CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the finding of lexical and structural ambiguity in Zootopia movie. The writer uses Stephen Ullmann theory to analyze lexical and structural ambiguity in Zootopia movie. In lexical ambiguity, the writer analyzes the types of lexical ambiguity based on the kinds of the word which known as part of speech. The kinds of phrase analyzed in structural ambiguity and it is based on Yule theory. Furthermore, the writer analyzes the frequency of structural and lexical ambiguity on the movie based on the theory.

4.1 Findings

The finding of this study is divided into two parts based on the research problems. The first partis about lexical ambiguity that found in Zootopia movie. In this part the writer also analyzes the types of lexical ambiguity in the words that categorize as lexical ambiguity. The second part is the structural ambiguity that found in Zootopia movie, in this part the writer analyzes the kinds of phrase which categorizes as structural ambiguity.

4.1.1 Lexical Ambiguity

The first research question is related to lexical ambiguity. Rodd Gaskell and Marslen Wilson (2002:245) stated that ambiguous words refer to more than one concept on the basis of the context in which the words occurs. Linguist attempts to clearly make the distinction in the ambiguity between two types; homonymy and

polysemy. The further explanations and examples for each type are presents as follows.

4.1.1.1 Homonymy

Homonymy occurs when the characters in the script use two words which have the same written or spoken form or even both. Based on Murphy categorization(2010:84)there are three forms of homonymy i.e. homograph, homophone, and absolute homonymy. There are absolute homonymy, homograph and homophone which occur in the Zootopia movie. Absolute homonymy occurs 9 times, homograph occurs 6 times and homophone occurs 8 times out of the total 47 data.

1) **Absolute Homonymy**

Absolute homonymy occurs when two different words have the same spoken and written forms. However, they have the meanings which are unrelated. They create ambiguity in the context. There are three examples of absolute homonymy which is portrayed in Zootopia movie. The first data shown below:

Data 14/26/6

Judy   : Hey! Nick walks on, calmly. Alright, **<u>slick</u>** Nick, you're under arrest.
Nick   : Really, for what?
Judy   : Gee I don't know, how 'bout selling food without a permit, transporting undeclared commerce across borough lines, false advertising...
[minutes 00:23:56-00:24:08]

The word "slick" which is underlined in dialogue above is classified as absolute homonymy because the word "slick" have two meanings and both of those meanings are different or unrelated. There are two meanings of this word which are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue. First, the word "Slick" refers to someone who can speak with easily but not sincere honest. Second, the word "slick" means smooth or slippery.

The context of situationin the dialogue above shows that Judy tries to arrest Nick Wilde, Nick Wilde is a fox with a lot of opinions. Nick lies to Judyby saying that Finnick is his son. In facts, Finnick is his brother. Nick wants to gain Judy's sympathy and wants to earn a lot of money for himself and Finnick. By that reason, Judy feels anger to Nick and threatens to arrest him, but Nick retorts by claiming he is do nothing illegal and having all the required permits and paperwork in check to allow such schemes to take place.

The first meaning is appropriate with the context above because "someone who can speak with easily but not sincere honest" is related to the physical appearance of Nick Wilde which makes Judy called him Slick Nick. Whereas the second meaning is also appropriate with the context above because "smooth or slippery" is related to the physical appearance of Nick Wilde which makes Judy called him Slick Nick.However, both meanings are fit in the context.

Similar to the previous data, the second data also shows the phenomenon of absolute homonymy. It is proven in the following data:

Data 30/52/1

Nick : First off, you throw like a bunny, second, you're a very sore loser. See ya later, Officer Fluff, so **sad** this is over, I wish I could've helped more.

Judy : The thing is, you don't need a warrant if you have probable cause, and I'm pretty sure I saw a shifty low-life climbing the fence, so you're helping plenty. Come on

[minutes 00:45:19-00:45:37]

This data has similar point with the data 14 above, the word "sad" is also classified as absolute homonymy since the the word "sad" have two meanings and both of those meanings are different or unrelated.There are two meanings of this word which are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue.First, the word "sad" means an unhappy feeling. Second, the word "sad" means happy.

The context of situation in the story at that time shows that Judy and Nick arrive at a big gate parking which is chained and they can see a few limos parking inside. Nick feels that he has already helps Judy too much and he wants Judy's voice recorder is given to him and he thought that after he helps Judy to run the plate, he can say goodbye to Judy.

The first meaning is appropriate with the context above because "unhappy feeling" is related to something that causes Nick feels unhappy at that time. Whereas the second meaning is also appropriate with the context above because "happy" is related with Nick feeling when he have to say good bye to Judy. It happens because Nick has no interest to help Judy at that time. However, both meanings are fit in the context.

The word "sad" in the dialogue is classified as the absolute homonymy because both meanings are different. An unhappy feeling is a feeling when someone feels down. Meanwhile, happy feeling is a kind of feeling when a person is attracted to something. Hence, the feeling of unhappiness and happy define to the contrast condition.

The third data of absolute homonymy shown below:

Data 26/46/9

Nick : Flash is the <u>**fastest**</u> guy in there, you need something done, he's on it.
Judy : I hope so, we are really fighting the clock and every minute counts. Wait. They're all sloths?!
[minutes 00:40:43-00:41:30]

The word "fastest" in the dialogue above which uttered by Nick is the ambiguous one. There are two meanings of the word "fastest" which can interpret. First, the word "fastest" refers to move quickly. Second, the word "fastest" refers to very slow.

The context of situation in the dialogue above shows that Nick tells Judy about his friend named Flash. According to Nick, Flash is the fastest guy in the Department of Mammal Vehicles (DPV). Judy feels so excited because she can solve the case quickly with Flash helps.

The first meaning is appropriate with the context above because "move quickly" is contrast with the fact and Judy does not know what exactly the species of Flash at that time. Whereas the second meaning is also appropriate with the context above because "very slow" is appropriate to

describe how sloth it is. Then, "very slow" is appropriate meaning for a mammal that moves slowly named sloths.

2) **Homograph**

Homograph occurs when two or more words have the same written form but different pronunciations. It is only concern with the written form of words which is the same. There first data of homograph shown below:

Data 23/39/3

Judy	: Pawpsicle.
Clawhauser	: The murder weapon!
Judy	: Get your pawpsicle...
Clawhauser	: Yeah, 'cause that... What does that mean?
Judy	: It means I... have a **lead**.

[**minutes 00:34:31-00:34:45**]

In this data, the word "lead" indicates as homograph because it has the same spelling, but how it pronounces is different as well as the meaning. There are two meanings of this word which can be interpreted. First, The word "lead" pronounced as (li:d) means a winning position. Second, the word "lead" pronounced as (led) means show way or direction.The context of situation in the story at that time is when Judy tries to solve the case by examining the file of Emmit Otterton.

The first meaning is appropriate with the context above because the word "lead" pronounced as (li:d) which means "winning position" is related to Judy's perception. She believes that she can be the winner to against Nick by solve the case. Whereas the second meaning is also appropriate with the

context above because the word "lead" pronounced as (led) which means "show way or direction" is related to the direction that own by Judy that can help her to find Emmit Otterton. Besides, both meaning are fits in the context because it can be implied that Judy wants to say that she want to solve the case.

The second data of homograph shown below:

Data 27/46/9

Nick : Flash is the fastest guy in there, you need something done, he's on it.
Judy : I hope so, we are really fighting the clock and every **minute** counts. Wait. They're all sloths?!
[minutes 00:40:43-00:41:30]

This dialogue is another data of homograph in Zootopia movie. The word "minute" in the dialogue above is ambiguous one because it has the same spelling, but how it pronounces is different as well as the meaning. There are two meanings of this word which can be interpreted. First, the word "minute" pronounced as (mɪn.ɪt) means time. Second, the word "minute" pronounced as (maɪˈnuːt) means the extremely small thing. The context of situation in the dialogue above shows that Nick tells Judy about his friend named Flash. According to Nick, Flash is the fastest guy in the Department of Mammal Vehicles (DPV). Judy feels so excited because she can solve the case quickly.

The first meaning is appropriate with the context above because the the word "minute" pronounced as (mɪn.ɪt) which has meaning "time". It

means Judy wants to fight for each minute in the clock to solve the case.Whereas the second meaning is also appropriate with the context above because the word "minute" pronounced as (maɪ'nu:t) which has meaning "the extremely small thing". It means Judy considers each time to solve the case quickly. Besides, both meaning are fits in the context because it implies that Judy wants to say if she wants to solve the case quickly. The third data of homograph shown below:

Data 40/70/25

Nick   : So fluffy!
Judy   : Hey!
Nick   : Sheep never let me this **close**.
Judy   : You can't just touch a sheep's wool...
Nick   : It's like cotton candy.
Judy   : Stop it!
[minutes 01:01:14-01:01:36]

The word "close" which is underlined in the dialogue above is classified as homograph because it have the same spelling, but how it pronounces is different as well as the meaning.There are two meanings of this word which can be interpreted. First, the word "close" pronounced as (kloʊz) means not open minded, it means the sheep does not let anyone else touches their wool puff. Second, the word "close" pronounced as (kloʊz) means near, it means Nick never in near position with sheep before.

The context of situation in the dialogue above shows that Judy and Nick come to Bellwether in order to asks some help about accessing the traffic cam in the whole city. Nick and Judy hover over Bellwether while she sits at

the computer. Then, Nick touches Bellwether's wool puff because she thinks that wool puff is so fluffy.

The first meaning is appropriate with the context above because the word "close" pronounced as (kloʊz) which has meaning "not open minded", it means the sheep does not let anyone else touches their wool puff. Whereas the second meaning is also appropriate with the context above because the word "close" pronounced as (kloʊz) which has meaning "near", it means Nick never in near position with sheep before. However, both meaning are fits in the context because it implies that Nick wants to touch Bellwether's wool puff.

3) **Homophone**

Homophone occurs when two different words have the same spoken forms. In other words, this type of homonymy focuses on the matter of sound which can lead the listener to get multiple interpretations. Below is the first data of the phenomenon of homophone:

Data 10/21/1

Jerry : Listen, I don't know what you're doing skulking around during daylight hours, but I don't want any trouble in here... So hit the **road**.

Nick : I'm not looking for any trouble either, sir. I simply want to buy a Jumbo Pop for my little boy.

[minutes 00:18:36-00:18:51]

In the dialogue above, the word "road" is the ambiguous one. It can be seen that the word "road" have the same pronounce as the word "rode".

The context of situation in the dialogue above is when Nick tries to buy a jumbo pop for Finnick but Jerry doesn't want to serve any ice cream for him. Thus Jerry wants Nick to leaves his café because there are another elephant wants to buy his ice cream.

When the speaker says (roʊd), it can refer to the word "road" or "rode". When "hit the road" is uttered by Jerry, the listener relates it to the way to get out. It means Jerry wants Nick to get out from his café. When "hit the rode" is uttered by Jerry, the listener relates it with go fora ride, this meaning is not appropriate in the context of the dialogue above.The second data of homophone shown below:

Data 16/29/26

Stu   : Meter maid, meter maid!
Judy   : Dad!
Stu   : Meter maid, meter maid!
Judy   : DAD!
Stu   : You know what? It's been a really long day, I should really…
Bonnie : That's right. You get some rest!
Stu   : Those meters aren't gonna**maid** themselves.
[minutes 00:27:24-00:27:33]

In the dialogue above, the word "maid" is the ambiguous one. It can be seen the word "maid" have the same pronounce as the word "made". The context of situation of the dialogue above is when Judy already finished her first day in Zootopia Police Department (ZPD). When Judy sits on her desk, her parents call her and asks about her first day. Then, Judy's parents

recognize that Judy wears a parking officer uniform and they feel so happy because that was the safest job in the force.

When the speaker says (meɪd), it refers to the word "maid" or "made". When "maid" is uttered by Stu Hopps, the listener relates it to the servant. It means Judy is a parking duty officer. When "made" is uttered by Stu Hopps, the listener relatesit to make something, this meaning is not appropriate in the situation of the dialogue above.

The third data of homophone is shown below:

Data 31/53/31

Nick : The most feared crime boss in Tundratown. They call him Mr. Big and he does not like me, so we gotta go!
Judy : I'm not leaving, this is a crime **scene**.
Nick : Well, it's gonna be an even bigger crime scene if Mr. Big finds me here, so we're leaving right now!
[minutes 00:46:45-00:46:56]

In the dialogue above, the word "scene" is the ambiguous one. It can be seen the word "scene" have the same pronounce as the word "seen".

The context of situation in the dialogue above is when Judy and Nick get inside the limo to find the clue about Emmit Otterton. Nick realized that the owner of the limo is Mr. Big who is the most feared crime boss in Zootopia.

When the speaker says (si:n), it refers to the word "scene" or "seen". When "scene" is uttered by Judy, the listener relates it to the area. It means Judy believe that the limo is one of the crime scenes that she had investigated.

When the word "seen" is uttered by Judy, the listener relates it to be seen, this meaning is not appropriate with the situation in the dialogue above.

4.1.1.2 Polysemy

Polysemy occurs when one word has two or more distinct meanings but those meaning still related. It can be said that the sense might be similar, but the meaning is different based on the situation of the word. It can cause difficulty to determine the exact meaning of the word in a particular situation.

The finding shows that polysemy often exists in the dialogue. There are 16 out of 47 data which categorized as polysemy. The first data of polysemy shown below:

Data 9/15/36

Judy   : Greasy walls... rickety bed...
Kudu : Shut up!
Oryx   : You shut up!
Kudu : No! You shut up!
Judy   : **<u>Crazy</u>** neighbors... I love it!
[minutes 00:13:05-00:13:15]

The word "crazy" which is uttered by Judy is an ambiguous one. There are two meanings of this word which can be interpreted in the dialogue. First, the word "crazy" refers to foolish people. It occurs when Judy thinks if they yelling each other just because to stops the conversation. The second interpretation, the word "crazy" refers to annoyed. Kudu and Oryx are the argumentative neighbors and their voices are very loud. So Judy can hear their conversation through the wall and they always offers some gruff commentary. By that reason, Judy thinkthat her neighbors is annoyed people.

The context of situation in this dialogue shows that Judy comes to Zootopia city then she arrived at her apartment for the first time. She talks about the condition in her apartment. Judy Hopps meets her neighbors for the first time, their names are Kudu Pottoser and Oryx Pottoser. They are a couple boy which live in the Grand Pangolin Arms apartment building. When Judy tries to introduce herself to them, Kudu rudely informs her that they are loud, with Oryx adds that they shouldn't expect to apologize for it. Kudu and Oryx yells each other to shut up, by that reason Judy said that they are the crazy neighbor.

Besides, both meaning of the word "crazy" shows that this word canclassifiesas polysemy. The reason is the first meaning "foolish people" and the second meaning "annoying people" are two meaning which is related. Both can be understood as a kind of bad attitude about someone.

Below is the second data of polysemy:

Data 29/51/11

Nick   : Madam, I have a fake badge. I would never impede your pretend investigation.
Judy   : It's not a pretend investigation! Look, see him? This otter is missing.
Nick   : Well then they should have gotten a real cop to find him.
Judy   : What is your problem? Does seeing me fail somehow make you feel better about your own sad, **<u>miserable</u>** life?
[minutes 00:44:43-00:44:59]

In the dialogue above, the word "miserable" which is uttered by Judy is an ambiguous one. There are two meanings of this word which can interpreted in the dialogue. First, the word "miserable" means very unhappy. It means that Judy thinks if Nick's life is a very unhappy life and by seeing Judy failure in solve the case, it can

entertain Nick from his unhappy life. The second interpretation, the word "miserable" refers to the low quality of value of something. It means that Judy asks Nick about the quality of Nick's life, so Judy can know the reason why Nick doesn't want to help her. However, both meanings are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue.

The context of situation in this dialogue shows the conversations between Judy and Nick Wilde. After Judy and Nick go to the ZPD for running a plate. Then they go to a place that have been told by Flash, the friends of Nick. They arrive at a big gate parking which is chained but they can see a few limo parking inside which covers in the snow. Nick shows his unwanted feeling by says that Judy effort just a fake because Judy is a meter maid, not a real cop. Judy answers Nick statement by saying that Nick has a miserable life.

Besides, it shows that the word "miserable" can be classifiedas polysemy since the two meanings of "miserable" are related. The first and the second meaning can be understood as a bad condition of someone's life. The third data of polysemy shown below:

Data 37/66/3

Judy   : Thank you.
Nick   : Never let 'em see that they get to you
Judy   : So, things do get to you...
Nick   : No... I mean, not anymore. But I was **small** and emotionally unbalanced like you once.
Judy   : Har-har.
Nick   : No, it's true. I think was 8, or maybe 9, and all I wanted to do was join the Junior Ranger Scouts.
[minutes 00:58:00-00:58:27]

The word "small" which is uttered by Nick in the dialogue above is an ambiguous one. There are two meanings of this word which can be interpreted in the dialogue. First, the word "small" can be interpreted as young age. It means that Nick tells about his attitude when he still young. He is emotionally and unbalanced like Judy sometimes. The second interpretation of "small" is unexperienced. It means that while Nick attitude was emotionally unbalanced because he still does not have much experience to face all of his problem in his life. The context of situation in the dialogue above shows that Nick gives Judy a motivation because Judy is the first bunny cop in Zootopia. By that reason, everyone doubts her. Then, Nick compared between Judy's life and his life when he was a kid.

Besides, it shows that the word "small" can classified as polysemy. The reason is the first meaning "young age" and the second meaning "unexperienced" is still related. Thus, both meanings are possible to be interpreted in the dialogue. Both can be understood as a low level in deciding the attitude.

4.1.2 Structural Ambiguity

Structural ambiguity occurs when the presence of two or more possible meanings for one single phrase. There are 6 data contain the types of structural ambiguity in Zootopia movie. The 6 data are from sentence and phrase. In phrase, the structural ambiguity happened in five kinds of phrase according to its form: noun phrase, verb phrase, adverbial phrase, adjective phrase and prepositional phrase. In the result of writer's exploration of identifying by use labeled and bracketed sentence

or phrase in the object, there are two kinds of case which indicate an ambiguous structure: noun phrase, and adjective phrase.

4.1.2.1 Phrase

Every word form phrases, actually apparent, but the combination could be construed more than one sense. There are two kinds of structural ambiguity in phrase that found in Zootopia movie. That is noun phrase and adjective phrase.

1) Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a group of words that work together to name and describe person, place, thing, or idea with a noun or pronoun as its head. In Zootopia movie, the writer found 4 cases of noun phrase in out of 7 data of structural ambiguity. The first data is shown below:

Data 4/6/25

Gideon Grey   : You scared now?
Travis   : Lookit her nose twitch. She is scared!
Gideon Grey   : **Cry little baby bunny**.
[minutes 00:04:51-00:05:01]

The dialogue above is a kind of structural ambiguity, it is shown by the noun phrase "cry little baby bunny". This phrase has two different forms which also change the meaning of the phrase. The context of situation in the dialogue above is when Gideon Grey tries to make Judy cries by pushing Judy to the ground.The structural ambiguity in the dialogue above shown through the following diagrams:

a.
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Cry} \\ \text{V} \end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \left[\begin{array}{c}\text{little}\\\text{Adj}\end{array}\right] & \left[\begin{array}{c}\text{baby}\\\text{N}\end{array}\right] & \left[\begin{array}{c}\text{bunny}\\\text{N}\end{array}\right] \\ & \text{AP} & \end{array}\right] \\ \text{NP} \end{array}\right]$$

b.
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{cc}\left[\begin{array}{c}\text{Cry}\\\text{V}\end{array}\right]&\left[\begin{array}{c}\text{little}\\\text{Adj}\end{array}\right]\end{array}\right] \\ \text{VP} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c}\text{baby}\\\text{N}\end{array}\right] \left[\begin{array}{c}\text{bunny}\\\text{N}\end{array}\right] \right] \\ \text{NP} \end{array}\right]$$

In the diagram (a) the verb *cry* modifies the adjective phrase "little baby bunny". So, the phrase means "the little baby bunny cries*"*. Diagram (b) shows the verb cry only modifies the word little. So, the phrase means the baby bunny just little cries. The second data is presented below:

Data 8/15/12

Armadillo   : And welcome to the Grand Pangolin Arms. "**Luxury Apartments with Charm**." Complimentary de-lousing once a month. Don't lose your key
Judy   : Thank you!
[minutes 00:12:48-00:12:56]

The dialogue above is a kind of structural ambiguity it is shown by the noun phrase "luxury apartment with charm". This phrase has two different forms which also change the meaning of the phrase. The context of situation of the dialogue above is when Judy Hopps arrive at her apartment for the first

time and the armadillo welcomed Judy arrival. The structural ambiguity in the

dialogue above is shown through the following diagrams:

a.
$$\left[\left[\text{Luxury} \right]_N \left[\left[\text{apartments} \right]_N \left[\text{with} \right]_{Prep.} \left[\text{charm} \right]_N \right]_{NP} \right]_{NP}$$

b.
$$\left[\left[\left[\text{Luxury} \right]_N \left[\text{apartments} \right]_N \right]_{NP} \left[\text{with} \right]_{Prep.} \left[\text{charm} \right]_N \right]_{NP}$$

In the diagram (a) the word *luxury* modifies the whole phrase
"apartments with charm". So, the phrase means "an apartment which luxury
and charm". Diagram (b) shows the word "luxury" only modifies the word
"apartment". So, the phrase means "a luxury apartment and the apartment feel
so charm". The third data is shown below:

Data 23/39/3

Judy	: Pawpsicle.
Clawhauser	: **<u>The murder weapon!</u>**
Judy	: Get your pawpsicle...
Clawhauser	: Yeah, 'cause that... What does that mean?
Judy	: It means I... have a lead.

[minutes 00:34:31-00:34:45]

The dialogue above classified as structural ambiguity because of noun phrase "the murder weapon". This phrase has two different forms which also changes the meaning of the phrase. The situation of the dialogue above is when Judy Hopps and Clawhauser tries to examine the file case of Emmit Otterton. The structural ambiguity in the dialogue above is shown through the following diagrams:

a.
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\text{The} \right] \\ \text{Det.} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{cc} \left[\text{murder} \right] & \left[\text{weapon} \right] \\ \text{N} & \text{N} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{NP} \end{array} \right]$$
NP

b.
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{cc} \left[\text{The} \right] & \left[\text{murder} \right] \\ \text{Det.} & \text{N} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{NP} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \left[\text{weapon} \right] \\ \text{N} \end{array} \right]$$
NP

Diagram (a) shows determiner "the" modifies "murder weapon" which form as noun phrase. So the phrase means "the murder that have a weapon". And diagram (b) shows the noun *"weapon"* modifies "the murder" so the sentence means "The weapon which own by the murderer". The fourth data of noun phrase as structural ambiguity is presented below:

Data 41/71/10

Bellwether	: There! Traffic cams for the whole city. This is so exciting, actually. Well, you know, I never get to do anything this important.
Judy	: But you're the **Assistant Mayor Zootopia.**
Bellwether	: Oh, I'm more of a glorified secretary. I think Mayor Lionheart just wanted the sheep vote... But he did give me that nice mug.

[minutes 01:01:37-01:01:53]

The dialogue above is a kind of structural ambiguity, it is shown by the noun phrase "assistant mayor Zootopia". This phrase has two different forms which also change the meaning of the phrase. The context of situation in the dialogue above is when Judy Hopps go to the city hall to ask some help to Bellwether. The structural ambiguity in the dialogue above is shown through the following diagrams:

a.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Assistant} \\ \text{N} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{mayor} \\ \text{N} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{NP} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Zootopia} \\ \text{N} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$
NP

b.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Assistant} \\ \text{N} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{mayor} \\ \text{N} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Zootopia} \\ \text{N} \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{NP} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$
NP

In the diagram (a) the noun phrase "assistant mayor" only modifies the noun "Zootopia". So, the sentence means "Assistant mayor in Zootopia". Diagram (b) shows the noun "assistant" modifies the noun phrase "mayor Zootopia". So, the sentence means "Assistant of mayor Zootopia".

2) Adjective Phrase

Adjective phrase is a group of word that has an adjective as its head. In this phrase may be accompanied by another words such as determiners, modifiers etc.In Zootopia movie, the writer found 2 cases of adjective phrase in out of 7 data of structural ambiguity. The first data is presented below:

> **Data 31/54/21**
>
> Judy : What did you do that made Mr. Big so mad at you?
> Nick : I uh, I may have sold him a very expensive wool rug... that was made from the fur of a... skunk's butt.
> Judy : Oh, **sweet cheese and crackers**.
> **[minutes 00:47:23-00:47:38]**

The dialogue above classified as structural ambiguity because of adjective phrase "sweet cheese and crackers". This phrase has two different forms which also change the meaning of the phrase. The context of situation in the dialogue above is when Nick Wilde explains to Judy the reason why Mr. Big really hates him. The structural ambiguity in the dialogue above is shown through the following diagram:

a.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\text{Sweet}\right] \\ \text{Adj.} \end{array} \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\text{cheese}\right]\left[\text{and}\right]\left[\text{crackers}\right] \\ \text{N} \qquad \text{Conj.} \quad \text{N} \\ \text{NP} \end{array}\right]\right]$$

AP

b.

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\text{Sweet}\right]\left[\text{cheese}\right] \\ \text{Adj.} \qquad \text{N} \\ \text{AP} \end{array}\right] \left[\text{and}\right]\left[\text{crackers}\right] \\ \qquad\qquad \text{Conj.} \end{array}\right]$$

AP

Diagram (a) shows adjective "sweet" modifies "cheese and crackers" which forms noun phrase so the phrase means "the sweet cheese and the sweet crackers (both of are sweet)". And diagram (b) shows the adjective phrase "sweet cheese" modifies the words "and crackers" so the phrase means "the sweet cheese and crackers (only the cheese which have sweet taste)". The second data of adjective phrase as structural ambiguityis shown below:

Data 34/62/11

Judy   : There! Head to the skytrams!
Nick   : Get in! Carrots? Carrots!
Judy   : Go!
Nick   : No, no, no! Buddy, one predator to another. Now, I can tell you're a little tense, so I'm just gonna give you a **little personal space.**
Nick   : Rabbit, whatever you do, do not let go
Judy   : I'm gonna let go!
[minutes 00:54:23-00:55:08]

The dialogue above is a kind of structural ambiguity, it is shown by the adjective phrase "little personal space". This phrase has two different forms which also change the meaning of the phrase. The context of situation in the dialogue above is when Judy Hopps and Nick Wilde escape from Manchas chase. Nick thinks that Manchas might be need personal time to reduce his anger. The structural ambiguity in the dialogue above is shown through the following diagrams:

a.
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\text{Little} \right] \\ \text{Adj.} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \left[\text{personal} \right] \\ \text{Adj.} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{AP} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \left[\text{space} \right] \\ \text{N} \end{array} \right]$$
AP

b.
$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\text{Little} \right] \\ \text{Adj.} \end{array} \right] \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\text{personal} \right] \\ \text{Adj.} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \left[\text{space} \right] \\ \text{N.} \end{array} \right] \\ \text{AP} \end{array} \right]$$
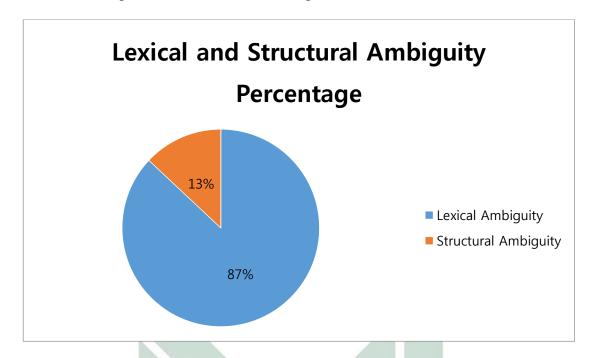AP

In the diagram (a) the adjective phrase "little personal" only modifies the noun "space". So, the phrase means "space which little personal". Diagram (b) shows the adjective "little" modifies the adjective phrase "personal space". So, the phrase means "need little of personal space".

4.1.3 The Frequency of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity

The following chart shows the percentage of lexical and structural ambiguity found in word, phrase and sentence in Zootopia movie.

The chart above portrays lexical and structural ambiguity which emerges in Zootopia movie. Lexical ambiguity are produced for 41 times or 86%. They are absolute homonymy, homograph, homophone, and polysemy. Meanwhile, there are 6 utterances or 13% structural ambiguity produced. There are considering noun phrase and adjectival phrase. The frequency and the percentage of each types are presents in table 4.1.3.1 below.

No.	Types of Ambiguity	Class of Words, Sentence or Phrases		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Lexical	Homonymy	Absolute	9	19,14%

			Homograph	6	12,76%
	Ambiguity		Homophone	10	21,27%
		Polysemy		16	34,04%
			Noun Phrase	4	8,51%
			Verb Phrase	-	-
2.	Structural Ambiguity	Phrase	Adverbial Phrase	-	-
			Adjectival Phrase	2	4,25%
			Prepositional Phrase	-	-
Total				**47**	**100%**

4.1.3.1 Table of Lexical and Structural Ambiguity in Zootopia Movie

After analyzing the data, the researcher has got fixed data to be analyzed. There are 41 data of the forms of lexical ambiguity. Table 4.1.3.1 shows that both homonymy and polysemy occur in the script. There are three types of homonymy which occur in the script i.e. absolute homonymy, homograph, and homophone. Polysemy is the most frequently occurring types of lexical ambiguity. This way, its percentage is 34,04% which occurs 16 times. The polysemy occurs since the most of ambiguous words which occur in the movie have two or more distinct meanings but those are still related. Then, homophone occurs 10 times with its percentage is 21,27%.The Homophone occurs since there are ambiguous words which have the same spoken forms in the dialogue. The absolute homonymy occurs 9 times with its

percentage 19,14%. Meanwhile, homograph only occurs 6 times out of the total 47 data. This way, its percentage is 12,76%.

Based on table 4.1.3.1, there are two types of case include noun phrase and adjectival phrase which evidently contain structural ambiguity in Zootopia movie out of 5 types by Crystal.Noun phrase gets the higher position. It occurs 4 times from the total 47 data. In other words, out of the total 100%, its percentage is 8,51%. As the second most frequently case, there is adjectival phrase. It occurs 2 times with the percentage 4,25%. Meanwhile, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase, does not occurred in the script.

4.2 Discussions

Related to the findings, the writer has already done in analyzing lexical and structural ambiguity in Zootopia movie. These findings extend the types of lexical ambiguity and also the kinds of phrase and sentence in structural ambiguity. As addition, the writer succeed to interpret and explore the types of lexical ambiguity by emphasizing homonymy into more specific elements such as homograph and homophone. Meanwhile for the structural ambiguity, there has been analyzed in labeled and bracketed phrase or sentence in order to explore the phrase or sentence that indicate as ambiguity. And eventually, the elaboration of those both components gained some new findings.From these type of elements in the first research question, the writer firstly discusses about lexical ambiguity. According to Murphy (2010:84), there are two forms of lexical ambiguity. They are homonymy and polysemy.

Homonymy is categorized into three sub-categories. They are homophone, homograph and absolute homonymy.

After analyzing all the data, the researcher has got the fixed data to be analyzed. There are 41 data of the types of lexical ambiguity. Table 4.1.3.1 shows that both homonymy and polysemy occur in the movie. There are three forms of homonymy which occur in the movie. The homophone gets the highest frequency since most of ambiguous words which occurs 10 times in the movie have the same spoken and written forms. Then, absolute homonymy occurs 9 times and homograph occurs 6 times in Zootopia movie. Following homonymy, polysemy is the most frequently occurring form in lexical ambiguity. Polysemy occurs 16 times out of the total 41 data.

The second discussion about structural ambiguity. In Zootopia movie, there are seven data of structural ambiguity found in the object of the research. As the result of this research, the writer then analyzes the data of structural ambiguity. The writer finds some types of case which does happen in structural ambiguity: phrase and sentence.In the case of phrase, Eastwood (2012:3) distinguishes phrase into five types there are noun phrase, verb phrase, adverbial phrase, adjectival phrase, and prepositional phrase. Thus there are 4 data as the noun phrase and 2 data as the adjectival phrase. Besides, there is no data of verb phrase, adverbial phrase and prepositional phrase which has an ambiguous structure.

Based on the finding above, the writer tends to compare the result finding in this research with another previous researches. The first previous research comes

from Kristina Tri Wahyuni (2014). Who analyzes lexical ambiguity in the script of Romeo and Juliet adapted by David Hundsness which can be seen from stylistic perspective.Furthermore, the other previous research about ambiguity is conducted by Susan Kristianty (2006). This research focuses on lexical and structural ambiguity in cleo magazine advertisements. Meanwhile, the result of both previous researches isdifferent with the present research. Eventhese both researches are focused on ambiguity, however, this research more intense not only on lexical ambiguity but also structural ambiguity. In the present research, the writer does not only mention the data but also analyze into more specifics. The writer do not only analyzes the lexical and structural ambiguity, but also elaborate to the types of homonymy such as homograph, homophone and absolute homonymy. In the other words, this research is more specifics and more complete than Kristina's research and also reforms Kristianty's research to be more variety.

Relating to the two previous studies above, the writer makes sure that her research has a new findings. The evidence of this statement can be proved by seeing the result in which this research successes to reveal lexical and structural ambiguity in Zootopia movie.