

**DIMENSION OF MEANING: THE ANALYSIS OF
LEXICAL AMBIGUITY IN THE MOVIE DUNE: PART
ONE BY DENIS VILLENEUVE**

A Thesis

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-
Degree**

By:

**SUCI WULANDARI
NPM. 1811040349**



Study Program : English Education

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
1446 H/ 2024**

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Supervisor : Yulan Puspita Rini, S.S., M.A

Co-supervisor : Zakiyah, M. Pd

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
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ABSTRACT

Language is essential for daily communication and plays a crucial role in human life. People begin developing language skills from a young age, starting with just a single syllable. As they grow and receive visual cues from their parents, their language becomes more complex and refined. Both spoken and written language is vital for communication, although there may be instances where one form is clearer than the other. Misunderstandings can sometimes occur between speakers and listeners, leading to the need for clarification and further explanation of meaning. In semantic studies, this phenomenon is known as ambiguity. Sometimes, this circumstance does not only occur in a sentence, but it also can be happened cause by a single word. Ambiguity occurs when a word, phrase, or sentence possesses multiple meanings, causing the listener to consider various interpretations. At last, this phenomenon is called lexical ambiguity, in which When the ambiguity happens caused by a single word This research focuses on two objectives; 1.) Finding the lexical ambiguity in the movie dune part one 2.) To find out what kinds of lexical ambiguity found in the movie dune part one.

This research used qualitative descriptive analysis, using the dialogue found in the script of the movie dune part one by denis villeneuve. The data analysis of this research utilized according to miles and huberman, which divided into three part; data condensation, data display and drawing conclusions. Finally, to increase the validity of the data, the reasercher used investigative triangulation in which The validation was confirmed by an expert in the field related to the research.

The result of the research revealed that researcher found the lexical ambiguity by using the theory discovered by M. Lynne Murphy, in which, out of the all dialogue uttered by the 3 atreides family (leto atreides, Jessica atredeis and Paul atreides), the researcher found 59 dialogues that contain lexical ambiguity. The researcher also found out all the types of lexical ambiguity according M. Murphy. Those are including the type of homonymy and polysemy.

Keywords; *Semantic, Ambiguity, Lexical Ambiguity, Homonymy, Polysemy.*

DECLARATION

The researcher with the following identity below:

Name : Suci Wulandari
Student's Number : 1811040349
Study Program : English Education
Research Title : Dimension Of Meaning: The Analysis Of
Lexical Ambiguity In The Movie Dune: Part
One By Denis Villeneuve

I hereby the thesis named above is my own work. Throughout the development of this thesis, I had conscientiously quoted any statement or idea sourced from various references by providing appropriate citations. I have taken care to ensure that all borrowed content is properly attributed, in compliance with academic integrity standards.

Bandar Lampung, July 2024
Declared by

A 10,000 Rupiah Indonesian banknote is shown with a black ink signature written over it. The banknote features the Garuda Pancasila emblem and the text 'SERIBU RUPIAH', '10000', and 'METALIK TEMPAL'. The serial number '5A545AJX017204810' is visible at the bottom.

SUCI WULANDARI
NPM.1811040349



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat: Jl. Leikol, H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703260

APPROVAL

**Title : DIMENSION OF MEANING: THE
ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL AMBIGUITY
IN THE MOVIE DUNE: PART ONE BY
DENIS VILLENEUVE**

Student's Name : suci Wulandari

Student's Number : 1811040349

Study Program : English Education

Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session at Tarbiyah and
Teacher Training Faculty state Islamic University of Raden Intan
Lampung

Advisor

Yulan Puspita Rini, S.S., M.A.

NIP. 198607112015032003

Co-Advisor

Zakiah, M. Pd.

NIP.-

**The Chairperson of
English Education Study Program**

M. Ridho Kholid, S.S., M.Pd.

NIP. 1985055122015031004



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat : Jl. Letkol H. Endang Suramin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721) 780887 Fax. (0721) 780422

ADMISSION

A thesis entitled, "Dimension of meaning: the analysis of lexical ambiguity in the movie dune part one by Denis Villeneuve" by Suci Wulandari, Students Number: 1811040349, Study Program: English Education, has been successfully defended as thesis defence of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. The thesis defence was held on: Thursday, July 24th 2024.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Chairperson : Prof. Dr. Idham Kholid, M.Ag

Secretary : Sri Suci Suryawati, M.Pd

Primary Examiner: Hasanul Mibbah, M.Pd

1st Co-Examiner : Yulan Puspita Rini, S.S., M.A

2nd Co-Examiner : Zakiyah, M. Pd

**The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

Prof. Dr. H. Nirva Diana, M.Pd

NIP. 196408281988032002



MOTTO

The mystery of life isn't a problem to solve, but a reality to experience. A process that cannot be understood by stopping it. We must move with the flow of the process. We must join it. We must flow with it¹.

(Jamie the fremen)



¹ Villeneuve, Denis. "Dune; Part One." Video. *Netflix*, 2021.
<https://www.netflix.com/id-en/title/81199139?source=35>.

DEDICATION

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim...

I would like to express my sincerest gratitude and praise to Allah *Subhanahu Wataalla* for the overflowing blessings that have been bestowed upon me. With great love and from the depths of my heart, I dedicate this thesis as a token of my appreciation for all that I have been fortunate enough to receive. This thesis dedicated to:

1. My beloved late parents; Mr Suyono Haryo Saputro and Mrs Mis Susanti, though you are no longer with me in this life, your love, your kindness, and wisdom continue to live in my heart. May your guidance will always be the compass in this cold foreign world and your memories will forever be the light in my darkest days. I love and miss you always.
2. My dearest brothers; Dody Gunawan, Yon Sulistiyono, Tri Atmaja Ariwibowo and Hidayat Pamungkas. I am grateful for your unwavering faith in me and your endless words of wisdom that have motivated me to strive for to be better. This thesis is both a celebration of our relationship and a testimonial to your crucial role in shaping my academic achievement.
3. My beloved bestfriend, Dyana latifah. Thank you for always being there for me and helping me through the ups and downs of life. Thank you for the laughs, the tears, and the infinite memories we have made together. You have truly made a positive impact on my life and I am so lucky to have such amazing and caring friend like you.
4. The English Education Lecturers at UIN Raden Intan Lampung, your mentorship and encouragement have inspired me to strive for greatness and to always challenge myself to reach new heights. I am deeply grateful for the knowledge you have taught me, the assistance you have provided and the encouragement you have given me while I worked on this thesis.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher name is Suci Wulandari, she was born in Negara Ratu, Natar District, South Lampung Regency, Lampung on December 28th, 1998 to a couple of Suyono Haryo Saputro and Mis Susanti. She is the fourth child of five siblings. She has three older brothers named Dody Gunawan, Yon Sulistiono, Tri atmaja Ariwibowo and a younger brother named Hidayat Putra Pamungkas.

She started her formal education in at a kindergarten of Tutwuri Handayani for a year in 2003. Then she continued her higher study in an elementary school named SD N 1 Negara Ratu in South Lampung for six years until she graduated in 2010. After completing her primary school, she attended to a middle high school in 2010. She enrolled to a middle school named SMP N 1 Natar for three years before she graduated in 2013. In the same year, she continued her high school education in SMA N 1 Natar in South Lampung for three years and graduated in 2016. Taking a break from formal education, she worked for a couple years before she got accepted at Islamic University State of Raden Intan Lampung in study program of English Education via SPAN-PTKIN route.

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Alhamdulillah, thanks to Allah Subhanahu Wataalla, the Almighty God, the Most Merciful and Beneficent, for rewarding me with His mercy and guidance in completing my thesis. Peace and salutation to our prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, and followers. This thesis, titled " Dimension Of Meaning: The Analysis Of Lexical Ambiguity In The Movie Dune: Part One By Denis Villeneuve," is being submitted to fulfill the requirements for the Bachelor degree of English Education Study Program at Tarbiyah and the Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) Raden Intan Lampung. When completing this thesis, the researcher received an immense amount of assistance, help, support, and other helpful resources from a variety of sources. Therefore, the researcher would sincerely thank to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd Dean of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.
2. M. Ridho Kholid S.S. M.Pd, the chairperson of the English Education Study Program.
3. Yulan Puspita Rini, S.S., M.A as the advisor for her encouragement, support, and advise to the researcher in finishing this thesis.
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5. All lecturers of the English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung, who the mentorship and encouragement have inspired me to strive for greatness whether in formal classroom meetings or through informal occasional one.
6. Yono's family; my beloved brothers, sister in laws, nieces and nephews, who consistently give me the support and motivation in finishing this thesis.

7. For all beloved friends of English Education Department especially the class of 2018. Thank you for the love, support and time we all have been through.
8. All the people who cannot be named individually for their contributions and assistance in completing her thesis.

Ultimately, it must be acknowledged that no one is perfect, and the researcher is well aware of the numerous flaws in this thesis that still exist. In order to improve the caliber of this thesis, the researcher earnestly invites reader comments and critiques. Additionally, the researcher hopes that the thesis will be helpful to both herself and the reader in general, especially to those who work as English education field. .

Bandar Lampung, July 2024
The Researcher



Suci Wulandari
NPM.1811040349

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Tittle of Affirmation

In order to accurately express the tittle of this research, it is crucial to include the tittle affirmation at the beginning of this thesis. To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher needs to explain some terminologies in her research. The tittle of this research is *Dimension of Meaning: the Analysis of Lexical Ambiguity in the Movie Dune: Part One by Denis Villeneuve*. The description of the meaning in some terms in this title as follows:

1. Analysis is a crucial method of study that involves the thorough examination and classification of a complicated subject matter or material into its individual components². Analysis involves a systematic process of deeply examining and understanding something usually by breaking it down into some parts and studying the relationships between them. This involves looking at each component with a critical eye, noting its characteristics and significance within the larger context of the whole. Through analysis, we are able to gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject, uncovering insights and connections that may not be immediately apparent. Analysis allows to see the bigger picture and make informed decisions based on a thorough understanding of the subject at hand. In conclusion, the meaning of analysis in this research is the study or research of the ambiguity in the branch of lexical ambiguity.
2. Semantics is the study of meaning within language³. Semantics is an important part of linguistic research that goes deeper into the subtleties and complexities in language. The importance of semantics as a sub-field within linguistics that was devoted to studying the way languages structure meaning.

² "Analysis (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy).". 2014. Accessed June 20, 2024. <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/analysis/>..

³ Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge University Press. p.95

This is almost entirely the researcher at large, trying to understand more about meaning itself within language systems she will go on to study because it's valuable for understanding human communication. Given the research on the subtleties of language, it should not be surprising that semantics researchers are interested in how humans experience and view the world through language

3. Meanings are the ideas that are intended to be communicated through words, phrases, or sentences that are constructed in the mind of the person receiving the message. It can be understood that meaning is the interpretation derived by the reader or listener from the words used. Additionally, it has been noted that there exists a notable discrepancy in meaning between verbs and nouns. According by Lyons, there are distinct variations in meaning between the verb "to mean" and the noun "meaning". Despite their differences, both words encompass multiple meanings that are intertwined and interconnected.
4. Ambiguity in language is a common occurrence that arises from the use of words or expressions that can be interpreted in more than one way. As Murphy explains, sentences that are vague or contain uncertain phrasing can lead to confusion as they can be understood in different manners⁴. This ambiguity typically falls into three main categories: syntactical, lexical, and grammatical. Syntactical ambiguity arises from unclear sentence structure, while lexical ambiguity stems from words that have multiple meanings. Grammatical ambiguity, on the other hand, arises when the rules of grammar are not applied clearly. Ultimately, ambiguous language can create confusion and require additional context in order to fully grasp the intended message.
5. Lexical ambiguity is a form of ambiguity that arises from the multiple meanings that a single word may have. This type of ambiguity occurs when a word has more than one interpretation or meaning. This phenomenon often manifests in written or oral language, leading to different understandings

⁴ Murphy, M. Lynne. 2010. *Lexical Meaning*. Cambridge University Press. p. 83

of a word based on its various definitions as listed in dictionaries. Lexical ambiguity is commonly seen in newspapers, movies, songs and other forms of media where words are used for communication through writing, oral communication or other form of communication. The two main factors contributing to lexical ambiguity are homonymy, where a word has different meanings that are unrelated, and polysemy, where a word has multiple related meanings.

6. The movie *Dune: Part One* is an adaptation of the renowned science fiction novel by Frank Herbert, celebrated for its intricate world-building, complex political dynamics, and profound philosophical undertones. At the center of this cinematic narrative is Paul Atreides, a gifted and perceptive young individual thrust into a destiny far beyond his wildest dreams. To safeguard his loved ones and his community, he embarks on a treacherous journey to a distant and hazardous planet in the vast expanse of the universe. Survival on this unforgiving terrain hinges on individuals' ability to confront their deepest fears, as malevolent forces vie for control of the planet's scarce reservoir of a precious mineral⁵.

B. Background of the research

Language is essential for daily communication and plays a crucial role in human life. The importance of using language as a means of communication and social interaction cannot be overstated. Language plays a significant role as a medium for conveying information and facilitating social interactions among individuals. This importance of language is made evident through Armstrong's theory, which emphasizes that one of its primary functions is to convey information and fulfill various needs in different contexts⁶. This highlights the essential role that

⁵ Dune (2021).” 2021. IMDB. 2021. Accessed June 17, 2024. <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1160419/plotsummary>

⁶ Armstrong, Elizabeth, and Alison Ferguson. 2010. “Language, Meaning, Context, and Functional Communication.” *Aphasiology* 24 (4): 480–96. doi:10.1080/02687030902775157.

language plays in expressing thoughts, sharing ideas, and communicating effectively through the formation of words and sentences.

People begin developing language skills from a young age, starting with just a single syllable. As they grow and receive visual cues from their parents, their language becomes more complex and refined. With time and practice, individuals become proficient in their language and can effectively communicate with others. This circumstance is known as semantic, in which a study of meaning in language is an exploration of the implicit and explicit meanings behind words and phrases. Both spoken and written language is vital for communication, although there may be instances where one form is clearer than the other. Misunderstandings can sometimes occur between speakers and listeners, leading to the need for clarification and further explanation of meaning.

In semantic studies, this phenomenon is known as ambiguity. Ambiguity occurs when a word, phrase, or sentence possesses multiple meanings, causing the listener to consider various interpretations. Consequently, this can lead to responses from the listener that may differ from the speaker's intended meaning. Leech in Shammas' stated that ambiguity occurs when a single expression can have multiple interpretations, and people attempt to discern these meanings⁷. Ambiguity in language should be avoided at all costs, as it is a crucial tool that is constantly utilized by humans. Ullmann categorizes ambiguity into several forms such as phonetic ambiguity, lexical ambiguity, and grammatical ambiguity⁸. In this research, the researcher focused her study on researching the lexical ambiguity, which focuses on words within the language. According to Gomez, This

⁷ Shammas, Nafez A. 2005. *Lingua-Pragmatic Politeness and Translatability*. Damascus University Journal. Vol. 21.

⁸ Weinrich, Harald. 2015. *Stephen Ullmann — Semantics. An Introduction to the Science of Meaning*. Romanistisches Jahrbuch 13 (1). Walter de Gruyter GmbH. doi:10.1515/roja-1962-0109.

form of ambiguity arises when words share identical written or spoken forms⁹.

Sometimes, this circumstance does not only occur in a sentence, but it also can be happened cause by a single word. A word is a compact unit in language that carries meaning. However, the potential for multiple interpretations of a single word can create confusion. This can make it difficult to determine the intended meaning in a given context often resulting in people interpreting the word in various ways or receiving different meanings altogether. As said by Rodd, many English words have multiple meanings and can vary in interpretation depending on the context¹⁰. Therefore, it is advisable to carefully select and utilize English words in order to avoid ambiguity because using words carelessly can lead to confusion and uncertainty in interpreting the intended meaning, whether it is in written form or during verbal communication. This phenomenon is called lexical ambiguity, in which When the ambiguity happen caused by a single word.

Lexical ambiguity, as described by Murphy which is a term with multiple meanings within the same context but retaining the same form, and multiple words with different meanings sharing similar sounds¹¹. Lexical ambiguity refers to a situation where a word or phrase has multiple meanings or interpretations. The presence of lexical ambiguity arises when words possess various lexical meanings based on different dictionaries, as noted by Ramadani¹². Hurford and Heasley¹³

⁹ Gómez, Pascual Cantos. 1996. EDITUM. P.15.

¹⁰ Rodd, Jennifer M., M. Gareth Gaskell, and William D. Marslen-Wilson. 2004. "Modelling the Effects of Semantic Ambiguity in Word Recognition." *Cognitive Science* 28 (1): 89–104. doi:10.1016/j.cogsci.2003.08.002.

¹¹ Murphy, M. Lynne. 2010. *Lexical Meaning*. Cambridge University Press p.80

¹² Ramadani, Nanda. (2015). *Lexical Ambiguity In The Headlines Of The Jakarta Post Newspaper* .Vivid Journal. Vol. 4 (1).<http://garuda.ristekdikti.go.id/journal/article/359492>, p.2

suggest that a sentence becomes structurally ambiguous when its words exhibit diverse relationships with each other, even if each individual word is clear. Furthermore, lexical ambiguity is a word that share same form of spelling or pronounciation or both form produced different meaning, whether it is related or not. There are two types of lexical ambiguity: homonymy and polysemy. Homonymy occurs when multiple words share the same written or spoken form. Polysemy on the other hand, refers to a single word having multiple related meanings. These two forms of ambiguity are a fascinating phenomenon.

Forms of lexical ambiguity can be analyzed through various areas such as literature, everyday conversation, legal documents, advertisements, poetry, etc. In literature, authors often use ambiguity to add complexity to their works and stimulate readers' interpretations. One of the interesting media which can be found out the lexical ambiguity is movie dialogues. A movie is a form of visual art that aims to replicate experiences and convey various concepts, narratives, emotions, and aesthetics through the medium of moving images. In most cases, these images are paired with audio elements and in some instances, additional sensory stimuli to create a more immersive viewing experience for the audience¹⁴. Movies are a great tool for language learning as they offer real-life language examples in relevant situations. Viewing movies can enhance language abilities like listening comprehension, learning new words, and grasping informal language and cultural subtleties. In movies, dialogues with double meaning or ambiguous phrases can create humor, suspense, or complexity in the storyline. For instance, a character might say something that can be understood in a humorous or serious way, this example can add the depth to the scene. In this research, the dialogues of *Dune: Part One* by Denis

13 Hurford, James R., Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith. 2007. *Semantic A Coursebook*. Cambridge University Press. Vol. 4. p.28

14 Tribeca. 2013. "The Movie Theater of the Future Will Be in Your Mind | Tribeca." September 5, 2013. Accessed June 19, 2024. <https://www.tribecafilm.com/news/future-of-the-movie-theater-is-in-your-mind>.

Villeneuve are the object of the research. The purpose for this research is to identify the lexical ambiguity, find those founded meaning and classify them into two types of lexical meaning using Murphy's theory.

Based on the previous explanation, the researcher is interested to find the lexical ambiguity in the movie *Dune: Part One* by using the theory of lexical ambiguity by Murphy. This 2 hours 35 minutes movie is directed by Denis Villeneuve and released on September 15, 2021. The movie is based on the iconic science fiction novel by Frank Herbert, known for its complex world-building, intricate politics, and philosophical themes. The main character of this film, Paul Atreides, is a bright and talented young man who was born into a destiny greater than he could have ever imagined. In order to protect his family and his people, he must travel to a perilous planet in the cosmos¹⁵. The only people who will live are those who can overcome their own fear as evil forces rise up to fight over the planet's sole supply of a valuable mineral. "Dune Part One" features stunning visuals, intricate set designs, and special effects. The movie showcases a diverse cast of characters with different motivations and backgrounds.

Although ambiguity has been studied for a long time, the researcher found that existing studies more often look whether only into written or audio research objects such as songs or news articles, rather than audio-visual media such as movies. Along with the nonexistence of study using the movie *Dune: Part One* as its object of study made the researcher saw a research gap that need to be filled. For these reasons, the researcher chose to examine the lexical ambiguity present in the movie *Dune: Part One* to enhance understanding of ambiguity. as the object of this study entitled *Dimension Of Meaning: The Analysis Of Lexical Ambiguity In the Movie Dune: Part One By Denis Villeneuve* to

¹⁵"Dune (2021)." 2021. IMDB. 2021. Accessed June 17, 2024. <https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1160419/plotsummary>.

scientifically explore and analyze words with lexical ambiguity found in the movie, but will also provide explanations of their meanings and clarify the two forms of lexical ambiguity found in the movie: homonymy and polysemy using the theory of lexical ambiguity provided by M. Lynne Murphy.

C. Focus and Sub-Focus the Research

This research focuses on analyzing the lexical ambiguity in the movie *Dune: Part One*. While the sub-focus of this research is to analyze and finding the lexical ambiguity and finding out what kind of form of those lexical ambiguity found in the movie using the M Lynne Murphy's theory of lexical ambiaguity. The researcher also limits the subject by only using the dialog uttered by the Atreides family (Leto Atreides, Jessica Atreides and Paul Atreides) in the movie *Dune: Part One* By Denis Villeneuve

D. Formulation of the Research

When conducting research, there is a definite issue that needs to be addressed. This can be referred to as the formulation of research. According to Walliman, the research problem is a broad statement concerning a topic that warrants further investigation¹⁶. By determining which issues will be examined and how they relate to the background information provided, researchers can effectively narrow down their focus and formulate specific research questions, those formulations are:

1. What are the lexical ambiguities found in the movie *Dune: Part One*?
2. What kinds of lexical ambiguity found in the movie *Dune: Part One*?

¹⁶ Walliman, Nicholas. 2021. Research Theory." In *Research Methods*, 18–34. Routledge. doi:10.4324/9781003141693

E. Objective of the Research

It has been previously stated that every research project serves a purpose, which is crucial in guiding the researcher and ensuring the relevance of the results. According to Kothari, the aim of research is to find solutions to inquiries using scientific methods¹⁷. According to the formulation of the research above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find the lexical ambiguities in the movie *Dune: Part One*
2. To find out the kinds of lexical ambiguity found in the movie *Dune: Part One*

F. Significance of the Research

The benefits of research or also known as research significances are always present in any research project. Conducting research allows the researcher to gain insights into the topic being studied. The significance of research lies in demonstrating the importance of the study in comparison to others on the same topic. This research offers two key benefits to reader, those are:

1. Theoretically

The researcher hopes to aim the enhancement understanding and advancement in the field of linguistics of semantics, particularly in the study of multiple meaning of words as known as lexical ambiguity. Through an analysis of the lexical ambiguity present in the dune part one movie, the researcher seeks to offer insights and contribute to expanding knowledge on the topic. Utilizing the movie as a method to break down the conversations and interpret them in various ways proves to be a useful tool for clarifying the intended communication.

¹⁷Kothari, C. (2004). *Research methodology : Methods and techniques* (2nd revised edition). New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers. p.2

2. Practically

a. For English Teacher

Hopefully, the movie *Dune Part One* will be used as a teaching tool in an English classroom to explore lexical ambiguity. The film contains a complex and richly described world with many unique terms and concepts that could spark discussions and activities related to word meanings and multiple interpretations. Teachers could select specific scenes or dialogue from the film to analyze and discuss how certain words or phrases can have different meanings depending on context. Additionally, students could be challenged to find and interpret examples of lexical ambiguity within the movie and think critically about the impact of these multiple meanings on communication and understanding.

b. For Future Researcher

This research on lexical ambiguity in the film *Dune: Part One* can be served as a valuable reference for future researchers conducting similar studies. By examining the semantic analysis of ambiguous words in the movie, it hopes that future researcher can expand upon the themes of ambiguity in their own research. Furthermore, this study lays the groundwork for further exploration into the depiction of lexical ambiguity in films and its influence on viewer interpretations.

c. For Student of English Dapartement

Additionally, this research will be serves as a valuable tool for students within the English Department who wants to delve into the details of lexical ambiguity. By providing a comprehensive examination of this linguistic phenomenon, the research aims to support students in expanding their understanding of semantic studies, with a particular focus on the complexities surrounding lexical

ambiguity. Through this exploration, students can gain a deeper insight into the nuances of language and develop critical thinking skills that will aid them in their academic pursuits and beyond.

G. Relevance Studies

There have been numerous studies conducted in the past that have delved into the topic of lexical ambiguity. One such study was conducted by Niputu Vitria Arizona in 2016¹⁸, the focus was on exploring ambiguity within cosmetic advertisements. Through an analysis of these advertisements, it was discovered that the messaging within them could be interpreted in multiple ways, leading to a variety of potential meanings. With the goal of identifying and analyzing lexical ambiguity, the researcher applied Fromkin's (2003) theory to identify five instances where ambiguous meanings could arise within the cosmetic advertisements. This research sheds light on the complexity of communication within advertising and the potential for varied interpretations among consumers.

In a study conducted by Saputri and Suastra (2022), they examined the phenomenon of lexical ambiguity within news headlines from the Jakarta Post. Utilizing a qualitative approach, they gathered data from articles published between 2019 and 2021 containing ambiguous language, which was then analyzed through the framework proposed by Ullmann (1967) on lexical ambiguity. The findings indicated that the entire news article titles examined contained at least one word categorized as lexically ambiguous, with homonyms and polysemy being identified as two prominent forms of ambiguity present in the headlines¹⁹.

¹⁸ Arizona, Ni Putu. (2016). *The Lexical Ambiguity in The Cosmetic Advertisements*. Research Paper: Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta

¹⁹ Saputri, Ni Komang Desey Trisna Dewi, I Made Suastra, and I Komang Sumaryana Putra. 2022. *The Lexical Ambiguity in News Headlines of the Jakarta Post*. Humanis 26 (1). Universitas Udayana: 26. Doi:10.24843/jh.2022.v26.i01.p04.

The third study entitled "Lexical Ambiguity in Humor Memes Published on 9GAG Website," (2022) was conducted by Ninin Faria Ulfa using a qualitative descriptive research approach. The data source for this study comprised utterances found in humor memes posted on the 9GAG website, with a focus on identifying instances of lexical ambiguity, where words or phrases have multiple meanings. Data collection involved reading and comprehending the content of the humorous memes, with the researcher categorizing the types of lexical ambiguity based on Murphy's theory (2010). The findings of the study revealed that "incongruity humor" was the most prevalent type of humor observed in the authors' expressions, as they intentionally subverted readers' expectations. Additionally, the research also identified instances of "superiority humor" within the analyzed content²⁰.

Another study that delves into the topic is Fitri's (2019) research, where the focus was on investigating both lexical and syntactic ambiguity within the headlines of CNN. Utilizing a descriptive qualitative approach and drawing from Saeed and Kreidler's theory, the study identified four main types of ambiguity present in the headlines: homonym, polysemy, synonym, and antonym. Of these, lexical ambiguity emerged as the predominant form of ambiguity in the headlines examined. Through a thorough analysis, the researcher was able to shed light on the intricacies of ambiguity in language and its presence in media discourse²¹.

Lastly, Unpris Yastanti and Anggun Dwi Setiawati conducted the study on ambiguity in 2018, with the title Ambiguity in Soundtrack Songs Lyrics of Moana Movie. The researcher discovered that the song has a profound meaning that is difficult to understand, thus the researcher is interested in

²⁰ Faria Ulfa, Ninin. 2021. *Lexical Ambiguity in Humor Memes Published on 9GAG Website*. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim. <http://etheses.uin-malang.ac.id/id/eprint/48981>.

²¹ Fitri, Anisa. 2019. *Lexical and Syntactical Ambiguity in the Headlines of Cnn..*

analyzing the ambiguous meaning in each line of the song's lyrics, as well as the forms of ambiguity used. In this study, the researcher used Hurford and Heasley's (2004) theory to examine ambiguity and Saeed's (1997) theory to assess the different types of ambiguity²².

While ambiguity has been a subject of extensive research over the years, the writer observed a notable trend wherein existing studies predominantly focus on written or audio-based research objects like songs or news articles, rather than the realm of audio-visual media such as movies. This lack of attention to movies as research subjects, particularly exemplified by the absence of studies utilizing the movie *Dune: Part One* as a primary object of study underscored a significant research gap that demanded exploration. Thus, the researcher opted to investigate the nuances of lexical ambiguity within the movie *Dune: Part One* as a means to deepen comprehension and insight into the complexities of ambiguity within the cinematic context.

H. Research Method

Research method refers to the systematic approaches and procedures used to gather and analyze data, with the ultimate goal of obtaining specific information. This method involves using scientific techniques to collect data for a particular purpose²³. It involves a systematic approach to investigate a particular topic, problem, or phenomenon to gain a deeper understanding and knowledge. There are various types of research methods such as qualitative, quantitative, experimental, correlational and descriptive research²⁴. Each method has its own strengths and weaknesses, and researchers choose the most appropriate method

²² Yastanti, Unpris, and Anggun Dwi Setiawati. 2018. "Ambiguity In Soundtrack Songs Lyric Of Moana Movie." *Wanastra: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra* 10 (2). Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika: 1–12. Doi:10.31294/w.v10i2.3862.

²³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&d edisi 19*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2018) p.8

²⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&d edisi 19*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2018) p.8

based on their research questions and objectives. Research methods play a crucial role in ensuring the validity and reliability of the findings.

Conducting research using a proper method is essential for producing credible and trustworthy results. Additionally, research methods help researchers to organize their study, gather relevant information, and draw meaningful conclusions. Overall, research methods are essential tools that guide researchers in conducting reliable and valid research. Based on the explanation above, the Researcher used qualitative research. The following is an explanation of the use of components in research method:

1. Research Design

Research design plays a crucial role in shaping how this investigation will be carried out, encompassing the fundamental principles, methods, and strategies that will be used in the research process. Research design refers to the overall plan or strategy that a researcher develops to guide the process of conducting a research study. It outlines the approach and methods that will be used to answer the research question or test a hypothesis. In the field of research methodology, the research design outlines the researcher's comprehensive strategy for addressing a specific research question or hypothesis, providing a structured framework for data collection, measurement, and analysis.

Research design involves decisions about the type of data to be collected, the sources of data, the research participants, the research setting, the timeframe for data collection, and the methods of data analysis. It serves as a roadmap for the entire research process, providing a structured framework for gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data to address the research objectives effectively. The primary objective of this study is to investigate the various lexical ambiguities employed by the characters in the movie *dune: part one*. By delving into the lexical ambiguity depicted in this movie, this study aims to shed light on the effective communication techniques utilized by its characters. The researcher used

descriptive qualitative approach to do this research. Lambert said the goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals²⁵.

The data was taken from the dialogue between the characters on the dune part one movie script. In conducting research on lexical ambiguity in the movie Dune Part One, it is essential to carefully consider the research design to ensure accurate and meaningful results. The research design involved a systematic analysis of the dialogue and script of the movie to identify instances of lexical ambiguity, where words or phrases have more than one possible meaning. This could involve creating a coding system to categorize different types of ambiguity and using linguistic tools to analyze the context in which ambiguous words are used. By employing a rigorous research design, researchers can effectively explore how lexical ambiguity contributes to the richness and complexity of the movie Dune Part One.

2. Research Instrument

In research, an instrument is a valuable tool used to collect, measure, and analyze data pertaining to the subject of study. In quantitative research, instruments such as tests, surveys, scales, questionnaires, or event checklists are commonly used to gather data. On the other hand, qualitative research employs the researcher as the main instrument in the study. According to Sugiyono, the qualitative research instrument is the researcher themselves²⁶. The researcher plays a critical role in observing, collecting, classifying, identifying, interpreting, reducing, organizing, and concluding data in qualitative research. Therefore, the researcher was the instrument of this qualitative research.

²⁵ A. Lambert, Vickie, and Clinton E. Lambert. 2012. “*Qualitative Descriptive Research: An Acceptable Design*.” *Pacific Rim International Journal of Nursing Research* 16 (4): 255–56. p.2

²⁶ Sugiyono. 2018. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. 19th ed. Bandung. Alfabeta. 2018 p.24

3. Data Collecting Technique

The process of collecting data is crucial in research as it serves as the main focus for the researcher to gather information. In qualitative research, there are various methods that are commonly employed for data collection, including interviews, observations, document analysis, field notes, and more. In this particular study, the researcher opted to use documentation as the data collection technique, as the subject of the research pertains to analyzing the script of a movie. By utilizing this method, the researcher was able to thoroughly examine and interpret the content of the script in order to draw meaningful conclusions. To collecting the data, the Researcher used some steps as follows:

a. Searching and Downloading The Video

As the first step to collecting the data, the Researcher used the movie dune part one video as an observation. The Researcher obtained the movie by download it in the official movie streaming platform Netflix (<https://www.netflix.com/id-en/title/81199139?source=35>)²⁷

b. Downloading The Script

After choosing and downloading the video, the Researcher downloaded the script on the website duneinfo (<https://www.duneinfo.com/caladan/script-index>)²⁸ to identify the lexical ambiguity used in dune: part one movie which is the script written by Jon Spaihts, Denis Villeneuve and Eric Roth.

c. Watching the movie

After downloading the movie and the script from the official website, the researcher watched the movie for a few times.

²⁷ “Dune.” 2021. Netflix. 2021. Accessed June 17, 2024. <https://www.netflix.com/id/title/81199139>.

²⁸ “Dune Scripts - Denis Villeneuve, David Lynch, Jodorowsky, John Harrison, Arthur P Jacobs - Dune - Behind the Scenes.” 2021. Duneinfo. 2021. Accessed June 17, 2024. <https://www.duneinfo.com/caladan/script-index>.

d. Reading the script

To understand more the context of the movie, the researcher read the script while watching the movie to get deeper understanding of the movie.

e. Collecting and writing down the data

Researcher collected the data by reading all the script while watching it, mark the words which contain the lexical ambiguity, then take notes by writing down the words that are contain the lexical ambiguity.

f. Analyzed the data

Researcher then to analyzed and found those meaning of those founded words, phrases or sentence in the movie dune part one.

g. Categorized the data

The researcher categorized the data according to Murphy's lexical ambiguity theory by putting the founded data into the data sheets. The data sheet shows below:

No	Data	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning
		HMY			PLY	
		HG	HP	ABS		

Table 1.1 . The Example of Data Sheet of Lexical Ambiguity in the Script of Dune: part one movie

Note:

HMY: Homonymy

HP: Homophone

PLY: Polysemy

HG: Homograph

ABS: Absolute

4. Data analysis

In this research, The researcher used qualitative to do the analysis of the data. Qualitative data analysis involves closely examining and interpreting non-numeric information, such as text, interviews, observations, and documents, in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon being investigated. According to Miles and Huberman, data analysis can be broken down into three distinct streams of activity²⁹. Those are:

a. Data condensation

Condensating the data involves summarizing, focusing on relevant aspects, and identifying patterns and themes. In this research, the researcher analyzed, found the meaning, classified and noted the raw data of those lexical ambiguity founded in the dialogues of the character in the dune part one movie according to murphy's theory.

b. Data display

Data in this research can be presented in various formats, including tables, graphs, phie cards, and pictograms. Thus, the researcher displayed the data in form of a table.

c. Drawing and verifying conclusions

After reducing and displaying data, the final stage will be the researcher drawing the conclusions by giving conclusions and some suggestions.

5. Trustworthiness of the data

In order to validate the data collected for the research, the Researcher utilized the triangulation method to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the findings and results. This technique, commonly employed in qualitative research, involves cross-examining the data from multiple sources to enhance its richness, robustness, comprehensiveness, and overall quality. By double or even triple-checking the results obtained, data triangulation serves to reinforce the credibility

²⁹ Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. p.5

of the research. As emphasized by Creswell, this method aids in validating the data by corroborating information from various sources and perspectives within the same thematic framework³⁰. Miles and Huberman further refine this approach by categorizing it into four distinct types to effectively triangulate the data and strengthen the validity of the research findings³¹.

These four types of triangulation methods are:

- a. Data triangulation: Involves using multiple data sources, such as interviews, observations, and documents, to corroborate findings and enhance the credibility of the study.
- b. Investigator triangulation: Involves using multiple researchers or investigators to collect and analyze data, reducing bias and increasing the reliability of the study.
- c. Theory triangulation: Involves using multiple theoretical perspectives or frameworks to interpret the data, providing a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon being studied.
- d. Methodological triangulation: Involves using multiple research methods or approaches, such as qualitative and quantitative research, to explore the research question from different angles and validate the findings.

By using one of these four types of triangulation, researchers can strengthen the validity and reliability of her findings and draw more robust conclusions from her data. According to the explanation provided, the researcher used investigator triangulation to assess the accuracy of the data. The validation was confirmed by an expert in the field related to the research.

³⁰ Creswell, John W. 2015. *30 Essential Skills for the Qualitative Researcher*. SAGE Publications, Incorporated. <https://search.worldcat.org/title/907190585>. p.232

³¹Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. p.9

I. Systematic of Discussion

To enhance comprehension, the researchers structured her study into a series of chapters guided by a systematic thesis discussion. By organizing the research in this manner, the researchers were able to clearly identify and analyze the errors present in the captions, providing valuable insights into language use on social media platforms. The systematic discussion with the title *Dimension of Meaning: the Analysis of Lexical Ambiguity the Movie Dune: Part One by Denis Villeneuve* used by the researcher as follow:

a. Chapter I Introduction

This chapter contains the title confirmation, background of the problems, identification and limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, objectives of the research, significance of the research, trustworthiness of the data, relevant research, and also systematic of the research. This introduction is useful for providing initial information to readers about this research and for building a research framework so that readers can understand this research.

b. Chapter II Frame of Theory

The purpose of this chapter is to present the theoretical framework that serves as the foundation for the research, offering readers an overview of the theories referenced by the Researcher in their investigation.

c. Chapter III description of the research object

This chapter is part in general description of the object, fact and data display of Lexical Ambiguity in the Movie *Dune: Part One*.

d. Chapter IV Finding and Discussion

This chapter contains the finding of the research and also the discussion. In this chapter, research findings are presented and a discussion is provided to further explain the findings of this research.

e. Chapter V Conclusion and Recommendation

In this final chapter of the research, a comprehensive summary of the research findings is presented, leading to the formation of conclusions. Following the conclusions drawn from this study, Suggestions are provided to every party involved in this research in order to improve the overall outcome and efficacy of the research.





CHAPTER II

FRAME OF THEORY

The researcher provides a comprehensive literature review in this chapter, focusing on the theory used and relevant studies. The review begins with semantics theory and progresses to discussions on meaning, ambiguity, lexical ambiguity and movies. A thorough explanation is given in the the discriptions below:

A. Semantics

Scholars utilize theories of meaning as a fundamental component of semantics, which involves delving into the linguistic intricacies of words, phrases, and sentences³². This field of study serves as evidence that language possesses the ability to effectively organize and convey meaning. As highlighted by Kreidler, semantics represents a branch of linguistics dedicated to exploring how language structures and communicates meaning. Researchers in this area strive to comprehend the underlying nature of meaning within the language systems they investigate³³. Griffiths further elaborates on semantics as the examination of meaning conveyed through vocabulary within language, emphasizing the intricate patterns utilized to construct complex sentence meanings³⁴. The overarching goal is to elucidate and depict the knowledge of meaning that individuals derive from their language proficiency. In a broader context, semantics is recognized as the study of meaning within language. While in the realm of logic, it is viewed as an examination of truth within linguistic

³² Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2011). *An Introduction to Language* (9th ed.). Boston: Wadsworth Cengage Learning. p.144

³³ Kreidler, Charles W. 2013. *Introducing English Semantics, Second Edition. Introducing English Semantics, Second Edition*. Taylor and Francis. doi:10.4324/9781315886428. P.49

³⁴ Griffiths, Patrick. 2006. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics. An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh University Press. p. 21

references³⁵. Despite these distinctions, semantics and lexical meaning remain closely intertwined³⁶. In short, Semantics is the study of the meaning of words or lexical meaning in language use. Focusing on the relationships between words, phrases, and sentences; essentially, meaning can be derived from the speaker's intended message or from the definitions provided in dictionaries.

Semantics is commonly defined as the study of meaning within language, encompassing the interpretation of words, phrases, and sentences (Yule)³⁷. The essence of semantics lies in shaping knowledge through language. In semantic analysis, particular emphasis is placed on the conventional meanings of words. Kempson asserts that language relies on words, phrases, and sentences to convey meaning, as these linguistic components are integral to the communication process³⁸. According to Kempson, a semantic theory for any language should be capable of assigning meaning to each word, phrase, and sentence within that language. Furthermore, a robust semantic theory not only elucidates the intricate relationships between words, phrases, and sentences but also elucidates how these relationships are influenced by word order and potential ambiguities.

Understanding the nuances and changes in word meanings is closely tied to the field of semantics. According to Sobur semantics is a branch of linguistics that delves into the meanings of language components, including both lexical meanings and grammar³⁹. He asserts that semantics not only

³⁵ Akmajian, A., Demer, R. A., Farmer, A. K., & Harnish, R. M. (2001). *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication*. MIT Press.

³⁶ Akmajian, A., R. A. Demers, A. K. Farmer, and R. M. Harnis.(2001). *Linguistics: An Introduction to Language and Communication*. Cambridge: MIT Press. p.249

³⁷ Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge University Press. p.100

³⁸ Kempson, Ruth M. 2020. "Presupposition, Opacity, and Ambiguity." In *Presupposition*, 283–97. BRILL. doi:10.1163/9789004368880_013.

³⁹ Sobur, Alex. 2015. *Analisis Teks Media: Suatu Pengantar Untuk Analisis Wacana, Analisis Semiotik Dan Analisis Framing*. Remaja Rosdakarya. p. 200

plays a crucial role in shaping discourse structures but also pertains to specific aspects of an event. While many tend to focus on lexical meanings that commonly arise in a given context, background information also plays a significant role in influencing semantics. Eriyanto (2012) elaborates on how background details can provide rationale for certain concepts presented in a text⁴⁰. It can be inferred that the background of a text serves as valuable elements that can elucidate the author's intended message. At times, the author's primary message may not be effectively conveyed in the text. Nevertheless, through careful examination of the text, researchers can decipher the underlying message the writer aims to communicate. Hence, the background emerges as a critical component of an event that serves as a foundation for the text's purpose.

B. Meaning

Understanding the meaning behind a speaker's words is crucial for effective communication. Meaning refers to the message that the speaker intends to convey through their choice of words, phrases, sentences, or symbols within a particular context. In the field of semantics, there are two main types of meanings: semantic meaning and pragmatic meaning (Nordquist)⁴¹. Semantic meaning pertains to the literal content of sentences, while pragmatic meaning is dependent on the context in which the words are used. For instance, consider the phrase "break a leg". From a semantic perspective, this might suggest breaking the window, but from a pragmatic standpoint, the meaning is influenced by the surrounding circumstances. If the phrase is uttered to give someone a support, the pragmatic interpretation would mean 'good luck' rather than causing

⁴⁰ Eriyanto. 2001. *Analisis Wacana; Pengantar Analisis Teks Media: Komunikasi*. Lkis Pelangi Aksara.

⁴¹ Nordquist, Richard. 2018. *Meaning Semantics*. ThoughtCo. August 2, 2018. Accessed June 17, 2024. <https://www.thoughtco.com/meaning-semantics-term-1691373>.

damage to someone by breakin their leg. In essence, grasping the intended meaning behind a speaker's words requires consideration of both lexical and contextual factors.

During a conversation, meaning can be understood in two distinct ways: linguistic meaning and the speaker's intended meaning. Linguistic meaning is derived from the expression of language itself. On the other hand, the meaning intended by the speaker is influenced by whether they are speaking literally or non-literally. When a speaker communicates non-literally, the interpretation may differ from the literal meaning of the words used. This is often the case with metaphors and idioms, where the intended meaning goes beyond the literal interpretation. In contrast, when a speaker communicates literally, there is typically alignment between the linguistic meanings and the intended message. Both linguistic and speaker meanings play a role in understanding the significance of words or sentences within a conversation.

Meanings can be understood as the ideas or concepts that individuals strive to express through words, phrases, or sentences, and these meanings are formed within the minds of listeners or readers, as highlighted by scholars Gaynor and Pei⁴². Essentially, meaning can be viewed as the interpretation or understanding that a reader or listener derives from comprehending these linguistic elements. Furthermore, it has been noted that there is a notable distinction between nouns and verbs when it comes to their meanings, a point elaborated by Lyons, who differentiates between the verb "to mean" and the noun "meaning." While these two terms possess different meanings, they are intriguingly interconnected, with each exhibiting multiple interpretations⁴³.. This differentiation allows researchers to utilize these terms effectively in a manner that aligns with their intended inquiries.

⁴² Ross, Alan S. C. 2003. *A Dictionary of Linguistics*. By M. A. Pei and F. Gaynor. Philosophical Library, New York, 1954.

⁴³ Lyons, J. (2005). *Linguistic Semantic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p.40

Additionally, Lyons emphasizes that meanings are not merely abstract notions; they are concrete ideas or concepts that can be transmitted from the mind of the writer or speaker to that of the reader or listener. This transfer of meaning can occur within the same language or even across different languages, illustrating the complexity and versatility of linguistic communication. Within the realm of semantics, the term "lexeme" is utilized, which is closely related to lexical elements. According to Lyons, a lexeme represents a fundamental lexical unit that encapsulates lexical meaning, essentially the meaning found in a dictionary⁴⁴. This concept of a lexical unit helps to illuminate how one single word can carry a range of meanings that are delineated and clarified through dictionary definitions.

C. The concept of meaning

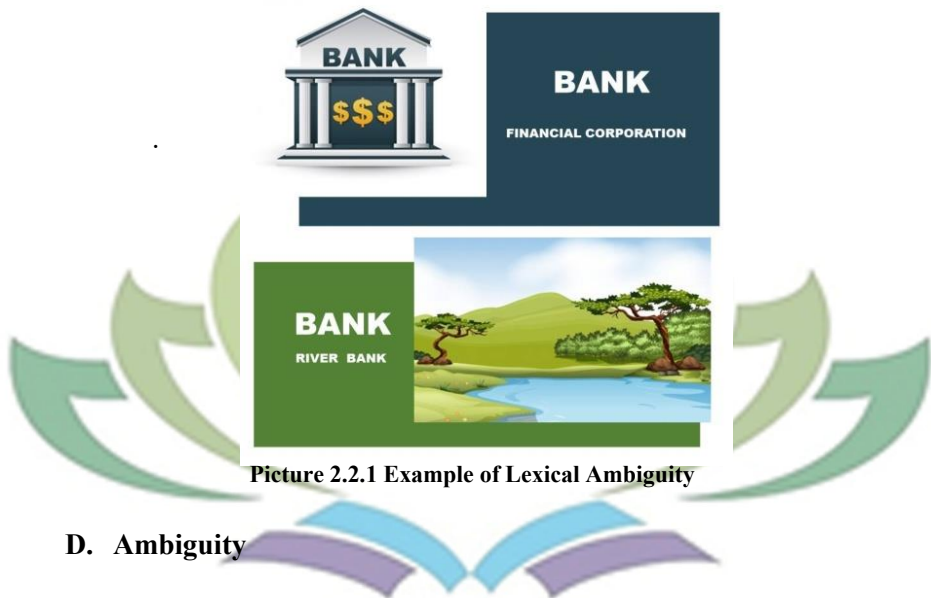
In a single word or utterance, we can discern the underlying significance attached to it. According to Kreidler, any form of meaningful expression in language can be considered a linguistic expression⁴⁵. Within language, there are three distinct units of meaning that we can identify: morphemes (which can sometimes be smaller than a word), lexemes (comprising individual words and idioms), and sentences. Each lexeme is a combination of form and meaning, where the two aspects are intricately intertwined.

Homonymy refers to the phenomenon in which two lexemes share the same pronunciation or spelling but have entirely different meanings. On the other hand, polysemy occurs when a single lexeme has a wide range of meanings or interpretations. This distinction highlights the complexity and richness of language, as words can carry multiple layers of significance depending on the context in which they are used. Understanding the nuances of homonymy and polysemy

⁴⁴ Ibid p. 79

⁴⁵ Kreidler, Charles W. 2013. *Introducing English Semantics, Second Edition*. Introducing Taylor and Francis. doi:10.4324/9781315886428. P.49

enhances our ability to communicate effectively and interpret language with precision. For example In the word 'bark' can depict a dog barking, but in a different context, 'bark' also denotes a part of a tree. Similarly, the word bank, 'bank' refers to a place where people store their money. However, the term 'bank' is also associated with a river, indicating the river bank that helps stabilize the flow of the river and prevent erosion.



Picture 2.2.1 Example of Lexical Ambiguity

D. Ambiguity

Ambiguity in language refers to the use of words or expressions that can have multiple interpretations. Murphy explains that ambiguity occurs in sentences that contain uncertainties, leading to different meanings that fall into two categories: homonymy and polysemy⁴⁶. Kempson further elaborates that ambiguity arises from a discrepancy between the intended meaning of the writer or speaker and how it is. Consequently, ambiguity arises when words, phrases, or sentences possess more than one possible meaning. Additionally, a word, phrase, or sentence is considered ambiguous if it can be

⁴⁶ Murphy, M. Lynne. 2010. *Lexical Meaning*. Cambridge University Press. p.

interpreted by others⁴⁷. This can result in varying interpretations that may deviate from the original intention. interpreted as both true and false simultaneously. Therefore, the correctness of ambiguity is contingent upon the context or circumstances in which it is used.

There are many notions of ambiguity defined by experts, encompasses a range of interpretations within language. It is often characterized as a property inherent in signs that can give rise to multiple ambiguities⁴⁸. For instance, consider the sentence "Namjoon sister will go on vacation." This sentence becomes ambiguous when Namjoon has more than one sister, leading to various possible interpretations. Portner elaborates on ambiguity as words, phrases, or sentences that possess multiple meanings or interpretations⁴⁹. This multiplicity of meanings can result in divergent understandings of the same linguistic content. Portner further explains that ambiguity arises from words whose meanings are uncertain in terms of truth, as they can be interpreted in several ways⁵⁰. This ambiguity can lead to confusion between the writer and the reader, or the speaker and the listener, regarding the intended message. Certain words, when combined in sentences, can produce ambiguous meanings. Take, for example, the word "good." While some may not consider "good" to be inherently ambiguous, when used in a sentence like "my cousin has good hair," ambiguity arises. In this context, "good" can refer to both healthy and beautiful hair, resulting in two distinct interpretations of the sentence. The first interpretation suggests that the woman has healthy hair, while the

⁴⁷ Kempson, Ruth M., Eleni Gregoromichelaki, and Christine Howes. 2011. *The Dynamics of Lexical Interfaces*. Center for the Study of Language and Information Publica Tion. p.12

⁴⁸ Sennet, A. 2021. *Ambiguity*. Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. May 22, 2021. Accessed June 18, 2024. <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/ambiguity/>.

⁴⁹ Maienborn, C., Von Heusinger, K., & Portner, P. (2011). *Semantics: An International Handbook of Natural Language Meaning*. Walter de Gruyter. p. 507

⁵⁰ Ibid p.507

second implies that she has beautiful hair, showcasing the complexity and nuances of ambiguity in language.

E. Lexical Ambiguity

Murphy refers the lexical ambiguity as the words with multiple meanings within the same context but retaining the same form and multiple words with different meanings sharing similar sounds.⁵¹ Lexical ambiguity, a form of ambiguity centered around the multiple meanings of words, is a concept detailed by Norquist. He suggests that the presence of more than one interpretation within a single word can lead to confusion in understanding⁵². Moreover, Lexical ambiguity is a phenomenon in which a word or phrase has multiple meanings or interpretations. This can occur when a word has more than one definition, when a word can be interpreted in different ways depending on context, or when a word is used in a way that creates confusion or multiple interpretations. Lexical ambiguity can lead to misunderstandings, confusion, or humor in language. This ambiguity typically arises in written and oral communication, manifesting in various sources such as newspapers, Instagram posts, movies and other forms of media. It is important to be aware of and clarify any potential ambiguity in language in order to communicate effectively.

The two primary contributing factors to lexical ambiguity are homonymy and polysemy, with each playing a role in creating diverse interpretations of language. According to Murphy, homonymy refers to words that have the same pronunciation and spelling but different meanings that unrelated to each other. This type of homonymy serves as evidence of ambiguous meanings. On the other hand, polysemy describes a word that has multiple meanings that are still somehow

⁵¹ Murphy, M. Lynne. 2010. *Lexical Meaning*. Cambridge University Press. p. 83

⁵² Nordquist, R. (2018, August 2). *Meaning Semantics*. Retrieved from ThoughtCO:<http://www.thoughtco.com/meaning-semantics-term-1691373>

connected⁵³. Both types of ambiguity in language are linked to lexical meanings and can create confusion in understanding. While homonyms create separate meanings, polysemy results in interconnected meanings within a speech, leading to lexical ambiguity. Huford also emphasizes that the presence of lexical ambiguity depends on the existence of both polysemy and homonym⁵⁴. Lyons further explains that homonymy is when different words share the same form, leading to potential confusion in interpretation⁵⁵. For instance, the word "bank" can refer to a river bank or a financial institution. He distinguishes between homonymy and polysemy by providing two criteria for identifying each, highlighting how similar forms can hold multiple meanings and contribute to lexical ambiguity..

The two criteria that are used to determine the meanings of words are etymological criteria and relevance criteria. The etymological criteria help non-native speakers better understand words, as they may not be familiar with certain terms. For example, the word "bat" can mean a mammal with fur and wings or a tool used in sports. The relevance criteria, on the other hand, provide context and meaning to the word. In this case, native English speakers classify "bat" based on its context, whether it refers to an animal or a sporting tool. Understanding the origin of the word can also help clarify its meaning, as "bat" originating from the "Bakke" region in England refers to a mammal, while the word "bat" in English can mean a club or group, thus highlighting the importance of both criteria in determining word meanings.

In this topic, Researchers focus on distinguishing between these two types of ambiguity to determine the intended

⁵³ Murphy, M. Lynne. 2010a. *Lexical Meaning*. New York: Cambridge University Press. p.87

⁵⁴ Hurford, James R., Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith. 2007. *Semantics: A Coursebook*. Cambridge University Press. p. 79

⁵⁵ Lyons, J. (2005). *Linguistic Semantic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. p. 97

meaning accurately in the movie script, *dune* part one. This theoretical framework is essential for understanding the complexities of lexical ambiguity, as it acknowledges that words and phrases in a language can possess multiple meanings. Consequently, readers often struggle with interpreting the intended meaning, as the context of a sentence can significantly alter the interpretation of the text. Lexical ambiguity is frequently utilized intentionally to create puns and other forms of wordplay. By examining ambiguity at the lexical level through the lenses of homonymy and polysemy, a more comprehensive understanding of this linguistic phenomenon can be achieved in this explanation as follows:

1. Homonymy

According to M Lynne Murphy, homonymy refers to words that are spelled or pronounced the same way but have different meanings⁵⁶. In his work, Jackson discusses the concept of homonymy, which pertains to situations where two or more lexemes share the same form⁵⁷. Homonymy occurs when different words produce similar sounds or are written in a similar manner. Despite this, there are differing viewpoints on whether the homonym of a lexeme is distinct and possesses an unrelated meaning. Some argue that homonyms are separate entities with no connection in meaning, while others may see potential relationships or connections between homonymous words. This ambiguity in interpretation highlights the complexity of homonymy and the various perspectives that exist regarding its nature and implications in language.

Homonymy describes the occurrence where two distinct lexemes share identical oral and written forms. Bloomfield's definition of homonymy emphasizes the differences in

⁵⁶ Murphy, M. Lynne. 2010a. *Lexical Meaning*. New York: Cambridge University Press. p.88

⁵⁷ Jackson, Howard, and Etienne Zé Amvela. 2000. *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology*. A&C Black. p. 61

linguistic form while maintaining the same phonetic form, resulting in potential ambiguity in meaning⁵⁸. An illustrative example of homonymy can be found in words like "too," "two," and "to," all pronounced the same but spelled differently, leading to confusion in interpretation as noted by Murphy⁵⁹. Another instance of homonymy is the word "pole," which embodies two separate meanings – denoting both the country of Poland and a long, slender piece of wood. Such instances of ambiguity in language can give rise to misinterpretations in written texts or verbal exchanges. Homonymy can be further subdivided into homographs, which concern the written representation of the word, and homophones, which focus on the spoken form of the word, showcasing the intricate nature of language and the potential for multiple meanings within a single linguistic expression.

a. Homograph

Homographs are two or more lexemes that have the same written form but differ in their pronunciation⁶⁰. Only the wording is related but the meaning is different.

For example, in the word 'tear'

1. (/tɪr/) : a drop of water from the eye.
2. (/tɛr/): to rip, to pull pieces of something.

The word "tear" is a form of example homograph that has the same spelling but different pronunciations and different meanings. In the word "tear" when pronounced (/tɪr/) means a drop of water that come out of the eye. Meanwhile, if it pronounced (/tɛr/) means to pull or be pulled apart, or to pull pieces of something. On the other hand, Kreidler clarifies that homographs are words that share identical spellings but have distinct pronunciations⁶¹.

⁵⁸ Debrunner, A. 2015. "Bloomfield Leonard. Language." *Indogermanische Forschungen* 54 (1). Walter de Gruyter GmbH: 148–49. doi:10.1515/if-1936-0137.

⁵⁹ Murphy, M.L. (2010). *Lexical Meaning*. New York: Cambridge University Press. p.87

⁶⁰ Ibid p.88

⁶¹ Kreidler, Charles. 2013. *Introducing English Semantics*. Routledge. doi:10.4324/9781315886428. P.52

These homographs represent a subset of homonymy where related words impact the meaning of the word due to their shared spelling.

In conclusion, Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and often different pronunciations. These words can cause confusion because despite being written in the same way, they may have entirely distinct definitions. Understanding these nuances in language is crucial for effective communication and clarity in writing and speaking. Therefore, it is important to pay close attention to the context of a sentence to correctly interpret the intended meaning of homographs.

b. Homophone

A homophone occurs when multiple words have different spellings but are pronounced the same way. It is noted that a homophone is distinct from a homograph, as the latter involves words that are spelled differently but pronounced the same⁶².

For example, in the pronunciation of words (/tu:/):

- The word "two" is defined as the number of 2
- The word "too" is interpreted as an adverb that means 'also' 'or in addition to'

The above word is one example of a homophone word. The word "two" and the word "too" sound alike, but have distinct meanings and usage in sentences. The word "two" means a numerical number before one. Whereas the word "too" is an adverb that means more than is needed or wanted; more than is suitable or enough

Therefore, the presence of homophones in the English language can make it challenging to accurately interpret words that were previously heard in speech. Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but different spelling and meanings. For example, the words "here" and "hear" are considered homophones because they sound the

⁶² Murphy, M.L. (2010). *Lexical Meaning*. New York: Cambridge University Press. p.88

same when spoken. However, "here" is an adverb of place indicating a location, while "hear" means to perceive sound with the ears. This similarity in pronunciation but difference in spelling and meaning can lead to confusion and ambiguity, because these words can create confusion in written and spoken language, as their identical pronunciation can lead to misunderstandings if not used correctly, as people may struggle to differentiate between homophones when trying to understand or interpret them. Hence, writers and speakers must be mindful of homophones to ensure clarity and precision in their language use.

c. Absolute

As described by Murphy, absolute homonymy occurs when two or more words share identical spoken and written forms⁶³. This means that, despite their distinct meanings, these words are pronounced and spelled in the same way.

For example the word 'rose' that means:

- The past tense of verb rise
- A beautiful thorned flower.

An illustration of absolute homonymy can be found in the word "rose," where both its spelling and pronunciation remain identical. Despite this uniformity in form, the word "rose" carries distinct meanings. On one hand, "rose" refers to thorned flowers with vibrant colors, while on the other hand it serves as the past tense of the verb "to move upwards." This example underscores the complexity of language, as words sharing identical spelling and pronunciation may diverge in meaning. The presence of multiple meanings for a single word challenges the assumption that shared form equates to shared significance. In such cases, listeners and readers must rely on context to determine the intended interpretation of the word, as there

⁶³ Murphy, M.L. (2010). *Lexical Meaning*. New York: Cambridge University Press. p. 94

is no linguistic distinction in its presentation. This phenomenon poses challenges for communication and comprehension, as it can lead to confusion and ambiguity in language use.

2. Polysemy

According to Jackson and Etienne, the term polysemy is rooted in the Greek words "poly" means many, and "semeion" means sign⁶⁴. In addition, Murphy explains that polysemy occurs when a word possesses two or more distinct meanings that are still interconnected in some sense⁶⁵. This suggests that while the connotations of different definitions may overlap, the specific meanings can vary depending on the context in which the word is used. Consequently, the interpretation of a single word may differ significantly based on its surrounding linguistic environment, leading to challenges in determining its precise meaning within a specific context.

The nuanced nature of polysemy underscores the complexity of language and the intricate ways in which words can convey diverse meanings depending on the surrounding linguistic environment. He gives examples of sentences containing polysemy. The example of polysemy is explained below:

The word "coat" has many meanings as follows:

- a. Outerwear used during the rainy season
- b. Animal fur cover
- c. Painted wall coverings⁶⁶

When examining the word "coat," it becomes apparent that it encompasses three distinct meanings, all of which are interconnected. Despite sharing common ideas or concepts related to outer layers, these three meanings are utilized in varying contexts. This diversity in usage can lead to confusion

⁶⁴ Jackson, Howard, and Etienne Zé Amvela. 2000. *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology*. A&C Black. p. 61

⁶⁵ Murphy, M.L. (2010). *Lexical Meaning*. New York: Cambridge University Press. p.84

⁶⁶ Ibid

among individuals attempting to interpret the intended meaning within a specific context, thereby giving rise to ambiguity. The interpretation of the word "coat" is not constrained by any definitive boundaries, as individuals interpreting the word may lack certainty regarding the correctness or incorrectness of their understanding. This uncertainty surrounding the interpretation of the word underscores the potential for multiple meanings and the challenges associated with disambiguating language in different contexts.

Another example of a sentence containing polysemy is the word "board" which has the following meaning:

- a. Flat piece of wood.
- b. Flat surface that has been formed.
- c. A flat piece used to put food⁶⁷.

The concept illustrated by Jackson exemplifies one aspect of polysemy. For instance, the word "board" can have three distinct meanings that are interconnected in their significance. Jackson and Etienne elaborate that polysemy originates from the Greek words "poly," meaning many, and "semeion," meaning sign⁶⁸. In contrast, Yule (1996) suggests that polysemy involves a connection between meanings that share the same oral or written form⁶⁹. This interconnectedness of meanings results in a web of related interpretations. An illustration of this is seen in the word "port," which can refer to both a city's harbor or a ship's departure point. Such instances of polysemy can lead to challenges in word interpretation and contribute to ambiguity in meaning

3. The Differentiation of Homonymy and Polysemy

Homonymy and polysemy distinguish between the interpretations of a word. The distinction between homonymy

⁶⁷ Jackson, Howard, and Etienne Zé Amvela. 2000. *Words, Meaning and Vocabulary: An Introduction to Modern English Lexicology*. A&C Black. p. 61

⁶⁸ Ibid

⁶⁹ Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge University Press. p.107

and polysemy lies in how they perceive the meaning and structure of a word. Homonymy refers to two lexemes that share the same form, whether spoken or written. On the other hand, polysemy involves a word with two or more meanings that are still interconnected (Murphy)⁷⁰. In some instances, homonymy may encompass two lexemes that share the same form in both spoken and written contexts

In his publication from 2010, Murphy explains the distinction between homonymy and polysemy based on the meaning or sense of words, using the example of the word "lie." The word "lie" can mean both "saying something that is not true" and "position of body in flat or horizontal".⁷¹ This categorizes "lie" as homonymy because it has two distinct meanings that are not related. The first meaning pertains to verbal communication, while the second meaning relates to physical positioning. In contrast, the word "coat" exemplifies polysemy as its meanings are interconnected. "Coat" has three meanings: the outer garment worn outdoors, an animal's fur covering, and a layer of paint or similar material. Although these meanings differ in context, they share a common sense of being an outer layer on something. This illustrates the disparity between homonymy, where words have unrelated meanings, and polysemy, where words have multiple related meanings.

F. Movie

A movie is a form of visual art that aims to replicate experiences and convey various concepts, narratives, emotions, and aesthetics through the medium of moving images. In most cases, these images are paired with audio elements and in some instances, additional sensory stimuli to create a more immersive

⁷⁰ Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge University Press. p.84

⁷¹ Ibid p.88

viewing experience for the audience⁷². According to Boggs and Petrie, the movie is a unique form of art that holds a significant influence over its audience through its combination of various elements such as paint, technology, music, literature, and drama, making it an engaging form of entertainment⁷³. Lee also notes that movie became the second most popular form of communication in the late 19th century, showing that it has always been a more accessible medium compared to newspapers from the mid-18th to early 19th century⁷⁴. This diversity in types and genres highlights the versatility of movie as a medium of communication

In the analysis provided by Vera Nawiroh, she delves into the realm of fiction movies, defining them as cinematic works that are grounded in fictional narratives. She further categorizes fiction movies into two main types: long story movies, and succinct storytelling. In contrast, non-fiction movies, such as documentaries, serve as a medium for which typically involve elaborate and intricate plotlines, and short story movies, which tend to focus on more concise presenting factual accounts and documenting real-life events, ranging from natural phenomena to human experiences and animal behavior⁷⁵. The movie industry encompasses a diverse array of genres, each catering to different audience preferences and storytelling styles. These genres include drama, action, horror, comedy, animation, science-fiction, and cartoon movies, each offering unique perspectives and thematic elements that contribute to the rich

⁷² Tribeca. 2013. “*The Movie Theater of the Future Will Be in Your Mind* | Tribeca.” September 5, 2013. Accessed June 19, 2024. <https://www.tribecafilm.com/news/future-of-the-movie-theater-is-in-your-mind>.

⁷³ Boggs, Joseph M., and Dennis W. Petrie. 2008. *The Art of Watching Films*. McGraw-Hill College. p.2

⁷⁴ Sobur, Alex. 2015. *Analisis Teks Media: Suatu Pengantar Untuk Analisis Wacana, Analisis Semiotik Dan Analisis Framing*. Remaja Rosdakarya. P.126

⁷⁵ Vera, Nawiroh. 2015. “*Semiotika Dalam Riset Komunikasi*.” Ghalia Indonesia, 22.

tapestry of cinematic storytelling. Burns Capwell gave the definition about these genres as follows:

1. Drama movie: is a movie that focuses on the plot and script, and it allows the viewers to feel sympathy or empathy through the character in the movie.
2. Action movie: is a movie that contains the concepts of right and wrong, good “guys” and bad “guys,” physical action, fights, chases, and explosions.
3. Horror movie: is a movie that is generally made to the youth market who attend them to see their peers terrified.
4. Comedy movie: is a movie which presents humor in team interactions.
5. Animation movie: is a movie that consists of some pictures or frames with different positions and one of the most famous animation movies is Disney.
6. Science fiction: is a genre of movie that generally focuses on society’s anxiety about technology and its growth and potential for destruction with the possibility of no future.⁷⁶

In this research, the researcher used the movie *Dune: Part One* as the object of the study, which falls into the genre of science fiction due to its futuristic setting, advanced technology, and exploration of otherworldly concepts. Set in a distant future where interplanetary travel and complex political systems exist, the film delves into themes such as power, religion, and ecology. Additionally, the story revolves around the mining of a valuable spice that grants its users heightened senses and abilities, adding a fantastical element to the narrative. With its intricate world-building, alien landscapes, and technological advancements, *Dune Part One* embodies the quintessential elements of a sci-fi film, captivating audiences with its imaginative vision of the future.

⁷⁶ Burns, Amy Capwell. 2009. *Action, Romance, or Science Fiction: Your Favorite*