

POLYSEMOUS WORDS IN “THIS MEANS WAR” MOVIE

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Abstract: The objectives of conducting this research were to identify the polysemous words used by the main characters in “This Means War” movie, to describe the meanings of polysemous words used in “This Means War” movie, and to find out the most dominant kinds of polysemy used in “This Means War” movie. The researchers used qualitative method with descriptive approach in this study. The researchers used the theory of polysemy of Menfred Krifka (1998) and theory of meaning of Geoffrey Leech (1983) in analyzing the use of polysemous words in the movie. The result of the findings showed that there were 30 polysemous words used by the main characters. Those 30 polysemous words fall into three categories of polysemous word from seven kinds of polysemy. There were 4 polysemous words in containers/contained alternation category, 23 polysemous words in figure/ground reversal category, and 3 polysemous words in alternation involving location category.

Keywords: Polysemous Words, “This Means War” Movie, and Utterances

Abstrak: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi kata-kata polysemous digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film “This Means War”, untuk menjelaskan makna polisemi yang digunakan dalam film ini, dan untuk mengetahui jenis yang paling dominan dari polisemi yang digunakan dalam film ini. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif dalam penelitian ini. Peneliti menggunakan teori polisemi dari Menfred Krifka (1998) dan teori makna Geoffrey Leech (1983) dalam menganalisis penggunaan kata-kata polysemous dalam film. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa ada 30 polisemi yang digunakan oleh karakter utama. 30 polisemi tersebut masuk ke dalam tiga kategori kata polisemin dari tujuh jenis polisemi. Ada 4 kata polysemous dalam kategori containers/contained alternation, 23 kata polysemous dalam kategori figure/ground reversal, dan 3 kata polisemi dalam kategori alternation involving location.

Kata kunci: Lexical Relations, Jason Mraz, dan Lirik Lagu.

1. INTRODUCTION

Polysemy is a word that has more than one meaning based on in what context the word is used. In other words, the meaning of a word can be changed based on the context. According to Palmer, polysemy is also the case that the same word may have a set of different meanings (1986, p. 100). For example, the word *run* in the verb phrase *run a half marathon* is clearly different from that in *run some water*, or in *run on gasoline*, *run on empty*, *run a shop*, *run late*, *run away from responsibilities*, *run in the family*, or *run for President*. This phenomenon is

described as *polysemy*, and it keeps growing in natural languages.

Polysemous word can be found in some literary works such as; poem, poetry, song lyrics, and movie. Movie is a story that is recorded by a camera and it can be watched on a movie screen or television. There are some definitions about movie. According to Oxford dictionaries (2014), movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theatre or on television. Movie can be delivered in various formats, such as DVD, as a stream, or on video cassette.

“*This Means War*” is a movie in which the characters use many polysemous words. This can

be confusing and cause misunderstanding for the audience when they interpret the meaning of the words, thus, could lead to misinterpretation of the movie itself.

The researchers were interested in analyzing the polysemous words used by the main characters in “*This Means War*” movie. In this study, The researchers focused on the polysemous words used by three main characters in “*This Means War*” movie. The three main characters are Lauren, FDR Foster, and Tuck Henson.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study is a qualitative research as the data in this study are words, phrases, and sentences. To analyze the data, the researchers used theoretical frameworks developed by Krifka (1998, p. 3) for the theory of kinds of polysemy, and Leech (1983, p. 9) the theory of meaning. Based on those theories the researchers analyzed the data by categorizing the polysemous words into their kinds, describing the meanings of polysemous words, finding out the most dominant kinds of polysemous words.

There are several types of polysemy. According to Krifka (1998, p. 3) several types of polysemous variation occur so frequently that they should be considered as part of the grammatical knowledge of the speakers of a language. The following types extended by Pustejovsky (1995). They are in the following:

- 1) Count/mass alternations for nouns, which can serve several functions:

- a) Animal/meat

For example:

The lamb is running in the field.

John ate lamb for breakfast.

- b) Object/Stuff

an object is made up. For example:

There is an apple on the table.

There is apple in the salad.

- c) Stuff/Kind. For example:

There was cheese on the table.

Three cheeses were served.

- d) Stuff/Portions. For example:

The restaurant served beer, and so

We ordered three beers.

- 2) Plant/food alternation.

For examples:

Mary watered the fig in the garden.

Mary ate the fig.

- 3) Alternations between containers and contained. For example:

Mary broke the bottle.

The baby finished the bottle.

- 4) Figure/Ground reversal.

For example:

The window is rotting.

Mary crawled through the window.

- 5) Product/producer alternation.

For example:

The newspaper fired its editor.

John spilled coffee on the newspaper.

- 6) Process/result alternation.

For example:

The company's merger with Honda will begin next fall.

The merger will lead to the production of more cars.

- 7) Alternations involving location.

- a) Building/institution.

For example:

The university changed its admission policy last year.

The university is close to the capitol.

- b) Place/people.

For example:

John travelled to New York.

New York kicked the mayor out of office.

- c) Capital/government.

For example:

Washington accused Havana not to do enough for the victims.

As mentioned above, it can be seen there are seven kinds of polysemy proposed by Krifka (1998, p.3). The seven kinds of polysemy are categorized based on the alternation of each functions of the word. In this research, the researchers used those seven kinds of polysemy to categorize the polysemous words found in the movie.

Polysemous word is a word whose meaning has changed from the literal. There is a transformation in meaning. In analyzing the meaning of polysemous word found, the researchers used the theory of Leech (1993). In his book, *A Study of Meaning*, he breaks down meaning into seven types in giving primacy to conceptual meaning. The seven types of meaning according to Leech are as follows.

1) Conceptual or Denotative Meaning

Conceptual meaning is also called logical or cognitive meaning. It is the basic propositional meaning which corresponds to the primary dictionary definition. Conceptual

meaning is an essential part of language. A language essentially depends on conceptual meaning for communication. The conceptual meaning is the base for all the other types of meaning.

For example:

Man = can be described as – human + male +adult.

The aim of conceptual meaning is to provide an appropriate semantic representation to a sentence or statement. A sentence is made of abstract symbols. Conceptual meaning helps us to distinguish one meaning from the meaning of other sentences.

2) Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. It is something that goes beyond mere referent of a word and hints at its attributes in the real world. It is something more than the dictionary meaning. Thus purely conceptual content of 'woman' is + human + female + adult but the psychosocial connotations could be 'gregarious', 'having maternal instinct' or typical (rather than invariable) attributes of womanhood such as 'babbling', 'experienced in cookery', 'skirt or dress wearing' etc.

Connotative meaning can embrace putative properties of a referent due to viewpoint adopted by individual, group, and society as a whole. So in the past woman was supposed to have attributes such as frail, prone to tears, emotional, irrational, inconstant, or cowardly. As well as more positive qualities such gentle, sensitive, compassionate, hardworking etc.

3) Social Meaning

The meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use is called the social meaning. The decoding of a text is dependent on our knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language. People recognize some words or pronunciation as being dialectical that is as telling us something about the regional or social origin of the speaker. Social meaning is related to the situation in which an utterance is used. It is concerned with the social circumstances of the use of a linguistic expression, for example, some dialectic words inform us the regional and social background of the speaker. In the same way, some stylistic usages let us know something of the social relationship between the speaker and the hearer. The sentence "*I ain't done nothing*" tells us about the speaker and that the speaker is probably a black American, underprivileged and uneducated.

4) Affective or Emotive Meaning

For some linguists, affective meaning refers to emotive association or effects of words evoked in the reader, listener. It is what is conveyed about the personal feelings or attitude towards the listener. In affective meaning, language is used to express personal feelings or attitude to the listener or to the subject matter of his discourse. The sentence '*I hate you, you idiot*', for example, bring a little doubt about the speaker's feelings towards the listener. Here the speaker seems to have a very negative attitude towards his listener. This is called affective meaning.

5) Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning and collocative meaning involve interconnection at the lexical level of language. Reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning. In such cases while responding to one sense of the word we partly respond to another sense of the word too. For example, *I want to die right now*. The word *die* here reflects her feelings right now.

6) Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only. For example: big business not large or great. Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words. '*Pretty*' and '*Handsome*' indicate '*good looking*'.

However, they slightly differ from each other because of collocation or co-occurrence. The word '*Pretty*' collocates with girls, woman, village, gardens, flowers, etc. On the other hand, the word '*Handsome*' collocates with boys, men, etc.

7) Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or a writer organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. So, active is different from passive though its conceptual meaning is the same. The following statements in active and passive voice have the same conceptual meaning but different communicative values.

1) *Mrs. Smith donated the first prize.*

2) *The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith.*

In the first sentence “Who gave away the prize” is more important, but in the second sentence “What Mrs. Smith gave is more important”. It also changes the focus of the meaning.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that every polysemous word has conceptual meaning and connotative meaning, which means that every polysemous word has literal meaning or the meaning is based on dictionary and it is also has nonliteral meaning or the meaning is more than the dictionary meaning.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 30 polysemous words found in three main characters’ utterances of ‘*This Means War*’ movie. Those 30 polysemous words fall into three categories of polysemous word from seven kinds of polysemy based on Krifka’s theory (1998, p. 3). They are (1) containers and contained alternations (2) figure/ground reversal, and (3) alternation involving location. There are 4 polysemous words in containers/contained alternation category, 23 polysemous words in figure/ground reversal category, and 3 polysemous words in alternation involving location category.

1) Container/Contained Alternation

Container/contained alternation is the category where the speaker uses physical object to describe what is contained in the object. In this category the researchers found 4 polysemous

words. They are *Coretex* or *Tempolite*, a *big rock*, *person* and *British*. The polysemous words of this category are discussed in the following.

Scene 2. L 1.

Lauren : Here we go. So *the Coretex* has minimal damage. There's some calcining around the edges. However, *the Tempolite* has significant damage and there's rusting around 300 degrees. So that means, *the Coretex* is the recommend.

Lauren is responsible of testing products in one of household appliance companies. The statement above took place when she tested two frying pans made of different materials. In this scene, Lauren called two frying pans with different names. She called the first pan as “the Coretex”, and the second pan as “the Tempolite”. In literal meaning, the word “coretex” and “tempolite” are names of the product, but here, the meaning of those words based on the context is the material of the products. So, the speaker alternates the material of products with the names of the products. The context of this scene is based on the American character. It can be seen when Lauren chose the best product, because for Americans quality is everything.

Scene 4. L 7.

Lauren : It's very nice to meet you.

Steve : Nice to meet you too, yeah.

Lauren : Wow, ha, ha, what a *big rock*.

Steve : Yeah. My fiancée. yes, Yeah.

Lauren : You are engaged?

Steve : Yeah. To be married.

In this scene Lauren was jogging alone. While she was jogging, she met Steve, her ex-boyfriend and Kelly, Steve's fiancée. She was surprised and happy because it has been a long time for her not to meet him. She felt sad when she saw a diamond ring on Kelly's finger, but she tried to hide her heart feelings from both of them. Lauren said *wow, ha, ha, what a big rock*. In literal meaning, the phrase "*a big rock*" here is the large, hard and solid object, but here, the meaning of the phrase based on the context is a diamond ring. So, the speaker alternates the diamond ring by saying *a big rock* to describe the diamond itself. The context of this scene is based on the American style. It can be seen when Steve had decided to marry Kelly and gave her diamond engagement ring. In American diamond ring is the symbol of eternal love and to show that the women are very valuable.

Scene 6. L 4.

Trish : Don't say that, I'm happy you moved here. We have a happy life together.

Lauren : He was *my person*.

Trish : He was your person. You know what kind of person he ended up?

In this scene Lauren was in the supermarket with her best friend Trish (Handler), they discussed how she gave up everything and moved to LA with Steve and it didn't even work out. She felt so stupid. She left everything because of Steve, and she said that Steve was her person. In literal meaning, the word *person* means a human being, but here, the meaning of the word "person" based on the context is the type of person she likes. So, the speaker alternates the type of person she likes by saying *my person*. The context of this scene is based on

the American style. It can be seen from Lauren chose her man based upon feeling of love, because American people always choose a mate by heart.

Scene 59. L 8.

FDR : Are you *British*?

Tuck : Yes, I am

In this scene Lauren and Tuck were in the restaurant, suddenly FDR came and it made Lauren panic. She introduced FRD to Tuck, but, in fact, they have known each other. FDR said "are you *British*?" The literal meaning of the word *British* is the people who come from Great Britain, but here, the meaning of the word *British* refers to certain bad characteristic of people from British. In fact, Tuck is Britain and FDR has known it, based on the context, FDR just wanted to mock Tuck because of his small "penis". So, the speaker alternates the characteristic of Tuck by saying *British*. The context of this scene is based on the American etiquette. It can be seen when FDR asked about Tuck is origin, because Americans talk to the point directly.

2) Figure/Ground Reversal

Figure/Ground reversal is the category where the speaker uses another thing as figure to describe the meaning of something else as the object. In this category the researchers found 23 polysemous words. The polysemous words of this category are discussed in the following.

Scene 1. L 12.

Xenia : What kind of business?

FDR : I am a cruise ship captain of a very large vessel. *My small friend* here is a kick-ass travel agent.

Xenia : Permission to come aboard, captain?

Two CIA agents, FDR Foster and Tuck Henson were in Hong Kong for a covert mission. They entered the party and made a little conversation with two pretty girls at the bar. They introduced themselves with hidden or false identity. In the conversation FDR introduced himself and his partner Tuck. He called Tuck as “*my small friend*”. The literal meaning or the conceptual meaning of the word *small* is limited in size or not large in size. It means that the size of someone’s body. But here, the meaning of the word *small* based on the context is unimportant person. On the other hand, FDR wanted to say that his friend was an ordinary person who did not have much money. So, the speaker alternates the quality of his friend by saying *small friend*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. It can be seen when FDR introduced his friend disrespectfully, because Americans believe that every person has equal opportunity and equal respect.

Scene 3. L 1.

Collins : The mission parameters of the Heinrich case. We’re clearly indicated to be covert. Thanks to you two geniuses.....Heinrich will be seeking revenge for his brother's death. You guys are grounded.

FDR(T): What? *Grounded*?

In this scene FDR and Tuck were in the office, they had a meeting with Collins. In the meeting, Collins reprimanded them for the job that they did, grounding them because Heinrich would be seeking revenge. FDR and Tuck felt shock, they said “what? *Grounded*” the word “grounded” has more than one meaning. in literal

meaning it means solid surface of earth. The meaning based on the context is off duty. On the other hand, FDR and Tuck were shocked because of the punishment given to them. So, the speaker alternates the punishment by saying *grounded*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. It can be seen when FDR and Tuck shouted in front of their boss directly and it is usual in American because they feel free to speak in American.

Scene 4. L 11.

Steve : Things just worked out exactly how they're supposed to, didn't they? Yeah.
Yeah.

Lauren : Yes, Looks *cool*.

In this scene Lauren met Steve and Kelly. Lauren felt disappointed when she knew that Steve and Kelly were engaged, but she tried to hide her feeling by saying “yes, looks cool” the word cool has two meanings. The literal meaning of the word “cool” is low temperature or not hot, but here, the meaning of the word “cool” is to show pleasure or admiration. Based on the context Lauren wanted to say that was awesome, even she felt sad. So, the speaker alternates admiration by saying *cool*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. Lauren looks strong even she felt sad, because it is the characters of American women.

Scene 4. L 21.

Lauren : I just said "peace", I want to *die* right now.

Still in scene 4, after Lauren met Steve and Kelly and she wanted to say goodbye by telling them that she had to go to meet her boyfriend Ken at sushi restaurant and she said “peace” but she lied about that. After they were

separated Lauren said "I just said "peace" I want to *die* right now. The word "die" has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word "die" is stop living or pass away, but the meaning based on the context is be brought to or as if to the point of death by an intense emotion or strong desire such as embarrassment, broken heart, or shame. On the other hand, Lauren got hurt after she met Steve. So, the speaker alternates her broken heart by saying *die*. The context of this scene is based on the American character, because American women still strong even though they heart had been broken.

Scene 6. L 16.

Lauren : I could end up a skin suit or in somebody's *trunk*.

Trish : Uh, that's a little dramatic, okay?
That happens to, like, one in 20 girls.
You're not gonna end up in a trunk.

In this scene Lauren and Trish were in supermarket. Trish told Lauren that she should try online dating, which Lauren is afraid to do. She thinks that so many creeps are out there, and Lauren said "I could end up a skin suit or in somebody's trunk". The word "trunk" has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of word "trunk" is such kind of garage. But here, the meaning based on the context is being cheated by someone. On the other hand, Lauren did not want to get same experience. So, the speaker alternates being cheated by saying *trunk*. The context of this scene is based on the American character, because in this scene, Trish tried to show that American women should be stronger and move on quickly.

Scene 10. L 7.

Lauren : Good morning, Hudson.

Hudson : I'm down, girl.

Lauren : I'm *down* too. Emily. What am I *down* with?

In this scene Lauren just arrived in the office. Everyone in the office treated Lauren strangely, because they had seen an online dating profile that Trish set up for Lauren on the computer, but it was dirty and clearly not her. When she greeted Hudson, one of her friend in the office, Hudson answered by saying "I'm down girl", and Lauren said "I'm down too" even though she did not know what that means. The word "down" here has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word "down" is moving lower in position, but here, the meaning is being amazed by something that happens to someone. Based on the context, Lauren was confused why people in her office look weird. So, the speaker alternates being amazed by saying *down*. The context of this scene is based on the American etiquette. Hudson says straightly about his feelings to the boss, because in American, people feel free to speak.

Scene 10. L 11.

Lauren : I'm gonna *kill* you, Trish.

Trish : Uh, how about "thank you"?

In this scene Lauren felt disappointed with Trish, because Trish registered her to online dating, meanwhile Lauren did not want to. So, she phoned Trish. In the phone conversation, Lauren said *I'm gonna kill you, Trish*. In literal meaning the word *kill* means the act of terminating a life. But based on the context, the meaning of the word *kill* is giving punishment to

someone. In this case Lauren wanted to show her friend Trish that she did not agree with Trish. In this context, the speaker alternates her anger by saying *kill*. The context of this scene is based on the American etiquette. It can be seen when Lauren showed her anger directly to her friend.

Scene 11. L 15.

FDR : I'll be around the corner on ringtone. I'll be at the video store. One ring means you need an extraction, two, *a cleaner*, three, I can get home.

In this scene FDR and Tuck were playing billiard, and then Tuck told FDR about his date. FDR wanted to follow Tuck dating, because Tuck had long time not gone on a date and he wanted to make sure that everything was ok. He gave instructions on how he would give the code to Tuck with ringtone. FDR said "One ring means you need an extraction, two, *a cleaner*, three, I can get home" in here the word "cleaner" has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word "cleaner" is someone whose occupation to clean, but the meaning based on the context means that secure or safe of something. So, the speaker alternates secure or safe of something by saying *cleaner*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. The context of this scene is based on the American character. It can be seen when FDR said the rule of code, because Americans always manage everything firstly.

Scene 11. L 17.

Tuck : Two hundred yards.

FDR : *Sold*.

In this scene Tuck and FDR were still in billiard after FDR told the instructions. Tuck agreed but with specified distance, that was two

hundred yards, and FDR said "sold". The word "sold" here has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word "sold" is exchange for money, but the meaning based on the context is agree or accepted for something. So, the speaker alternates agreement by saying *sold*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. It can be seen when FDR said his agreement expressively.

Scene 12. L 19.

Tuck : I have a son.

Lauren : Oh, you do?

Tuck : Yeah. He's called Joe. He's 7 and he's really lovely. Really lovely.

Lauren : And his mom?

Tuck : Couldn't *work*.

In this scene Lauren and Tuck met for the first time. Both of them admire each other at first sight. They talked about their profile on online dating. Lauren asked about what she did not know about Tuck and then Tuck told her about his son, Joe and he really loves his son. But when Lauren asked about his mom Tuck said "couldn't work". The word "work" here has multiple meaning. The literal meaning of the word "work" is activity directed toward making or doing something, but the meaning based on the context is running well. So, the speaker alternates not running well by saying *couldn't work*. The context of this scene is based on the American style. It can be seen when Tuck said that he had divorced with his wife, because American has one of the highest divorce rates in the world, about 50% marriage will end in divorce.

Scene 13. L 17.

Lauren : Look, I see you surveying the prospects. That one over there in Foreign? Too much angst. This one in the sweater set, picking out animated movies? That girl will have your children named before breakfast. The problem is, no one looks like a clean getaway. I get it. You come in here looking for a girl renting a movie. Clearly, she doesn't have a date for the night. We're easy targets. You look like the guy interested in a one-day rental if you know what I mean. If you knew anything about women or anything about me, I'm perfectly capable of choosing my own movies. But thanks. Happy *hunting*.

In this scene Lauren and FDR were in the video store. FDR tried to seduce Lauren with his knowledge about movie but Lauren was not a kind of girl as he thought and she knew much about movie. Lauren then realised that FDR's purposes was not to look for movie but a girl. That is why she said *Happy hunting*. In literal meaning the word *hunting* means to chase wild animal, but based on the context, the meaning of the word *hunting* is looking for a girl to get a date. In this context the speaker alternates, looking for a girl by saying *hunting*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. It can be seen when Lauren complained to FDR and it shows that she was American women.

Scene 16. L 36.

Tuck : I'm not concerned that she's going to *fall in* love with you, pal.

FDR : How very nice of you. Thank you.

Tuck : You are welcome.

In this scene FDR and Tuck were in the office. They were playing with their laptops looking up Lauren's profile. When they show each other the profile of the girl, they really surprise that they had date the same girl. FDR with his arrogance told Tuck that he would be bow out because he thought that Tuck was not as good as him about girl. Tuck said "I'm not concerned that she's going to *fall in* love with you, pal". The word "fall" has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word "fall" is a sudden drop from an upright position, but the meaning based on the context is to be in love with someone. So, the speaker alternates the feeling being in love by saying *fall*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. Tuck and FDR show that they have to compete to get Lauren, because American people always want to competition in everything.

Scene 16. L 40.

Tuck : While we're at it, why don't we put *ground* rules in?

FDR : We should.

In this scene Tuck and FDR were still in the office. After they realized that they had been dating the same girl, FDR and Tuck made rules among them. Tuck said "While we're at it, why don't we put *ground* rules in" the word "ground" has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word "*ground*" here is the solid part of the earth's surface. However the meaning based on the context is instructed someone in the fundamentals of a subject. So, the speaker alternates the fundamentals of subject by saying *ground*. The context of this scene is based on the

American character, because Americans Always put the rule in everything.

Scene 22. L 1.

FDR : Wow. I wasn't sure if you were gonna *show*.

Lauren : I told you I could handle it.

In this scene FDR invited Lauren to go on a date with him at one of popular club in LA, but FDR not sure that Lauren would keep her words to come. When FDR arrived at the club, he was very surprised to see Lauren in front of the entrance of the club. FDR said “Wow. I wasn't sure if you were gonna *show*”. The word “show” has more than one meaning. the literal meaning of the word “show” is the act of publicly excluding or entertaining. However, the meaning based on the context is come up. So, the speaker alternates the word come by saying *show*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. It can be seen when Lauren kept her words to come.

Scene 23. L 28.

FDR : Neurosurgeon. I'm the department *head* at the children's hospital.

Steve :Wow, that's amazing.

In this scene Lauren and FDR met Steve and Kelly on the pedestrian, and Lauren introduced FDR as her boyfriend and he was surgeon like what she said before. FDR said “Neurosurgeon. I'm the department *head* at the children's hospital” in here the word “head” has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word “head” is upper part of the human body. However the meaning based on the context is a person that leader of institution. So, the speaker alternates the leader of institution by saying *head*. The context of this scene is based

on the American character. FDR introduces himself confidently and it shows that American have high level of confidence.

Scene 25. L 20.

FDR : Incredibly magical kiss with tongue.
Oh, dear. wonderful.

Tuck : You are an *animal*.

In this scene FDR and Tuck were in the office, they talked about Lauren. Tuck told to FDR that he had shared kiss with Lauren but FDR responded casually by said *oh, dear. Wonderful* and Tuck said *you are an animal*. The word *animal* has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word *animal* is any living creature excluding a plant or a human. But here, the meaning based on the context is lost in thought. So the speaker alternates, lost in thought by saying *animal*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. It can be seen when Tuck called FDR as an animal.

Scene 29. L 3.

FDR : I'm always the first *in the door*.

Tuck : You're not always first at everything.

In this scene FDR and Tuck had a mission to get information from Heinrich's friends. They went to a strip club where there was an ongoing private poker game in the back. When they arrived at the club, each of them wanted to be the first to get in the club. FDR said “I'm always the first *in the door*”. The word “door” has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word “door” is the entrance (the space in a wall) through which you enter or leave a room or building, but the meaning of the word *door* based on the context is all event of live such as chance, job and girl. So, the speaker alternates the all event by saying *door*. The context of this

scene is based on the American character. Because American people always want to compete.

Scene 34. L 10.

Trish : So how was it?

Lauren : They're both incredible. Uh, FDR has these amazing eyes that you just wanna *melt* into.

In this scene Lauren talked with Trish at her house. Lauren was talking about FDR and Tuck, and how gorgeous both of them. When Lauren talked about FDR, she said "FDR has these amazing eyes that you just wanna *melt* into" here the word "melt" has more than one meaning. In literal meaning the word *melt* is the process whereby heat changes something from a solid to a liquid, but the meaning based on the context is be stunned. So, the speaker alternates the feeling of being stunned by saying *melt*. The context of this scene is based on the American style, because Americans are usually based upon feeling of love rather than practical considerations.

Scene 49. L 9.

Lauren : I'm going to *hell*.

Trish : You're not. If you go there, I'm...I'll be there to pick you up.

In this scene Lauren got ready to work, after she had date with FDR the other night. On the front yard, Lauren phoned Trish and told her what was happen last night and she wanted to cancel dating with Tuck on the afternoon, but Trish told her to keep dating Tuck. Lauren said "I'm going to *hell*" here the word "hell" has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word "hell" here is any place of pain and turmoil, but the meaning based on the context is

a feeling of guilty. So, the speaker alternates her guilty by saying *hell*. The context of this scene is based on the American etiquette. Lauren says her feeling directly.

Scene 49. L 11.

Lauren : Okay, *save* me a drink.

In this scene Lauren was still on the front yard. After she told that she is going to the hell, Lauren wanted to go to Trish's house and she said "Okay, *save* me a drink" from this sentence the word "*save*" has more than one meaning. In literal meaning the word "*save*" is the act of bring into safety. The meaning based on the context here is reserving something. So, the speaker alternates reserving by saying *save*. The context of this scene is based on the American etiquette. Lauren asks Trish to reserve a drink for her without saying "please" first.

Scene 57. L 8.

Tuck : Do you know what? I couldn't give a *monkey* who Lauren chooses between us. But this, what we had....

In this scene Tuck and FDR were in the office. They talked about who deserved to be chosen by Lauren, Tuck said "*I couldn't give a monkey who Lauren chooses between us*". The word "*monkey*" has more than one meaning. In literal meaning, the word *monkey* means any of various long tailed primates. Here, the meaning based on the context is a bad guy. So, the speaker alternates the bad guy by saying *monkey*. The context of this scene is based on the American etiquette. It can be seen when Tuck said about his true feelings about FDR directly.

Scene 58. L 5.

FDR : Time to close *the books* on that one, Dickerman. She got away.

In this scene FDR talked to Dickerman, one of agent in surveillance room. FDR asked Dickerman what he was doing, Dickerman answered that he was watching Tuck's surveillance video the other night. FDR said "*time to close the book on that one*". In literal meaning, the word *book* is a written work or composition that has been published or physical objects consisting of a number of pages bound together, but the meaning of the word *book* based on the context is one of their cases. So, the speaker alternates the word case to *book*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. FDR tells the truth to Dickerman and it is American characters, because Americans

Scene 59. L 16.

Lauren : Order me a drink. In a *shot*. I'll be right back.

In this scene Lauren and Tuck were in the restaurant, suddenly FDR comes and it made Lauren panic. She introduced FRD to Tuck first, and then she went to restroom to call Trish about what would she does next. While leaving she said "Order me a drink. In a *shot*. I'll be right back", the word "*shot*" has more than one meaning. The literal meaning of the word "*shot*" is the act of firing a projectile, however the meaning based on the context here is doing something as soon as possible or quickly. So, the speaker alternates the word quickly by saying *shot*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. It can be seen when Lauren said "In a *shot*". It means that she really appreciated time, because Americans always want to save time efficiently.

3) Alternation Involving Location

Alternation involving location is the category that explains something by using place or location. Alternation involving location is divided into three functions: building/institution, place/people, and capital/government. In this category the researchers found 3 polysemous words. They are *sushi*, *my office* and *Monte Carlo*. The polysemous words of this category are discussed in the following.

Scene 6. L 6.

Lauren : I like *Sushi*. She seemed really nice.
She was really pretty.

Trish : Well, I don't give a shit about her. I give a shit about you and your love life.

In this scene, Lauren and Trish were in the supermarket. She told Trish that she had met Steve and his fiancé the other day. They talked about Kelly, Steve's fiancée. Lauren said "I like *Sushi*. The word *Sushi* has more than one meaning. In literal meaning, the word "Sushi" is the name of Chinese food restaurant where Lauren and Kelly were met, but based on the context, the meaning of the word "Sushi" refers to Kelly, Steve's fiancée. So, the speaker alternates Kelly by saying *Sushi*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. When Lauren called Kelly as *Sushi*, it means that she not respects with Kelly because Americans have strong belief that every human have the same right to express their true feelings.

Scene 10. L 13.

Lauren : *My office* thinks I clean my house in a naughty nurse costume.

Trish : That's fine. That means you're open to role-paying.

In this scene Lauren felt disappointed with Trish, because Trish registered her to online dating, meanwhile Lauren did not want to. So, she phoned Trish. In the phone conversation, Lauren said *my office*. In literal meaning, the word *office* means the place of business or work, but based on the context, the meaning of the word *office* is the people who work there. In this context, the speaker alternates the people by saying *office*. The context of this scene is based on the American character. Lauren disagrees with what Trish has done, because Americans are usual in making compliment.

Scene 64. L 3.

FDR : Get me close.

I'm gonna pull a *Monte Carlo*.

In this scene FDR and Tuck tried to save Lauren and Trish who were kidnapped by Heinrich. They chased Heinrich by driving a car and looking up Lauren location using GPS. When they saw Lauren and Trish in the car with Heinrich's Henchman, FDR said "I'm gonna pull a *Monte Carlo*". In literal meaning the phrase "Monte Carlo" means the name of casino productions in Atlanta, Georgia. Based on the context, the phrase "Monte Carlo" here represents Lauren, because Lauren comes from Atlanta. That is why, FDR called her Monte Carlo. So, the speaker alternates calling Lauren by saying Monte Carlo. The context of this scene is based on the American character. FDR called Lauren as Monte Carlo and it is impolite to others country or culture, but in American it is normal.

Based on the data above, the researchers found that the most dominant kinds of polysemy in this movie are figure/ground reversal

category. From 30 polysemous words found, there were 23 polysemous words in this category. Lauren and FDR were the characters in the movie that dominantly used polysemous words. It shows that both of these characters have deeper comprehension on language. It is also supported by their roles in the movie. Lauren acts as a leader in a company which means that she is a smart girl. FDR in this movie is a CIA agent who has a bad character as a man who often changes girlfriends. He likes to play with words, which mean he can use different words smartly.

From the data above, the researchers found that the use of the polysemous words serve three functions. First, it makes the language sounds more interesting from the use of a word in many contexts. Second, it improves people's ability to use different words to convey what they mean, for example it can be seen when Lauren used the word *kill* to show that she was really angry. The last, it simplifies the language. According to Ullman (2007, p. 213), if there is no possibility to accommodate some meaning in a word, then it would be burden for human memory. It means that polysemous words really useful for the language, it makes simplifies the language itself.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The results of the analysis show that there are 30 polysemous words used by the main characters in "*This Means War*" movie. There are three kinds of polysemy found. They are container/contained alternation, figure/ground

alternation, and alternation involving location. Based on the context, the researchers concluded that the real meaning of polysemous words used by the main characters is different from the literal meaning of those words. The most dominant kind of polysemy found in this movie is figure/ground reversal category.

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