commonly used in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspaper headlines. Collected data indicate that 50 headlines, which have been analyzed, 23 headlines have linguistic ambiguity. According to this result, the above hypothesis is confirmed

4.5.2. Hypothesis NO (2) states that, There are various kinds of linguistic ambiguity that occur in the headlines:

The present study shows that there are two kinds of linguistic ambiguity involved in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspaper headlines; grammatical ambiguity, and semantic ambiguity. So the mentioned hypothesis is approved.

4.5.3. Hypothesis NO (3) states that, There are different probable interpretations of ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences which occur in headlines;

Referring to the results, it is difficult for the readers of THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspapers to interpret the exact meaning of the headlines unless they read the whole text. There are at least two different interpretations; meanwhile the study approved this hypothesis.

4.5.4. Hypothesis NO (4) states that, Semantic ambiguity is expected to be the most dominant linguistic ambiguity that occurs in Sudanese newspaper headlines:

Sudanese editors are widely used semantic ambiguity. 15 headlines are carried semantic ambiguity, while 8 are carried grammatical ambiguity; therefore the above hypothesis is verified

4.6. Summary of the Chapter

This chapter provides data analysis, results, and discussions. The researcher tried to make analysis for the 23 headlines. Through this analysis, the questions of the study have been answered and the hypotheses have been confirmed.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGETIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

5.0. Overview

This chapter provides a summary of the study, conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions for further studies.

5.1. Summary of the Study

The present study is an attempt to analyze the linguistic ambiguity occurred in headlines as manifested in Sudanese English daily, namely THE CITIZEN, and SUDAN VISION newspapers. In chapter one problem statement is mentioned beside the questions of the study. After a survey of the literature in the field of ambiguity and the processes involved in the ambiguity resolution offered in chapter two, in chapter three the hypotheses are highlighted and SPSS is done. According to SPSS results, in chapter four ambiguous headlines are analyzed, kinds of linguistic ambiguity are categorized and probable interpretations are listed.

5.2. Conclusions

The headline is the most interesting part of the newspaper, because newspaper headlines are considered to have their own characteristics and status in news discourse (*Bell, 2010:199*). (*Fairclough, 1995:21*) states that “headlines have distinctive syntactic properties, which make them a grammatical oddity”. The headline is a unique type of text. It has range of functions that specifically dictate its shape, content and. To achieve the set objectives, the study adopted a mixed- methods approach: the descriptive

analytical and methods. This allowed the research instruments to complement each other.

To find the answers to the pose questions, the study surveyed the experts' viewpoints in relation to the issue in question.

Basically, the study sets out to examine the questions:

- How far is linguistic ambiguity used in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspaper headlines?
- What kinds of the linguistic ambiguity occur in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspapers?
- What are the possible interpretations of linguistic ambiguity which occurs in the newspapers?
- Which type of linguistic ambiguity is the most dominant?

5.2.1 Findings

1. The linguistic ambiguity is commonly used in THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION newspaper headlines. There are two kinds of linguistic ambiguity that occur in the headlines; grammatical and semantic ambiguity.

There are eight grammatical ambiguous headlines found in both newspapers. The class of word may create ambiguity is in form of noun, verb, and adjective. The disorder of words in headlines can also create ambiguity as in the second example. On the other hand, collocations can involve ambiguity as in the fifth example.

2. The semantic ambiguity is widely used in both newspapers rather than the grammatical. Fifteen headlines from THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION are semantically ambiguous. In the case of homonymy as in the last example can cause semantic ambiguity.

3. Both THE CITIZEN and SUDAN VISION have produced similarly an equal number of grammatical ambiguous headlines, while SUDAN VISION produced semantic ambiguous headlines more than THE CITIZEN.

4. To fully understand the syntax of a language one needs to have access to grammatical judgments. The distortion based on syntax of the media headline is that which journalists of print media employ mostly so as to mask the denotative meaning of headlines, thereby making it structurally ambiguous. It is thus worthy of note that the print media have not limited their headline to a particular type ambiguity but are seen to have encompassed the two types of ambiguity as a medium of disseminating information. Ambiguity as a linguistic term is said to be synonymous to polysemy at word level and has a relationship with vagueness, non-specificity and that the term ambiguity cannot be fully elaborated without making mention to syntax.

5. There are three points that can be concluded as the findings of this research, first of all, the linguistic ambiguity is used in Sudanese newspaper for journalistic purposes, secondly Sudanese editors tend to use semantic ambiguity rather than grammatical ambiguity in headlines, and thirdly, unless readers read the topic, they can easily misinterpret the headline.

In more general terms, the questions of this study are answered and hypotheses of study are approved by the results stated by headline analysis.

5.3. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are suggested:

5.3.1. For Tutors and Students

Teaching ambiguity should be introduced as early as the basic level in order to be fully understood. Tutors should seek to teach ambiguity in general

through drawing heavily on texts and materials from the web. Teachers of linguistics should encourage students of ambiguity to explore on the internet to look newspapers from different parts of the world. Through mainly browsing the net for good authentic texts tutors should do all in their power to inculcate the idiomatic aspects of punctuation explaining the importance of punctuation in building good language structures.

The students who study linguistics, in the case of ambiguity, they can take this thesis as a reference. They can know the kinds of ambiguity and the causal factors of ambiguity but they also should know the Purpose of using ambiguity on how to interpret the ambiguity. Special attention should be given to the fact that all students are actually using their devices for learning purposes. They should be advised against not reposing too much confidence on e.dictionaries such as GOOGLE.

5.3.2. For the Newspapers' readers

Ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences are one of the problems for the readers in reading and understanding the articles of the newspaper. They may be confused about the interpretation of the ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences. To figure out the right interpretation and the exact meaning, they should understand the topic of the articles and the context of the situation besides reading the whole paragraph.

5.3.3. For Journalists

The journalist may make the words, phrases, and sentences as interesting as possible but the journalist has to determine whether they will be ambiguous or not. The words, phrases or sentence may have clear combination but they may have more than one interpretation. Sudanese journalists may

consciously use ambiguous headlines to attract readers' attentions, but they should not widely use ambiguous headlines, otherwise, readers get bored, and they may lose those readers.

5.4. Suggestions for Further Research

For the other researcher, they can also take this research as a reference for further research in the case of ambiguity. They may combine and develop the research with many interdisciplinary studies.

A final note should be devoted to the implications regarding another cross-linguistic phenomenon, translation that might be the object of further research. Most literature mentioning the translation of newspapers seem to support the idea that headlines and other journalistic texts are, by their own nature, extremely culture-specific, thus negating the possibility of translating them from one linguistic and cultural context to another without a significant change in the pragmatic effect carried out by the humorous text in the target culture. It is not my intention to suggest that a different kind of journalistic text, such as the newspaper headlines analyzed here, would be easier to translate from one language into another than, for instance, puns. This would, in fact, be a useful tool not only as far as literary translation is concerned, but also in the domain of multimedia translation, i.e. the translation of audiovisual materials such as films, sitcoms, documentaries, etc. The employment of ambiguity processing strategies in the field of translation, especially as far as headlines are concerned, has rarely been the object of systematic research and it, therefore, offers ample possibilities that might be explored in the future.

In order to teach students of linguistics to handle newspaper headlines properly, excessive training on international papers through the internet is required as a substantial input. Much research is needed with respect to the

type of English language syllabuses adopted at Sudanese universities. Tutors should browse the web to substantiate their syllabuses with the area of linguistic ambiguity.

Moreover, this study dealt with the linguistic ambiguity in Sudanese newspaper published in English language. It will be the guide for those who study Arabic language to do same researches in linguistic ambiguity in the Arabic versions of newspapers.

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APPENDIX

Experts' Interview Questionnaire

Dear experts,

The researcher is very thankful for your participation in this questionnaire for a study entitled " **Investigating Linguistic Ambiguity in Sudanese Newspapers Headlines**".

Your information will indeed be kept confidential and just used for research purposes. Could you please tick (✓) where appropriate scale:

A: Grammatical Ambiguity. B: Semantic Ambiguity. C: Not Clear. D: Not Found.

Name (Optional)..... Participant's degree: MA ()
Ph.D. ()

No	Item	Type of ambiguity discovered			
		Grammatical	Semantic	Not clear	Not found
1	Ministry of Agriculture Approves 3 New Crop Types				
2	New Measures to Control Movement of Refugees in Camps				
3	LJM Stands alongside Armed Forces				
4	Salih, a Prominent Veteran Journalist Honoured by Sudan Vision				
5	Media is a Ruling Partner, Keeping it in				

	Darkness Causes more Harm, Interview				
6	Captured Red Cross drivers freed in Darfur				
7	FIFA Concern over Ineligible Players				
8	Wall Street Week Ahead: Jobs Data could Spur Fed Action on Stimulus				
9	Life weapon dictatorship				
10	Thousands Rally in Romania against Gold Mine				
11	Multiple 'Mates' Improves Offspring				
12	Sudan Subjects Cooperation with US Envoy to Coincidence with AU Role				
13	G20 Fails to Heal Rift on Syria at Russia Talks				
14	Serena Williams Breezes into Semi-finals				
15	Apple Faces e-Book Restrictions				
16	Radiation readings spike at water tank at Japan's ruined nuclear plant				

17	Wave power generator bags Dyson award				
18	Fighting Said to Continue in Kenyan Mall				
19	New facilities for Chinese investors in Sudan				
20	Noam Chomsky*: Syrian civil war suits US and Israel				
21	Protests continue for the second day, death toll reaches 3				
22	Metamorphosis				
23	Manchester United fail in late Coentrao deal				
24	Is Feed the Future helping farmers adapt to climate change?				
25	Egypt attack on Suez Canal ship 'foiled'				
26	Severed Human Head Sent to Kenya Police Commission Boss				
27	BlackBerry sales hit by				

	fears over company's future				
28	Recruitment in the State will be on the Basis of Merit: Kasha				
29	Lung diseases cause one in 10 deaths across Europe				
30	Meeting to Enhance Cooperation in Finance Kicks-off				
31	Women Priorities for Peace				
32	The debate we should be having on Syria				
33	Germany Helps Floods and Rains Victims in Sudan				
34	Federer Remains Tormented by Self-doubt after U.S. Open Loss				
35	Sudanese Sesame, Missing Old Markets, New Promising Ones, Interview				
36	Egypt government to adjust curfews for school season				
37	South Africa gold miners' strike to start				
38	Khartoum State Opens Nine Emergency Sections				
39	Gold Refinery Production Expected to				

	Rise				
40	Sudan Embassy in Paris Launches Campaign for Helping Flood-affected People in Sudan				
41	The Two Sudans Conclude Most Successful Summit				
42	Lifting Fuel Subsidy Continues to Fuel Argument				
43	Egypt crisis: Morsi supporters stage rallies				
44	Live no Fantasy				
45	Gosh may return to government				
46	Rooney a doubt for Liverpool clash with head injury				
47	Khartoum, Juba pledge to open new page in relations				
48	China welcomes the Convention between Sudan and South and calls for improved relations				
49	Justice Minister solicits review of “immunity laws”				
50	Women Priorities for Peace				