

**DIMENSION OF MEANING: THE ANALYSIS OF LEXICAL  
AMBIGUITY IN “FUNNY TWEETS” @*JOKESMEMESFACTS*  
ACCOUNT ON TWITTER X**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2023**

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**THESIS**

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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**MALANG**

**2023**

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I state that the thesis entitled “**Dimensions of Meaning: The Analysis of Lexical Ambiguity in “Funny Tweets” @JokesMemefacts on Twitter X**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person except those cited as references and written in the references. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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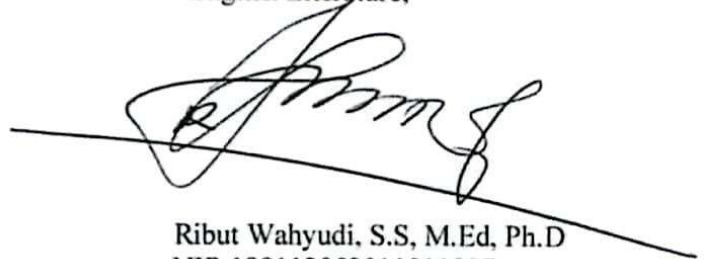
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## **MOTTO**

*learning to live with ambiguity is learning to live with how life really is,  
full of complexities and strange surprises.*

## **DEDICATION**

*My beloved family,*

*My dearest friend,*

*My honored lecturers.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

*Alhamdulillah Rabbil 'alamin*, all praise and thanks are for Allah swt., the lord of all creations. All effort, time, and opportunity, are coming from no other than His grace, blessings, and willingness, and I am so thankful for that, *Alhamdulillah tsuma Alhamdulillah*. Also, salawat and salaam always be granted to the Prophet Muhammad *salla Allahu alayhi wasalaam*, peace be upon him and to his progeny.

I expressed my gratitude to the people who helped me in achieving this thesis; Mom, Dad, my brothers, and my sister who have always provided support for me this far in our home sweet home; Rina Sari, M.Pd., the most important person in my university journey, my advisor, my academic supervisor, and my lecturer; Sinta Uli and Bahrul, who were always there when I needed anything related to this research; Syafya R. A., Nurrisca, Zuwayriah, Piti, and other university mates, senior, and junior of mine. Altaria, Adisty, Nadim, Ipal, Arya, Amr, Zila, Alif, and Reza my high school friends, thank you for being my friend in every situation, and thank you for not forgetting to encourage me to finish this thesis. Last but not least, to all people that I cannot mention, thank you for the support and prayers.

With its shortcomings, I am fully aware that this thesis is still very far from 'perfect'. Hence, all critics, suggestions, and any other things that can improve this work, I would gladly welcome it. In all probability, I personally hope this thesis would give noteworthy benefit to whoever reads it, including other researchers.

Malang, 3 September 2023

Nursabrina Rahmawati



## ABSTRACT

**Rahmawati, Nursabrina.** (2023) Dimension of Meaning: The Analysis of Lexical Ambiguity in “Funny Tweets” @*JokesMemefacts* Account on Twitter X. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Keywords: Lexical Ambiguity, Homonymy, Polysemy, Semantic Meaning, Humor, Irony.

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This research aimed to understand humor which is a linguistically creative language, especially in the realm of semantics, dimensions of meaning; homonyms, and polysemy. Moreover, the trend of new language and terms among Twitter X residents has emerged recently due to the COVID-19 pandemic, leading people spend their time on social media for social criticism, expressing sadness, or simply for entertainment. As the main theory of this research, Murphy’s theory (2010) related to lexical ambiguity; including homonymy homograph, homophone, homonymy absolute, and polysemy, also Leech’s theory (1981) related to semantic meaning; including conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic meaning, were used to analyze the data. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative approach in this study. The result shows that homonymy is the one of lexical ambiguity that occurs more often than polysemy in phenomena of language that contain humor. Absolute homonymy is the most common type of homonymy, followed by homophones, then homographs which are the rarest. The results revealed there are quite a lot of funny tweets containing lexical ambiguity on Twitter X, which can make people who read confused or misinterpret the true meaning, intent, and motif.

## ABSTRAK

**Rahmawati, Nursabrina** (2023) Dimensi Makna: Analisis Ambiguitas Leksikal pada “Funny Tweets” Akun @*JokesMemefacts* di Twitter X. Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Ambiguitas Leksikal, Homonimi, Polisemi, Makna Semantik, Humor, Ironi.

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami humor yang merupakan bahasa kreatif linguistik, khususnya dalam ranah semantik, dimensi makna; homonim, dan polisemi. Apalagi tren bahasa dan istilah baru yang dilakukan warga Twitter X akhir-akhir ini muncul akibat pandemi COVID-19 yang membuat masyarakat menghabiskan waktunya bermain media sosial baik untuk kritik sosial, meratapi kesedihan, atau sekadar hiburan. Sebagai teori utama penelitian ini, teori Murphy (2010) terkait dengan ambiguitas leksikal; meliputi homograf homonimi, homofon, homonimi absolut, dan polisemi, serta teori Leech (1981) terkait makna semantik; meliputi makna konotatif, sosial, afektif, refleksi, kolokatif, dan tematik, digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa homonimi merupakan salah satu ambiguitas leksikal yang lebih sering terjadi dibandingkan polisemi dalam fenomena bahasa yang mengandung humor. Homonimi mutlak merupakan jenis homonimi yang paling umum, disusul homofon, kemudian homograf menjadi yang paling sedikit terjadi. Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan cukup banyak tweet lucu yang mengandung ambiguitas leksikal di Twitter X, sehingga dapat membuat orang yang membacanya bingung atau salah mengartikan makna dan maksud sebenarnya.

## مستخلص البحث

رحموتي، نور سبرينا (2023) أبعاد المعنى : تحليل الغموض المعجمي في التغريدات المضحكة على تويتر. البحث العلمي، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. مشرف : رينا ساري

الكلمات المفتاحية : الغموض المعجمي، المترادفات، الإشتراك اللفظي، المعنى الدلالي، الدعابة، السخرية

يهدف هذا البحث إلى فهم الدعابة باعتبارها لغة إبداعية لغوية، لا سيما في مجال الدلالات، وأبعاد المعنى؛ المترادفات، والإشتراك اللفظي. علاوة على ذلك، ظهر مؤخرًا اتجاه اللغة والمصطلحات الجديدة من قبل مستخدمي تويتر بسبب جائحة كوفيد-19، مما يجعل الناس يقضون وقتهم في استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من حيث النقد الاجتماعي أو الحزن أو مجرد الترفيه. باعتبارها النظرية الرئيسية لهذا البحث، تتعلق نظرية مورفي (2010) بالغموض المعجمي؛ بما في ذلك التجانس المتجانس، والتجانس المتجانس، والتجانس المطلق، وتعدد المعاني، وكذلك نظرية ليتش (1981) المتعلقة بالمعنى الدلالي؛ بما في ذلك المعنى المفاهيمي والدلالي والاجتماعي والعاطفي والمنعكس والجماعي والموضوعي. تم استخدامه لتحليل البيانات. استخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي في هذه الدراسة. وتبين النتيجة أن التجانس هو الغموض المعجمي الذي يحدث في كثير من الأحيان أكثر من تعدد المعاني في الظواهر اللغوية التي تحتوي على الفكاهة. التجانس المطلق هو النوع الأكثر شيوعًا من التجانس، يليه المتجانسات، ثم المتجانسات وهي الأكثر ندرة. كشفت النتائج أن هناك الكثير من التغريدات المضحكة التي تحتوي على غموض معجمي على تويتر، مما قد يجعل الأشخاص الذين يقرؤون في حيرة من أمرهم أو يسيئون تفسير المعنى الحقيقي والقصد

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER .....	i
APPROVAL SHEET .....	iii
LEGITIMATION .....	iv
MOTTO.....	v
DEDICATION.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
ABSTRACT .....	viii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Research Question.....	9
C. Significance of the Study.....	10
D. Scope and Limitation.....	10
E. Definition of Key Terms .....	11
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
A. Definition of Lexical Ambiguity.....	13
B. Kinds of Lexical Ambiguity .....	15
D. Types of Meaning in Semantics.....	22
E. The Motif of Lexical Ambiguity.....	27
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD	
A. Research Design.....	30
B. Research Instrument.....	31
C. Data Source.....	31
D. Data Collection .....	32
E. Data Analysis.....	32
CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
A. Findings.....	34

1. Homophone .....	37
2. Homograph.....	42
3. Absolute .....	46
4. Polysemy .....	65
B. Discussion.....	77

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion .....	84
B. Suggestion.....	85

REFERENCES .....	87
Curriculum Vitae .....	90

APPENDIX

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents an introduction consisting of background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Intensive interaction without having to meet in person is currently a phenomenon that is happening massively on social media. The virtual world as a place that overshadows social media uses images, videos, and words as weapons. The large number of users and the frequency with which they use social media make the topics discussed trending worldwide. Funny things that are tried to be created on social media often use language as the main medium. As a result, the phenomenon of humor with language has become a skillful thing to do in today's society. This creativity turned out to give rise to the phenomenon of a new means of humor. In the past people used to have slapstick humor by using physical and property interactions with other people, now people are more creative in using language.

The COVID-19 pandemic has just occurred which has made all people in the world spend their daily activities on social media for a period of approximately two years, whether it is in work, school, or other daily activities. This pandemic makes many things happen and develop on social media, especially in the language aspect which gives rise to a social media phenomenon that often becomes viral. The phenomenon of social media which becomes a trend and growing tremendously

among the world's people is currently spreading widely to all environments. A report by We Are Social entitled “Digital 2022: Global Overview Report” notes the latest global 'Digital in 2022' reveals that most of the connected world continues to grow faster than it did before the pandemic. Global social media users have increased by more than 10% in the last 12 months, with 424 million new users joining the platform in 2021. While for Twitter X users, it is 2.43 billion total visitors (wearesocial.com, 2022).

Looking at the data, it can be seen that activities on social media are routinely carried out by people around the world. Everything related to human activities must use language as an introduction to communication (Sitiga & Asmara, 2018). Social media requires written language to express the speaker's intent. Thus, the more often social media is used, the more linguistic phenomena can be analyzed. The peculiarity of Twitter X is that there are accounts that specifically display a certain scope, some accounts that specifically upload funny tweets, or ordinary tweets that are meaningful and have a humor or sarcasm context that many people can relate to.

Difficulties with lexical ambiguity can frequently be encountered, both verbally and non-verbally on social media. This is applicable for both verbal and non-verbal communication. Because of its dual or even multiple interpretation, which is the very essence of lexical ambiguity, it is frequently seen in both everyday writings and videos, as well as humorous ones, that are published to social media. People who read or listen to posts that contains lexical ambiguity experience a sense of confusion as a result of the post's dual or multiple purposes. This is because the

meaning of the post can be interpreted in more than one way. Because lexical ambiguity is employed to create a hilarious impact, the readers will find that this kind of thing appears quite frequently in postings that contain funny content. This frequently leads to confusions in the readers mind, particularly if they are not scrutinized too deeply into lexical ambiguity.

Previous researchers have conducted extensive studies on the topic of lexical ambiguity. Research on lexical ambiguity has used many objects such as EFL learners' narrative text (Williyan, 2022), the pattern of lexical ambiguity studied in the contextual language model (Poesio & Haber, 2021), headlines in the Jakarta Post (Saputri & Suastra, 2022), and Coco's film script (Faina et al., 2021). There is also research that directly discusses homonymy and detects it with Multilingual Information (Habibi et al., 2021). Besides, case studies have been carried out on homonymy and polysemy in exploring the representation of word meanings in context (Garcia, 2021).

There is also a number of previous studies and academic journals containing linguistics and ambiguity study on humor. They are discussing the relationship between humor and lexical ambiguity; homonymy and polysemy, such as evaluating the performance of EFL students in the linguistics of humorous texts (Ahmed, 2019), and studies of semantic-syntactic about ambiguity in humorous contexts (Ma'yuuf & Nashaat, 2021). In addition, there is also research related to the creation of humor and the ambiguity of morpho-syntactic phenomena (Kagan, 2020) and lexical ambiguity and verbal humor in several jokes and English riddles



that help researchers understand the application of humor to ambiguity (Makroum, 2021).

Ambiguity in narrative texts reflects the traditional distinctions of polysemy and homonyms. Williyen (2022) investigated the ambiguity in five narrative texts of EFL learners. The study revealed that narrative texts contain lexical and syntactic ambiguity. This research uses qualitative methods, the results reveal that narrative text contains some ambiguity in using language, ambiguity is unavoidable. Poesio and Haber (2021) investigate the extent to which the embedding of contextualized tenses that display multiple meanings reflects the traditional distinctions of polysemy and homonyms. In this study method, the data were developed by modifying and expanding the contextual word similarity dataset published in Haber and Poesio (2020 a, b). The results suggest that the collected data support previous observations of significant differences in similarity between interpretations of polysemy and led to the discovery of tentative patterns of word meaning similarity for some types of an alternation.

There are also previous studies that analyze lexical ambiguity in reading objects such as newspapers, manuscripts, translations, literary works, and others. Saputri and Suastra (2022) investigate the lexical ambiguity in news headlines of the Jakarta Post. They used a qualitative method by taking and collecting data from Jakarta Post published within the 2019-2021 period which contained ambiguous words, phrases, and sentences which were then analyzed using the theory from Ullmann (1967) regarding lexical ambiguity. The results show that there are four

words out of four news article titles that are categorized as lexical ambiguity. Homonyms and polysemy are two types of lexical ambiguity.

Regarding the analysis of lexical ambiguity, Faina et al. (2021) conducted the same examination but they used the *Coco* film script as the data source. They used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the homonym of the lexical ambiguity used by Miguel as the main character in the *Coco* film script. The results obtained that there are two homonymous forms of lexical ambiguity used in the *Coco* film script, namely homophones and homographs. The most dominant form of homonym in lexical ambiguity is homophone which consists of 70 words and appears 645 times.

Further in detail discussing homonymy, there is a study that focuses on this topic. Habibi et al. (2021) present a new method for this task that makes use of information from multilingual lexical sources. They present a graphical method for deciding whether or not a given word is homonymous, the equivalent of deciding whether the word has a semantically unrelated meaning. The approach used sets a new art for the homonym detection task. Vector-based methods that take advantage of distributional semantics, for example, will rely on some continuous measure of semantic similarity.

Multilingual study of the representation of word meanings in context is presented by Garcia (2021). To do so, Garcia created a new multilingual data-set that allowed him to carry out controlled evaluations of factors such as the impact of the surrounding context or the overlap between words, conveying the same or different meanings. Garcia uses an evaluation method that follows models and

procedures to derive vector representations. Garcia's results show that in most cases, the model with the best contextualization adequately identifies homonyms that convey different meanings in various contexts. However, because they depend so much on the surrounding context, they misinterpret words that have different meanings in similar sentences.

There are two previous studies that examine humor in the area of linguistics and ambiguity. Ahmed (2019) discusses the ability of EFL students' performance in the area of linguistics humorous texts to discriminate between funny and non-funny texts. This study adopts an eclectic model that principally relies on Martin (2007) to explore forms of humor that even students can distinguish. The results showed that the subjects faced difficulties in recognizing humorous texts in general and their types in particular since lexical ambiguity is at the heart of language-based jokes. Ma'yuuf and Nashaat (2021) conducted research on ambiguity that creates humor where data were collected from sources in the form of newspaper headlines, riddles, jokes and narratives. They use qualitative methods in which the researcher is supposed to understand a holistic description of the phenomenon. The results show that lexical and syntactic ambiguity are important tools for making puns in humor.

Various kinds of ambiguity contribute significantly to the creation of humor, as the incongruity theory predicts. This applies to homonymy, polysemy, structural ambiguity and scope, as well as the multiplicity of meanings that arise due to pragmatic factors. Considering a language with a rich inflectional morphology, it further reveals that linguistic humor may be based on the semantic uncertainties of

certain grammatical phenomena. Kagan (2020) provides evidence supporting this claim by considering the aspects of imperfective, genitive case assignment, and instrumental case assignment. It appears that the ambiguity/uncertainty associated with this phenomenon creates a humorous effect. The results show that analogous contributions can be made by what we call “grammatical ambiguity”. In particular, Kagan argues that the linguistic basis for the creation of humorous effects may lie in the existence of several sub-meanings associated with phenomena such as the genitive and instrumental case markers and imperfect aspects.

Lexical ambiguity, which is a type of linguistic ambiguity, can be a source of verbal humor. Makroum (2021) conducted research focused in this regard. The research data are 20 examples of jokes and riddles taken from three internet sites; each example relies on lexical ambiguity. Makroum uses a qualitative-quantitative data analysis method. It follows a qualitative method because it seeks to provide an overview of the phenomenon of lexical ambiguity that creates humor, and follows quantitative method because the results of the data analysis have been given as numbers and tables indicating the types of lexical ambiguity that the ambiguous words represent, as well as the frequency of each form, it is not possible to determine the meanings of the ambiguous words. The results of the data analysis show that lexical ambiguity can create verbal humor according to the Incongruity Theory of humor.

This research aims to find the lexical ambiguity forms, describe the semantic meaning represented through the homonymy and polysemy, and find motifs of lexical ambiguity represented through the homonymy and polysemy

towards the meanings in funny tweets on Twitter X account @JokesMemesFacts. The account is an account that contains tweets related to life that make many people feel attached but there are jokes in it and also language trends and terms, and humorous things found in everyday life. The account is followed by 1.3 million followers (as of 23 January 2023).

The selection of the Twitter account @JokesMemesFacts for this research is driven by its remarkable relevance to the research topic. The content shared by @JokesMemesFacts encapsulates a rich array of humorous and life facts wordplay, making it an ideal source for examining lexical ambiguity in the context of humor. Specifically, this Twitter account offers a unique opportunity to investigate how wordplay, puns, and multifaceted meanings are employed to create humor and engage an online audience. By dissecting the content of @JokesMemesFacts, this research aims to unveil the intricate relationship between linguistic ambiguity and the generation of comedic appeal in the digital age.

This research also aims to understand humor which is a linguistically creative language, especially in the realm of semantics, dimensions of meaning; homonyms, and polysemy. Moreover, the trend of new language and terms by Twitter X residents has emerged recently due to the COVID-19 pandemic which makes people spend their time playing social media in terms of social criticism, lamenting sadness, or just entertainment. This is where the phenomenon of using language in funny tweets on Twitter X becomes an interesting thing to study with the lexical ambiguity aspects.

The rarely similar research that discusses homonymy and polysemy simultaneously directly on the language phenomenon that occurs on Twitter X is also the reason why this research is necessary. Written language is more difficult to interpret than spoken language. Meaning interpretation is the most challenging component of written language. People who read the same word may interpret it differently. Some types of written language, such as notices, articles, labels, advertising, subheadings, and web pages, contain these varying interpretations (Crystal, 2003). Since these types of written language are not consistently produced. They do not comply to all grammatical norms and use atypical patterns that are difficult to deconstruct into a succession of sentence elements. Ambiguity results in varying interpretations from readers.

## **B. Research Question**

In this research, the researcher analyzes the semantic aspects, specifically lexical ambiguity; homonymy and polysemy, on social media called Twitter X. Based on this, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the lexical ambiguity forms found in the funny tweets on Twitter X by @JokesMemesFacts?
2. How is the semantic meaning represented through lexical ambiguity in the funny tweets on Twitter X by @JokesMemesFacts?
3. What are the motifs of lexical ambiguity represented through homonymy and polysemy towards the meanings in the funny tweets on Twitter X by @JokesMemesFacts?

### **C. Significance of the Study**

Practically, this research contributes to increasing knowledge about language in semantic linguistics, lexical ambiguity, homonymy and polysemy. Furthermore, this research is able to stimulate other studies in linguistic aspects in written media. It can also be used to add to research and language development, as well as teaching materials for teachers and lecturers. This research can also socialize the theory of homonymy and polysemy for researchers. The results of this research can be a reference for further research, especially the case of homonymy and polysemy meanings.

### **D. Scope and Limitation**

This research focuses on the formation and meaning of language in the semantic aspects of homonymy and polysemy used in English funny tweets on Twitter X. The researcher also wants to know the background of the occurrence of lexical ambiguity causes by the formation of homonymy and polysemy in funny tweets on Twitter X by a specific user account. In this case, the theory used in this research is the Lexical Ambiguity of Murphy (2010) and the Seven Types of Meaning in Semantics of Leech (1981).

The period for the tweets to be taken in this research is tweets uploaded on Twitter X on @JokesMemefacts from June to December 2022. By focusing on this specific timeframe, this research aims to examine how the transition from a pandemic-dominated environment to a post-pandemic context influenced online humor and the use of lexical ambiguity in 'funny tweets' @JokesMemefacts. Assessing how shifts in societal concerns and sentiments, as well as changes in

public discourse, are reflected in the content shared on social media platforms especially Twitter X. This period offers a unique opportunity to explore the evolving landscape of humor and linguistic ambiguity as it responds to the changing socio-cultural and public health context. This research focuses on lexical ambiguity in terms of homonymy and polysemy, it does not study other aspects in the dimensions of meaning.

### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding in this research, some terms have been defined as follows:

1. Twitter X X: an online social networking and micro blogging service that allows its users to send and read text-based messages. This research uses Twitter X as a data source.
2. Tweet: messages posted to Twitter X and can contain text to which photos, GIFs, videos, and links can be added. This research retrieves data from funny tweets in the form of words, phrases, and sentences.
3. Homonymy: words that have the same pronunciation and spelling, but have different meanings because they come from different sources. This research focuses on lexical ambiguity, one of which is homonymy used by @JokesMemefacts on Twitter X.
4. Polysemy: relationship of meaning between words that are often used in several sentences or different contexts, or a meaning that has more than one meaning. This research focuses on lexical ambiguity, one of which is polysemy used by @JokesMemefacts on Twitter X.



5. Lexical Ambiguity: the presence of two or more possible meanings for a single word. This research discusses the topic of lexical ambiguity used by @JokesMemefacts on Twitter X.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents several theories related to this research. The discussion includes related literature on text such as lexical ambiguity, homonymy and polysemy mechanism, and the effects of lexical ambiguity. More specifically, the theory that wants to be raised is the Lexical Ambiguity of Murphy (2010). This is deemed appropriate to examine the phenomenon of lexical ambiguity contained in funny tweets on Twitter X.

#### **A. Definition of Lexical Ambiguity**

The term ambiguity refers to a condition when an utterance or sentence represents more than one meaning or sense in it (Cruise in Kehoe, 201). Lexical ambiguity is a writing fault that occurs when a sentence contains a term with many meanings. It is difficult for individuals to determine the meaning that is given in a single word that might be employed in various circumstances. Jackson and Amvela (2000) state that even if the speaker carefully delivers every word in the statement, ambiguity may occur. It not only causes people to have numerous interpretations, but it also causes misunderstandings through utterances or phrases. It makes people confused to decide the meaning which is actually conveyed in a single word in which it fits into several different contexts.

Lexical ambiguity is the property of being ambiguous; that is, a word, term, notation, sign, symbol, phrase, sentence, or any other form used for communication

is called ambiguous if it can be interpreted in more than one way (Hong, 2015).

Here is an example of ambiguity.

*Man : Call me a taxi, please.*

*Woman: You want me to get you a taxi or tell you you're a taxi?*

In the dialogue above, "Call me a taxi, please" is ambiguous. There is more than one meaning that appears in the sentence so that it can bring up a confused response in understanding the sentence. In the example, the woman responding asked the man who said "Call me a taxi, please" with a question because she was confused whether this man meant "Call a taxi for him" or "Call him a taxi".

Ambiguity is a crucial characteristic of natural language, but it is also one of the most difficult to identify and separate from similar (and unrelated) events. There are two kinds of uncertainty: global ambiguity and local ambiguity (Gazdar & Mellish in Gomez, 1996). Global ambiguity occurs when a single word in a statement has several meanings. Meanwhile, local ambiguity occurs when certain portions of a language have contradictory interpretations. As a result, ambiguity in language can occur at several levels. In general, there are two forms of ambiguity: grammatical ambiguity and lexical ambiguity (Leech, 1968).

People become intensely aware of lexical ambiguity when they grasp puns that are purposefully crafted to relate to both meanings of a lexically ambiguous word (Rodd, 2017). In the joke "What did the fish say when he swam into a wall? Dam.", both meanings of the ambiguous word form "dam/damn" (i.e. reservoir wall vs. angry exclamation) are somewhat consistent with the sentence context, and both meanings must be accessible in order to understand the pun's humor. Puns, on the

other hand, are an exception to the norm; in most circumstances, listeners/readers are only aware of the speaker's/intended author's contextually suitable meaning.

There are two forms of lexical ambiguity: homonymy and polysemy. According to Murphy (2010), Homonymy refers to unrelated words that possess the same spoken or written form though unrelated words may have both spoken and written forms. All the while, polysemy entails a term that has two or more meanings but is still related to one another.

Ambiguity is a problem that develops when two or even more meanings are merged into a single phrase (Simatupang, 2007). Because the meaning of a single sentence can vary indefinitely, it is impossible to know which is true in a particular context. One cannot tell which is the correct one in a given situation because the meaning of a single phrase can change infinitely. Furthermore, everyone perceives a piece of language differently, making it impossible to define the boundaries of alternative interpretations. It is one of the causes of ambiguity.

## **B. Kinds of Lexical Ambiguity**

Depending on whether the meanings are related, lexical ambiguity is classified as homonymy and polysemy. Theoretical linguistics distinguishes homonyms and polysemes by having the same form but different content. There has been a controversy in the literature about the identification of polysemy based on behavioral studies (Klepousniotou, 2012). On the one hand, evidence suggests that, unlike homonymous words, polysemous words' senses are kept together in the mental lexicon. Words with multiple meanings that are linked to a single derivation, for example, are more accessible than words with multiple meanings that are linked

to several derivations (i.e., the meanings are associated with different etymologies; Jastrzemski, 1981).

Previously, it was discovered that homonymous and polysemous terms are presented and processed differently (Restu, 2020). They asserted that because the interpretations of homonymous words are incompatible, the appropriate interpretation must be selected before processing could even begin. Because the distinct senses of polysemous words are not reciprocally exceptional and may share a core description, all alternative interpretations can remain activated, postponing selection and disambiguation if required. It is essential to differentiate homonymy and polysemy. Homonymy is essential because it distinguishes unrelated concepts. Polysemy is significant because the associated senses represent only a fraction of the total concept. It is as if disregarding some of the instances of a query term in a document if we do not group similar senses. Although there is a difference between homonymy and polysemy in theory and practice, distinguishing between the two can be challenging.

### **1. Homonymy**

A word employed in semantic analysis refers to lexical objects with the same form but distinct meanings. The relationship between words with identical forms but distinct meanings that cannot be related. In contrast to polysemy, the meanings cannot be related; hence, the words are classified as separate lexical units. Homonymy is often seen in lexical phrases that "accidentally" contain two distinct meanings that are not connected to one another (Curtis et al., 2022). If two form–meaning pairs involve two different lexemes that happen to share the same spoken

and/or written form, then it is a case of homonymy – that is, the two lexemes are homonyms of each other. For example, the noun *kind*, which means 'type', and the adjective *kind* which means 'considerate,' are two distinct terms with the same spelling and pronunciation (Murphy, 2010).

Homonymy can also occur when the same form is used for either spoken or written (Murphy, 2010). It takes place when two or even more lexemes possess the same form of pronunciation or spelling, or when they are similar in both forms, but their meanings are not related to one another. In homonymy, the physical appearance of words is given the same weight as their pronunciation or how they are written. Things is also possible for it to be similar in sound and in written form.

Homonymy can be complicated due to the fact that it can refer to three separate categories of words. Homonyms are words that share the same sound but have distinct spellings and meanings. Some examples of homonyms include *to*, *too*, and *two*. According to Retnomurti (2021) the terms could be spelled the same way and spoken the same way, but have entirely different meanings. A good example of this would be the words (the bird) *quail* and *quail* (to cringe). The last possibility is that the terms have the same spelling but a completely distinct meanings and pronunciations; for example, the *bow* of a ship and the *bow* used to shoot arrows are not the same things. The first and second types are occasionally referred to as homophones, while the second and third types are occasionally referred to as homographs. Because of this, labeling the second type can be a little bit confusing. Only the third kind of homonymy is considered acceptable by the majority of language experts.

Homonymy is classified into three categories according to Murphy (2010); (a) Homophone, which refers to the spoken form of the word, (b) Homograph, which refers to the written form of the word, and (c) Absolute, which refers to both written and spoken forms.

#### **a. Homophone**

Homophone is a part of homonym. Words that share the same spelling but have a distinct meaning yet have the same sound are called homophones. Murphy (2010) "a condition in which more than one word is spelled differently yet sounds the same" is what a homophone is, according to its definition. Murphy explains further that the concept of a homophone, in contrast to that of a homograph, is entirely concerned with the sounds of words with the same pronunciation but have different written forms, for example:

See /sē/ perceive with the eyes; discern visually.

Sea /sē/ The massive quantity of salt water covers the majority of the planet's surface and surrounds its landmasses.

Examples of other homophones are:

To /tō/ preposition; signifying motion in the direction of a specific location, approaching or reaching a specific state; used with the base form of a verb to show that the verb is in the infinitive; used without a verb following when the absence of the verb is obvious.

Too /tō/ excessively; to a greater degree than is desired, permitted, or practicable. In addition; also.

Two /tō/ equal to one plus one; one less than three; 2.

These three words do have different spellings and meanings. However, all three produce the same sound when mentioned. Therefore, these three words are included in the homophone. More examples of homophones are:

*They're* /THer/ pronoun: they're.

*Their* /THer/ pronoun: their; possessive pronoun: Their; belonging to or linked with the persons or entities described previously or easily identifiable.

*There* /THer/ in, at, or leading up to that location or status. utilized in the process of drawing attention to someone or something, either by drawing someone's notice to it or calling attention to it.

All of those three words are pronounced differently and have different meanings. However, all three produce exactly the same sound. Therefore, not be surprised if sometimes people misinterpret the three.

## **b. Homograph**

Including part of the homonym, the homograph is different from the homophone. If homophones are two or more words that have different meanings and spellings, then homographs have exactly the same spelling (Makroum, 2021). The difference lies in the sound and meaning of the word. For example:

*Close* pronounced as: 1. /klōs/ a relatively close proximity to one another in space or time

2. /klōz/ move or cause to move in order to cover an opening; bring to an end; bring to a conclusion.

Both words have the same spelling and sound. However, the two have different meanings (Rodd, 2017). Here is another example of a homograph:



- Bow* pronounced as:
1. /bō/ in accordance with the rules or standards; legitimate.
  2. /bou/ as a gesture of respect, greeting, or humiliation, one may bow the head or the upper part of the body.

Both words also have the same spelling and sound. However, the two have different meanings.

### c. Absolute

Absolute homonyms are completely pointless; all of their forms, including citation forms and word forms, have the same sound and spelling, and those forms have the same grammatical value (Mamedova, 2019). Grammatical equivalents are words that belong to the same word class, carry out the same syntactic function, and appear in the same grammatical context.

- Mail* /māl/ means:
1. letters and packages conveyed by the postal system.
  2. armor made of metal rings or plates joined together flexibly.

The word *mail* is an illustration of a word which spelling and pronunciation are identical to one another. Both of the spelling and the pronunciation of the word "Mail" are identical to one another. It is possible to refer to this phenomenon as absolute homonymy due to the fact that both characteristics are identical. On the other hand, the meaning is completely distinct. *Mail* 1 means letters and packages conveyed by the postal system, while *Mail* 2 means armor made of metal rings or plates joined together flexibly. It shows that the words which have the same spelling and pronunciation cannot be said clearly that the words also have the same meaning.

### C. Polysemy

The concept of polysemy comes from the Greek terms "poly" which can be translated as "many" and "semeion" which can be translated as "sign" (Jackson & Etienne, 2000). Meanwhile, Murphy (2010) defines polysemy as "the scenario in which a term has two or more separate meanings but are yet connected in sense." There is a possibility that the sense is comparable, but the context will determine how each word should be interpreted. There is a possibility that the meaning of a single word can change depending on the setting in which it is used. It might be difficult to identify the precise meaning of a single word in a given situation.

A term that can have more than one meaning is polysemy, but individuals can still comprehend how the sense of one meaning is connected to the others. For example:

- Coat: a) an outer garment with sleeves for wearing outdoors,  
b) an animal's covering of fur, and  
c) a covering of paint or similar material.  
(Murphy, 2010)

According to this example, there are three distinct meanings that can be attached to the word *coat*, yet ultimately they are all connected. There is a connection between these three interpretations due to the shared concept of an exterior covering for something, although they are used in different settings.

People may struggle to find a single meaning that fits a certain circumstance. Polysemy words continue to relate in sense, making it difficult to discern the meanings. One single word may have many distinct meanings depending on the context in which it is used (Srinivasan, 2021). This also suggests that a single term

can have multiple meanings while retaining its original connotation when engaging in polysemy. As a consequence, it can be stated that in the case of polysemy, it is expected that the term has associations in the sense of, another example:

Board: a) a long thin flat piece of cut wood,  
 b) a flat surface with a pattern, used for playing a game on,  
 c) a flat piece of material used for putting food on.  
 (Jackson, 200)

It is quite similar to the example that came before it in the sense that one word can be interpreted in a number of different ways, yet it is still linked. In the context of the example, the word *board* can mean any one of the following: a long, thin, and flat piece of cut wood; a flat surface having a pattern, used for playing a game on; a long, thin, and flat piece of material used for putting food on. The perceptions of these three meanings, however, are related. As a result of the fact that board is classified as a form of flat piece of material in all three definitions, it is possible to classify these three meanings as having the same connotation.

#### **D. Types of Meaning in Semantics**

The study of meaning is the focus of the academic discipline known as semantic science. The meanings of words in different languages is the focus of the subfield of linguistics known as semantics. Linguistics, on the other hand, is the study of communication, both verbal and written, that has systematic, rational, and empirical features as a description of the structure and laws of language. To examine the semantic meaning through homonymy and polysemy in funny tweets

on Twitter X, this section focused on are the seven types of meaning and their descriptions in the book of *Semantics* by Leech (1981).

Meaning in semantics is classified into seven types according to Leech (1981); (1) Conceptual meaning, (2) Connotative meaning, (3) Social meaning, (4) Affective meaning, (5) Reflected and Associative meaning, (6) Collocative meaning, and (7) Thematic meaning.

### **1) Conceptual Meaning**

What Leech (1981) refers to as "conceptual meaning" is identical to what other academics refer to as "denotative meaning," "designative meaning," "cognitive meaning," or "descriptive" meaning. And it is this meaning that is believed to be the most important component in the process of linguistic communication. When compared to other types of meaning, it does not play a part in the core function of a language; yet, it is an essential component of the language itself. Conceptual meaning is regarded as primary by Leech (1981) because its organization and structure are analogous to those of the syntactical and phonological levels of language.

### **2) Connotative Meaning**

The expressive value of a word that is based on what it alludes to in addition to its strictly intellectual content is the definition of connotative meaning (Leech, 1981). These are the characteristics of the referent, denotatum, or real-world section that are not included in the conceptual meaning. Few of the referent's characteristics are constative or criterion-based, providing the fundamental criterion for accurate word usage. Leech's (1981) connotative meaning focused on the real-world

experiences one links with the linguistics expression one uses or hears. The connotative meaning was subordinate to the conceptual meaning. It was also very unstable, as it varied by culture, historical period, and individual experience.

### **3) Social Meaning**

Different dimensions and levels of style within the same language were identified to decipher social meaning. Due to the illocutionary impact of aspects of language variation such as social or regional dialect variation, style variation such as formal, informal, colloquial, and slang, etc., the functional meaning of a statement in a social context may differ from its conceptual meaning. Therefore, words can be proclaimed with conceptual and social meanings that are both extremely unusual, and to demonstrate this, Leech (1981) compare conceptual synonyms with distinct style connotations and provide examples. Depending on the context, social meaning can incorporate what is known as the power of illocution, which can be understood as Leech's (1981) demands, apologies, challenges, and et cetera.

### **4) Affective Meaning**

Affective meaning is the component of meaning that "reflects the personal feelings of the speaker and incorporates the attitude of the listener or his attitude toward the topic being discussed by the listener." As with social meaning, Leech's incorporates not only differences in the use of words or lexemes, but also aspects of intonation and voice-timbre known as tone of voice.

Affective significance relates to the feelings or attitudes of the speaker. Comparable to social meaning, the relationship between affective meaning and intellectual representation is only indirect. According to Leech (2003), affective meaning is frequently expressed clearly through the conceptual or connotative nature of the words employed. For instance, McDonald's slogan is "I'm Lovin' It." The term "Lovin' It" is evidence that this line represents the writer's and reader's feelings about the product.

### **5) Reflected Meaning**

Reflected meaning was the meaning that occurs when a word has several conceptual meanings or is polysemous, when one sense of a word influences our response (or reaction) to another sense. In these situations, when we react to one meaning of a word, we also, to some extent, react to another meaning of the same word. According to Leech (1981), during a church service, the terms 'the comforter' and 'the Holy Ghost' primarily pertain to the third entity in the Holy Trinity, making them inherently religious in nature. However, subconsciously, there is also a response to their non-religious connotations. Consequently, 'the comforter' evokes a sense of warmth and reassurance, while 'the Ghost' carries a sense of awe or even dread. It appears that one meaning of a word can influence the perception of another, particularly due to differences in how frequently and familiarly each sense is encountered (e.g., the term 'ghost' is more commonly encountered in non-religious contexts).

## 6) Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the connection of words based on the meanings of words that appear often in their surroundings (Leech, 1981). For instance, the phrases "*lovely and handsome*." Beautiful and handsome share a similar definition of "*Good looking*," but they are distinguished by the variety of nouns with which they tend to appear or combine: Girls, boys, girls, parks, flowers, colors, villages, etc. are lovely. The term '*handsome*' also typically associates with '*boys*,' '*men*', and so on, giving rise to phrases like '*pretty woman*' and '*handsome man*'. While these describe different forms of attractiveness, the phrase '*handsome woman*' might imply attractiveness with a more masculine undertone.

On the other hand, the verbs '*wander*' and '*stroll*' are nearly synonymous, having similar meanings, but with a subtle distinction. For instance, '*cows may wander into another farm*' but they don't '*stroll*' into that farm since '*stroll*' typically pairs with human subjects exclusively. Likewise, one can '*tremble with fear*' but '*quiver with excitement*'. The need to consider collocative meanings arises when other meaning categories are insufficient. While generalizations can be applied to various meanings, collocative meaning remains an idiosyncratic characteristic unique to individual words. Although collocative meaning holds significance, it remains a less prominent category.

## 7) Thematic Meaning

Thematic significance was "what was conveyed by the way a speaker or writer organizes the message in terms of ordering, emphasis, and concentration." The thematic meaning can also be conveyed through stress and intonation to

emphasize information in a particular portion of a sentence. This form of thematic significance answers the question, "What is communicated by the author's shaping and organization of messages?" Which can be regarded semantic sentence construction (Leech, 1981). There are numerous examples of similar occurrences, such as the juxtaposition of active and passive phrase form, as in "Mr. X's donation of the first prize" (*active*) versus "Mr. X contributed the first prize" (*passive*).

### **E. The Motif of Lexical Ambiguity**

The term "ambiguity" refers to a scenario in which a word or speech can be interpreted in more than one way due to its several possible meanings or connotations (Cruise in Kehoe, 2010). In the field of stylistic studies, the term "pun" refers to the motifal highlighting of ambiguity that can trace its roots back to either homonymy or polysemy (Leech, 1968). It adds to the impression by being ambiguous. To put it another way, lexical ambiguity and its connection to term stylistics led to the creation of puns, which are also referred to as "ambiguity foregrounding". The study of style has a connection to linguistic humor, which encompasses a wide variety of comedic devices, including puns, language games, parodies, satires, ironies, and comedies, according to Simpson (2004). Simpson specifically noted puns and wordplay as the artistic strategy that might produce comedy effects. Hence, parody and satire are types of language comedy that have the potential to generate irony.

Lexical ambiguity can also create this humor and irony effect. In addition, Trask (1999) claims that lexical ambiguity, which happens when a single word can have more than one meaning, typically results in humorous and sarcastic outcomes.



It indicates that the sarcastic impact provided by satire and parody might also be accomplished by the use of ambiguous language. According to Adamson, Alexander, and Ettenhuber (2007), the term "pun" refers to a figure of speech in which a single word or sound can have two distinct meanings, either of which can be utilized by the surrounding text to create a humorous or ironic effect. As a result, there is the potential for two outcomes to be produced by linguistic ambiguity: effects both comedic and sarcastic.

#### **a. Humorous**

According to Simpson (2004), investigating peculiarities is one of the functions of humour, such as when there is a disconnect between what a person says and what they intend to say. It is obvious that not all of these peculiarities are funny, but people need to put aside for the time being the myriad of factors that have led to this situation. For example:

*Where Bentley late tempestuous wont to sport*

*In troubled waters, but now sleeps in port.*

(Alexander Pope's *Dunciad*, 1743 in Simpson 2004, p. 45)

The word *port* can be interpreted in two unique ways, and both of these interpretations are appropriate in this scenario. Both a physical harbor and a type of alcoholic drink can be referred to by the word *port*. The character of Bentley, a raucous reviewer from Cambridge, is presented within the framework of having navigated turbulent seas in order to arrive to a placid safe haven. However, the second meaning of *port* offers a disjunctive interpretation that, by insinuating a possibly drunken slumber, tends to undermine Bentley's hard work in a humorously

counterproductive manner. This is the essence of punning: striking a balance between two meanings that are not related to one another in any way.

#### **b. Irony**

Irony, as described by Simpson (2004), can be found in the gap between what the speaker really says and what the speaker intends to convey, as demonstrated by the phrase "You're a terrific buddy!" The term "fine" has two connotations. It relates to both good and terrible. When the speaker is delighted and satisfied with someone, the statement will transform into an exhilarating complement. However, when uttered by the speaker to someone who has just let her or him down, it might create an ironic scenario. In other words, the irony is present when what someone says contradicts what that person means. According to Leech (1968), Frequently, the speaker infers irony to demonstrate the antithesis of what he or they believe to be true.

Homonymy and polysemy can lead to lexical ambiguity, which can have repercussions on the source of the ambiguity. There are a number of effects that can be caused by lexical ambiguity, such as humor and irony effects. These two effects are particularly applicable to this study, as it was done on funny tweets, which contain these two effects of lexical ambiguity most frequently.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents the method used in this research, which includes the research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This research used a descriptive qualitative method to examine the forms of lexical ambiguity contained in funny tweets on Twitter X, the semantic meaning represented through the homonymy and polysemy in funny tweets on Twitter X, and the effects of lexical ambiguity represented through homonymy and polysemy in the funny tweets on Twitter X accordance to Miles and Huberman's qualitative theory (2014). In this context, researchers that focus on qualitative methods frequently work with small groups of persons who are deeply immersed in the environment in which they are being studied. As a result of the requirement for an in-depth analysis that makes use of the pertinent ideas so that it was suitable for the research.

The concept of ambiguity is investigated in this research. In relation to these statements, ambiguity as a phenomenon in language can be studied by explaining how it occurs in language. To be more specific, a descriptive qualitative approach was taken for this research. According to Ponterotto (2006), a thick description is an in-depth description or an approach to how to understand, interpret, and explain a phenomenon, event, idea, social custom, or whatever else, and it prioritizes the depth of data from various aspects of the phenomenon. It was

appropriate to the objective of the study, it also makes it easier for the researcher to evaluate the data.

## **B. Research Instrument**

Since this research was conducted using the qualitative method, the researcher served as the primary instrument of the study in gathering and interpreting data. As presented by Lincoln and Guba (Ary et al., 2010), the idea of the person as an instrument underlined the distinctive role that qualitative researchers performed in their investigation. Because this research focused on linguistic phenomena, the researcher required an instrument that was adaptable and responsive enough to capture the complexities of human behavior. As a result, as the primary instrument, the researcher synthesized the data and investigated its component parts in order to make it understandable.

## **C. Data Source**

In this research, the data source was Twitter X user accounts, namely @JokesMemesFacts on Twitter X. Words and phrases that were retrieved as data were funny tweets from specific Twitter X user accounts selected by the researcher for this research that could be classified as ambiguous words.

The tweet data that the researcher collected were funny tweets starting from June 2022 to December 2022. However, the researcher did not take all existing tweets as data, only tweets that contained lexical ambiguity were used as data for this research. The researcher chose the tweets from the Twitter X account @JokesMemesFacts as the data source because the account was a specific account

that presented funny tweets that were in accordance with this research, also enjoyed and followed by 1.3 million followers on Twitter X.

#### **D. Data Collection**

In the process of collecting data, the researcher went through several steps to properly gather the data. The first step involved selecting tweets from @JokesMemefacts as the primary data source. The data were read attentively, and then the researcher identified the words and phrases written by the user accounts to categorize the forms of lexical ambiguity. Subsequently, with Murphy's theory of lexical ambiguity (2010), the data were chosen from the tweets. Then, the researcher made note of the ambiguous words. The portion of the tweet that constituted the data included only the words written by the user account in the tweet.

#### **E. Data Analysis**

The data were obtained then analyzed by the researcher. Firstly, the data were selected and categorized into homonymy and polysemy forms using Murphy (2010)'s theory to address the first research question. The researcher classified the data into data sheets by selecting the relevant parts of the tweets and inputting them into the data sheets. The second research question was addressed by interpreting the data, represented through homonymy and polysemy in the humorous tweets on Twitter X using Leech (1981)'s theory to identify and determine the semantic meanings. The third research question was also addressed by applying Leech's theory (1981) to analyze and identify the motifs behind the lexical ambiguity

portrayed through homonymy and polysemy in the humorous tweets on Twitter X.

In the final step, the researcher drew conclusions based on the research findings.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter outlines data analysis and then discusses the research findings. The findings demonstrate the responses to the research questions that guided the study. Furthermore, the findings are presented in three tables comprising the examined phenomenon's quantity and percentage. Descriptions are frequently used by the researcher in a brief explanation of the findings. The talk provides a more in-depth explanation of lexical ambiguity by showing some examples of the phenomena appearing in the text of humorous tweets on Twitter X. Meanwhile, the discussions relate the findings with the theories of Murphy (2010) and Leech (1981).

#### **A. Findings**

According to Murphy (2010) there are two forms of lexical ambiguity. They are homonymy and polysemy, respectively. Homonymy is divided into three types. There are three types of homonymy: homophone, homograph, and absolute. The first table presents the findings of the forms of lexical ambiguity in funny tweets on Twitter X by *@JokesMemefacts*.

After analyzing all the data and rechecking through peer discussion, the researcher has got the fixed data to be analyzed. There are 21 data of forms of lexical ambiguity. The table shows that both homonymy and polysemy occur in funny tweets. There are all three forms of homonymy that occur in the funny tweets; homophone, homograph, and absolute homonymy. Absolute homonymy is the most frequently occurring form of lexical ambiguity, it's occurs 9 times. Absolute homonymy gets the highest occurrence since most ambiguous words in the tweets

have the same written forms. Then, the homophone occurs 3 times. Meanwhile, the homograph occurs 2 times. Following homonymy, polysemy occurs 7 times out of the total data. After finding the results above, the researcher will examine the seven types of semantic meaning by Leech and the motifs of lexical ambiguity contained in the 21 data containing lexical ambiguity that has been found.

In Leech's 1981 work "Semantics: The Study of Meaning," he introduces seven types of semantic meaning. Conceptual meaning refers to the literal, core definition of a word or expression. Connotative meaning includes the additional emotional, social, or cultural associations a word carries beyond its primary definition. Social meaning relates to language's reflection of social relationships, politeness, and formality. Affective meaning involves the emotional responses evoked by words. Reflected meaning occurs when one sense of a word influences the interpretation of another due to familiarity or frequency. Collocative meaning pertains to the typical associations of words with other words in specific contexts. Thematic meaning examines how sentence element structure sentences to show prominence or convey specific information. Together, these seven types provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the nuanced and layered nature of meaning in language.

All seven types of semantic meaning by Leech (1981) are found in the data containing lexical ambiguity which has been found by the researcher. Conceptual meaning gets a higher position from the total 21 data, this type of meaning becomes the most frequent type of semantic meaning by Leech. Most of the tweets contained conceptual meaning. It is because each word contributes its specific conceptual



meaning to the sentence, and together, they convey a coherent and comprehensible message to the reader. As the second most frequently found meaning, there are social meaning that occurs same as affective meaning. Then, the connotative and reflected meanings were found 2 data each from the total data. Meanwhile, collocative and thematic meaning only once each with a percentage. Then the researcher examines the motifs of lexical ambiguity in data that contains lexical ambiguity that has been found by the researcher.

Lexical ambiguity adds a layer of complexity to communication, as words or phrases may possess multiple meanings, leading to varied interpretations. Trask (1999) states that lexical ambiguity in which two different meanings exist in a single word often has humorous and ironic effects. It means that ironic effects which are specifically created through satire and parody can also be created through lexical ambiguity. Thus, there are two motifs that can be created in lexical ambiguity named humorous and ironic motifs.

There are two motifs which can be created through lexical ambiguity; irony and humorous motifs. Both motifs occur in funny tweets on Twitter X by @JokesmemesFacts. However, the difference of the occurrences between the two motifs is not that high. Irony is the most frequently occurring motif which can be created in lexical ambiguity represented through homonymy and polysemy. This motif mostly happens in the funny tweets on Twitter X by @JokesMemesFacts since the user tends to show more about the facts and reality of this life. Then, humorous motif places second.

## 1. Homophone

Homophone is a word that is pronounced the same as another word but has a different meaning, and sometimes, different spelling. Homophones can be confusing because they sound identical when spoken, but they may have distinct definitions and usage in writing. Due to their similar pronunciation, they can lead to misunderstandings, especially in verbal communication.

### Datum 1

*"A sign you are a grown-up is when you realize, school is actually more fun than work."*

(posted on 9/6/22)

The word "grown" is homophone because this word has the same sound /groʊn/ as the word "groan". These two words have different meanings, so it is possible to have two meanings that can be understood in the intended context. The word "grown" means "progress to maturity" while the word "groan" means "sound made in pain or despair" which in this sentence can mean; "We will realize that school will be more enjoyable than work when we are adults" or "we will realize that school will be more enjoyable than work when we make noises of complaining about the burden because of work", as a whole the sentence can be understood as "progress to maturity" because before the word "grown" there is an indefinite article "a" and after it followed by the word "up". However, verbally the word "grown" can be included in the homonymy section, a type of homophone that can confuse people because they have the same sound.

The word "grown-up" from datum 1 is a conceptual type of the seven meanings in semantics by Leech (1981). The conceptual meaning of the word

grown-up is physically and mentally mature and no longer depends on their parents or another adult. The physical form of the word grown-up is an adult. The word “grown-up” is usually included by people aged 18 and over. The characteristic of the conceptual meaning is close-ended. It indicates that no renewal of a word's prior meaning occurs at any moment. This sentence contains a written conceptual description of what you are aware of as a sign that you have become a grown-up person. This is conceptual because a sentence is a mental picture that is felt by humans when they grow up. Containing an idea in a sentence that says "a sign that you are a person who has grown" is (=) "you realize that school is more fun than work", grown-up = + human + male/female + adult. Therefore, this sentence is included in the conceptual type.

The provided sentence on datum 1 exhibits lexical ambiguity, a linguistic phenomenon wherein a word or phrase possesses multiple meanings, potentially resulting in misinterpretations or subtly humorous motifs. In this context, the irony lies in the contrast between the typical perception that young children find school tiresome and eagerly wish to grow up, while the user contends that school is actually more enjoyable than work—a sign of maturity. The statement humorously challenges the conventional notion that adult life is easier and more pleasant than school days. By using the word "grown up" in an unexpected context and emphasizing the idea that adult life is filled with greater difficulties and unpleasantness than school, the user plays with the audience's expectations, leading to an ironic twist on the traditional perspective on school and adulthood.

## **Datum 2**

*“Sometimes it’s hard to tell if I’m hungry or bored.”*

(posted on 13/8/22)

The word "bored" is included in the lexical ambiguity category of homonym homophones because these words have the same sound/'bɔ:ɪd/ with the word "board". These two words have different meanings, so it is possible to have two meanings that can be understood in the intended context. The word "bored" means "feeling weary because one is unoccupied or lacks interest in one’s current activity" while the word "board" means "a long, thin, flat piece of wood or other hard material, used for floors or other building purposes" which in the sentence can mean; “Sometimes it’s hard to tell if I’m hungry or feeling weary because one is unoccupied or lacks interest in one’s current activity” or “Sometimes it's hard to tell if I'm hungry or used for floors or other building purposes”. As a whole, the sentence can be understood as "feeling weary because one is unoccupied or lacks interest in one's current activity" because the sentence in the data refers more to a feeling than to an object as the definition of the second meaning. However, verbally the word "bored" can be included in the homonymy section, a type of homophone that can confuse people because they have the same sound.

In datum 2 the user clearly writes that the user feels confused because there are the words "hard to tell", reflects the user's personal feelings. After the sentence is written that the user is 'confused' there is the sentence "if I'm hungry or bored" which describes personal feelings. The user sometimes finds it difficult to tell if he is hungry or bored, which means that the feelings of hunger and boredom have similar sensations and tastes for the user so he is confused. Sometimes when we are not hungry but bored, we will have the desire to eat, and vice versa if we are hungry,

we will easily feel bored because we don't have energy. Therefore, this sentence is included in the affective type.

The sentence in datum 2 carries irony motifs as it humorously addresses the confusion between the sensations of hunger and boredom. The speaker playfully suggests that there are moments when they cannot discern whether they genuinely crave food or are simply seeking a distraction due to boredom. The irony lies in the fact that hunger and boredom are typically considered distinct and easily distinguishable states, yet the speaker humorously implies that they sometimes find it challenging to differentiate between the two. This lighthearted observation adds a touch of irony to the mundane experience of feeling hungry or bored, highlighting the common human tendency to confuse and misinterpret our own feelings. The sentence humorously acknowledges the occasional absurdity of our inner experiences, inviting the reader to empathize and smile at the whimsical nature of human perception and emotions.

### **Datum 3**

*“Weekend weak end”*

(posted on 31/10/22)

The word "weekend" which is a play on "weak-end" is a case that is included in the homophone lexical ambiguity homonymy because this word has different word forms with the same sound and different meanings. the sound of the word "weekend" itself is /'wi:kɛnd/ while "weak-end" which consists of two words "weak" and "end" has a sound /'wik+'ɛnd/. Just like “weak-end”, the word “weekend” is also a combination of two words, namely “week” and “end”, which

when combined means “the period from Friday evening through Sunday evening, especially regarded as a time for leisure”. The two compound words differ only at the beginning of the word, namely "week" and "weak" because they have the same final word, namely "end". the word is a play on "weekend", namely "weak-end" itself means "weak" which means "lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy. Weak is sometimes confused with week because they are similar-sounding words” and “end” which means “a final part of something, especially a period of time, an activity, or a story”. the words "week" and "weak" have a similar sound so verbally they can get confused and make people confused, therefore this case is categorized as a homophone.

The word "weekend" and the similar-sounding phrase "weak-end." The term "weekend" typically refers to the period of time that follows the workweek and encompasses Saturday and Sunday. However, the phonetic similarity to "weak-end" can evoke an additional conceptual meaning related to a less enjoyable or uneventful time. In such cases, when we respond to one sense of the word, we often inadvertently acknowledge the presence of another sense as well. This interplay between senses occurs due to relative frequency and familiarity, where the more common or familiar meaning tends to influence our interpretation of the less common or familiar one, thus reflecting the complexity of meaning in language.

This sentence contains humorous motifs through a clever play on words. At first glance, the sentence appears to be a simple heading or statement about the weekend, a time usually associated with relaxation and leisure. However, the humor

lies in the second part of the sentence, where the word "weak end" is presented as a pun on "weekend." This pun humorously suggests that while the weekend is traditionally seen as a time of rest and rejuvenation, it can also be perceived as a "weak end" due to its fleeting nature and the reluctance to see it come to an end. The juxtaposition of the words "weekend" and "weak end" creates a witty and light-hearted contrast, prompting readers to chuckle at the clever wordplay. The sentence's humor lies in the unexpected twist on a familiar term, reminding us of the humor that can be found in linguistic creativity and the amusing connections between words and their meanings.

## **2. Homograph**

A homograph is a word that has the same spelling as another word but has a different meaning and, in many cases, a different pronunciation. Unlike homophones, which are words with the same pronunciation but different meanings, homographs have the same spelling but can be pronounced differently depending on the context or the meaning they convey. Homographs can be a source of confusion in both written and spoken language, as their meaning and pronunciation might change based on the context in which they are used.

### **Datum 4**

*"I don't really want to be a superhero. I just want superpowers."*

(posted on 16/07/22)

The word "hero" in this sentence can be included in the lexical ambiguity category of the homonymy homograph type because this word has the same word,

two different sounds, and also has a different meaning. The first sound of the word is /'hɪəʊ/ which means "a person who is admired or idealized for courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities" while the second sound of the word "hero" is /'hɪəʊ/ which means "another term for submarine sandwich (New York English)". If applied to the sentence on the data, the meaning of the whole sentence from the first sound of the word "hero" is "I don't really want to be a super person who is admired or idealized for courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities. I just want super powers", while the second meaning can mean "I don't really want to be another super submarine sandwich. I just want superpowers". In writing this word can be confusing because one word is the same but the sound is different. If we apply the meaning to this sentence, then the two meanings of the different sounds can be in accordance with the context, but the first meaning which means "I just want super powers" is more related to the next sentence in the data.

The word "superpowers" found in this sentence can be a keyword to find out about the conceptual meaning. In this tweet, it is written that the user is not really interested in becoming a superhero, the user only wants a superpower. This means the user has an idea that it's better to just have superpowers than to be a superhero in living this life. This is a concept that the user conveys through his writing about what he wants. A concept that says that it's okay not to be a cool superhero, just having superpowers is enough for the user. Therefore, he does not really want to be a superhero, this is included in the conceptual type.

This sentence conveys ironic motifs by presenting a humorous contrast between the desire for superpowers and the reluctance to assume the responsibilities



of a superhero. While many people might fantasize about having extraordinary abilities like flying, super strength, or invisibility. The irony lies in the user's declaration that they do not actually wish to embrace the heroic obligations that come with being a superhero. This playful remark suggests that the user would rather enjoy the advantages of having superpowers without the burden of using them for altruistic purposes or fighting crime. The humor arises from the absurdity of the proposition, as having superpowers naturally implies the potential for heroic feats, making the user's reluctance to become a superhero both amusing and ironic. By expressing this amusing contradiction, the sentence delivers a lighthearted and entertaining commentary on the complexity of desires and the whimsical aspects of superhero fantasies.

#### **Datum 5**

*"I didn't fall. The floor just needed a hug."*

(posted on 8/9/22)

The word "fall" in this sentence can be included in the lexical ambiguity category of the homonymy homograph type because this word has the same word, two different sounds, and also has a different meaning. The first sound of the word is /'fɑːl/ which means "move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control, from a higher to a lower level" while the second sound of the word "fall" is /'fɔːl/ which means "autumn". If both meanings applied to the sentence on the data, the meaning of the whole sentence from the first sound of the word "fall" is "I didn't move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control, from a higher to a lower level. The floor just needed a hug", while the second meaning can mean "I

didn't autumn. The floor just needed a hug". In writing, this word can be confusing because one word is the same but the sound is different, so this word can be distinguished verbally and in meaning. If applying its meaning to the sentence, the meaning of the first sound /'fɔː/ is the one that really fits the context because the next sentence says about the floor that needs hug, it's definitely not about autumn.

The word "hug" in datum 5 is a connotative type of the seven meanings in semantics by Leech (1981). The user wrote that he didn't fall, the floor just needed a hug. This datum contained figurative meaning or not the actual word, because the word "hug" is used for something we can hug. Hug is a form of physical intimacy that is usually done by touching or holding tightly around a person's body, several people at once, or a pet. However, here the user uses the word "hug" for the floor that previously contained the sentence "I didn't fall" which is just an excuse because the user is embarrassed because he fell, and the sentence does not match the true meaning. Therefore, this sentence is included in the connotative type.

Datum 5 has incorporates humorous motifs by playfully shifting the blame from the speaker to the floor in a light-hearted and witty manner. On the surface, the statement appears to be a humorous excuse for tripping or stumbling, as the speaker denies any fault and humorously personifies the floor as a recipient of a hug. This personification of the floor creates a whimsical image of the floor needing comfort, implying that the speaker's accidental "fall" was merely a friendly gesture to offer the floor a hug. The humor lies in the absurdity of the excuse, as it cleverly and humorously absolves the speaker of any clumsiness while anthropomorphizing the floor. By framing the situation in this playful way, the sentence pokes fun at the

idea of finding humorous and creative explanations for everyday mishaps, turning a potential embarrassment into a lighthearted moment of laughter.

### 3. Absolute

Absolute homonymy, or perfect homonymy, refers to a situation in which two or more words share identical spelling, pronunciation, and entirely different meanings. Essentially, absolute homonyms are words that are both written and spoken the same way but carry distinct and unrelated definitions. This phenomenon is relatively uncommon in natural languages since most homonyms exhibit subtle differences in pronunciation or spelling to disambiguate their meanings. The existence of absolute homonyms can lead to communication confusion, particularly when the context fails to provide clarity in the intended sense. Instances of absolute homonymy are considered accidental and infrequent in everyday language usage.

#### Datum 6

*“If you want dreams to happen go to bed.”*

(posted on 16/6/22)

The word "dreams" which is the plural noun form of "dream" is included in the lexical ambiguity type of homonymy absolute because the word have the same spelling, sound the same, and have totally different meanings. First, the word can mean "person's mind during sleep", the second can mean "a cherished aspiration, ambition, or ideal". So the whole sentence is ambiguous because it can mean "if you want a dream (sleep flower or reaching your goals and desires) to happen, go to bed". At the beginning of the sentence one might think that the word "dream" here means a cherished aspiration, ambition, or ideal. But when the next sentence

"go to bed" is read, then people will realize that the "dream" in question is the person's mind during sleep.

Everyone must have a dream. Here the user writes, "If you want a dream to come true," in which anyone who reads it will surely at first think that it is a dream which is an aspiration or goal that everyone wants to achieve. However, if we continue reading, the user writes, "Go to bed, " meaning it's not a dream as we initially thought. Here it is included as conceptual meaning because the concept referred to as a whole in this sentence is a dream that means hallucination or slumber. Just like the first data, which is a mental picture, this sentence can be described by explaining that "you want the dream to happen" > "go to bed".

The sentence contains lexical ambiguity with humorous motifs, skillfully playing on the double meaning of the word "dream." Initially, the user appears to be offering a profound suggestion that many people seek, namely "if you want dreams to happen," implying achieving one's aspirations or desires. However, the comedic twist comes with the phrase "go to bed," where the word "dream" takes on its second meaning—a series of thoughts, images, and sensations during sleep. By juxtaposing these two meanings, the sentence creates a humorous effect as it cleverly subverts the audience's expectations, shifting from inspirational life advice to a simple reminder to sleep in order to have dreams during bedtime. The humor arises from the pun-like nature of the sentence, catching the reader off guard and eliciting laughter through the unexpected and amusing interpretation of the word "dream".

**Datum 7**

*"I wanted to be sarcastic then I realized that I don't really care."*

(posted on 20/6/22)

The word "realized" is included in the lexical ambiguity homonym of absolute type because this word only has one-word form, one sound that is the same, but has several different meanings, namely "become fully aware or understand clearly", "give actual or physical form to", and "make money or a profit from a transaction". This word has several different meanings so it is possible for the sentence to have several meanings that can be understood in context. First, can mean "I wanted to be sarcastic then I fully aware or understand clearly that I don't really care", "I wanted to be sarcastic then I gave actual or physical form to that I don't really care", and "I want to be sarcastic then I make money or profit on a transaction that I don't really care".

In the meaning of affective meaning by Leech (1981), he explains that it is often expressed clearly through the conceptual or connotative nature of the words used. In datum 7 it is clear that the user did not care, reflects the user's personal feelings, and incorporates the attitude of the listener/reader or his attitude towards the topic being discussed by the listener/reader. Before the sentence says that the user 'does not care' there is the sentence "I wanted to be sarcastic," which describes the user's personal feelings. Sarcastic is a type of figure of speech that uses spicy words to hurt other people's feelings and can be in the form of ridicule; this means that the user is angry or annoyed. However, in the end, the user realizes that the user does not really care about things or someone who has made him feel angry and annoyed. Therefore, this sentence is included in the affective type.

The sentence in datum 7 contains lexical ambiguity and carries irony motifs, as the user expresses a desire to be sarcastic while sharing their emotions with the readers. However, the irony lies in the realization that the user doesn't genuinely care about the matter they are being sarcastic about and questions why they engage in such behavior when there is no personal benefit, only annoyance. This ironic twist reflects a humorous contradiction between the initial intent to use sarcasm as a means of expression and the subsequent understanding of its futility. The user's discouragement from being sarcastic emphasizes the humorous irony of the situation, where the act of being sarcastic loses its appeal as the user comes to recognize its lack of purpose or genuine concern. The sentence playfully captures the ambivalence and self-awareness of the user's motifs, resulting in an ironic and amusing portrayal of the complexities of using sarcasm as a means of communication.

### **Datum 8**

*"Imagine if spiders could fly."*

(posted on 20/6/22)

The word "fly" in this sentence can fall into two categories of lexical ambiguity, namely absolute homonymy, and polysemy because these words have the same word, the same sound, but have several different meanings and also have several identical meanings. identical meanings that this word has are "move through the air using wings", "move or be hurled quickly through the air", "a flying insect of a large order characterized by a single pair of transparent wings and sucking", and "wave or flutter in the wind". While the different meanings that the word "fly"

as is "be successful" and "stylish and fashionable". so that the sentence can mean "Imagine if spiders can fly", "imagine if spiders can be successful", and "Imagine if spiders can be stylish and fashionable".

The word "imagine" in datum 8 is a conceptual type of Leech's seven semantics meanings. The user wrote his thoughts in the tweet, inviting readers to imagine what if spiders could fly. This sentence is included in the conceptual type because it is an abstraction of an idea, notion, or imagination. It is clear that the sentence contains the word "imagine" which makes anyone who reads it imagine the concept of what it would be like if a spider could fly. Spiders themselves are eight-legged animals that can't fly, and the fact that they can't fly is still feared by many people. It will definitely be very terrible and become a very dangerous animal for other living things including humans if the animal could fly, this is what the user writes about in his tweet. Therefore, this sentence belongs to the conceptual type.

The sentence "Imagine if spiders could fly" carries humorous motifs because it presents a comically absurd and unexpected scenario. Spiders are typically associated with crawling on webs or surfaces, and the idea of them gaining the ability to fly is amusingly incongruous with their usual behavior. The sentence plays on the contrast between the natural expectations of spiders' capabilities and the humorous image of them soaring through the air like birds or insects. The humor lies in the surreal nature of the imagined scenario, where the user prompts the reader to picture something highly improbable yet entertaining. The sentence also invokes a sense of irony, as the concept of flying spiders goes against common knowledge and invokes a playful juxtaposition of the ordinary and extraordinary. By eliciting

a humorous mental image, the sentence offers a lighthearted moment of imaginative amusement, challenging the reader's perceptions and tickling their sense of wit with its whimsical suggestion.

### **Datum 9**

*"Life is like a roller coaster but some people are still in the line."*

(posted on 28/7/22)

The word "line" includes absolute homonymy because this word only has one-word form, one sound that is the same, but has two different meanings, namely "a long, narrow mark or band" and "cover the inside surface of (a container or garment) with a layer of different material". This word can be confusing because it has two different meanings which makes it possible for the sentence to have two meanings that can be understood in context. First, it can mean "Life is like a roller coaster but some people are still in the long queue" or second it can mean "Life is like a roller coaster but some people are still on the inside surface". As a whole sentence, the first meaning is more likely to be the context intended by the sentence because "some people are still in the long queue" is more connected to "life is like a roller coaster" than "some people are still in the inside surface".

This datum 9 sentence can be analyzed as social meaning. In the sentence, the user writes things about life and is seasoned with similes as an example of the same. Here the user equates life with a roller coaster which means extreme and terrible, full of twists and turns, and makes the person riding it scream horror. In the next sentence, the user writes "But some people are still in the line", this means that humans continue to reproduce to give birth to souls that will live life. Even



though life is just like an extreme roller coaster as written in the previous sentence, hundreds or even thousands of lives are lining up in the mother's stomach to be born. But at some point, the roller coaster will feel exciting and fun if we enjoy it. This really discusses humans and life, therefore this data includes a social meaning.

Datum 9 incorporates irony motifs to deliver a thought-provoking message about the diverse experiences of life. The comparison of life to a roller coaster implies that life is filled with thrilling ups and daunting downs, mirroring the exhilarating ride of a roller coaster. However, the irony emerges from the observation that while life is constantly moving and progressing, some individuals remain stuck in the metaphorical line, not fully embracing the adventure and opportunities that life has to offer. The humor lies in the contrast between the dynamic and ever-changing nature of life and the static position of those who seem hesitant or reluctant to dive into its challenges and joys. Here the user playfully challenges readers to reflect on their own approach to life, encouraging them to seize the opportunities and experiences available to them rather than passively waiting on the sidelines. Through irony, the sentence serves as a gentle reminder to live life to the fullest, taking risks and embracing the roller coaster-like journey it presents.

#### **Datum 10**

*"Sometimes I want to be sarcastic but I'm afraid they wouldn't get it and could actually like me."*

(posted on 31/7/22)

The word "like" is an absolute homonymy because this word only has one word form, one sound that is the same, but it has two different meanings. Those two

meanings are "having the same characteristics or qualities as; similar to" and "find agreeable, enjoyable, or satisfactory". This word has two different meanings so that it is possible for the sentence to have two meanings that can be understood in context. First, it can mean "Sometimes I want to be sarcastic but I'm afraid they wouldn't get it and could actually have the same characteristics with me" and the second can mean "Sometimes I want to be sarcastic but I'm afraid they would not get it and could actually have satisfaction/agree/enjoy with me". This word can be very confusing because the two different meanings that these words have are very suitable when applied to sentences in the data because the word "like" here can refer to the meaning of "similar or the same characteristics" or "find agreeable, enjoyable, or satisfactory". The user writes that the user wants to be sarcastic but is afraid that people will not understand what he means and be the same as that user. But in context, the meaning of the second which is "find agreeable, enjoyable, or satisfactory" is more perfect to be the intent of the word in the sentence in the data because if people don't understand the meaning of the account user's writing which is meant to be sarcastic then it is very likely that the person who reads it will assume that what the user means is that people will actually like the user instead of agreeing with the user.

The sentence in datum 10 has a pattern that is similar to the previous affective meaning in datum 7. In this sentence it is clear that the user wrote that he was afraid, reflects the user's personal feelings, and incorporates the attitude of the listener/reader or his attitude towards the topic being discussed by the listener/reader. Before the written sentence that the user is 'afraid', there is the

sentence "I wanted to be sarcastic" which describes the user's personal feelings. As previously explained, sarcasm itself is a type of figure of speech that uses scathing words to hurt other people's feelings and can be in the form of ridicule and ridicule or even satire, which means the user is feeling angry or annoyed. However, in the end, the user is afraid that someone who has made him feel angry and annoyed will not understand his sarcasm and will instead like the user because of a misunderstanding in meaning. Therefore, this sentence is included in the affective type.

This datum 10 employs ironic motifs to humorously express the dilemma of the speaker. On the surface, the sentence presents a desire to use sarcasm as a form of communication, which often involves making witty and ironic remarks. However, the irony lies in the speaker's reluctance to use sarcasm because they fear that others might not understand the intended humor and end up liking the speaker sincerely. This creates a humorous twist as sarcasm is typically used to convey a lack of sincerity or to poke fun at a situation. It cleverly plays with the idea that the speaker fears being perceived positively and genuinely liked when attempting to be sarcastic, which is contrary to the usual outcome. The humor lies in the contradiction between the speaker's motif to use sarcasm and their fear of its unintended positive impact on others. Ultimately, the sentence delivers a light-hearted commentary on the complexities of human communication and the potential for unintended consequences when deploying irony.

**Datum 11**

*"Imagine if sharks could run on the beach."*

(posted on 9/8/22)

The word "sharks" is an absolute homonymy because this word only has one word form, the same sound, but has three different meanings, namely "a long-bodied chiefly marine fish with a cartilaginous skeleton, a prominent dorsal fin, and toothlike scales. Most sharks are predatory, although the largest kinds feed on plankton, and some can grow to a large size", "a person who unscrupulously exploits or swindles others", and "an expert in a specified field". This word has three different meanings which makes it possible for the sentence to have three meanings that can be understood in context. First, it can mean "Imagine if a long-bodied chiefly marine predatory fish with a cartilaginous skeleton, a prominent dorsal fin, and toothlike scales could run on the beach". Secondly, it can mean "Imagine if a person who unscrupulously exploits or swindles others could run on the beach". Third, it can mean "Imagine if an expert in a specified field could run on the beach". As a whole the sentence can be confusing and ambiguous because all three are suitable if each of these meanings is applied to the sentence in the data, but the first meaning is more suitable for the context of the sentence because there is the word "beach" in the sentence which is clearly very related to the meaning from the first word "sharks".

Datum 11 also have the same pattern as in the datum 5 and both belong to the type of conceptual meaning. The user wrote in the tweet regarding his thoughts which invited readers to imagine what if sharks could run. It is included in the conceptual type because it is an abstraction of an idea or imagination. It is clear that this sentence contains the word "imagine" which makes anyone who reads it

imagine the concept of what it would be like if a shark could run. Sharks themselves are a group of fish from the Superorder Selachimorpha with a complete cartilaginous skeleton and a slender body those who cannot run, with the fact that these animals cannot even run are still feared by many people because of their wild and dangerous character. It will definitely be very terrible and become a very dangerous animal for living things on land including humans if the animal could run because sharks are carnivores, here users write about this in their tweets. Therefore, this sentence belongs to the conceptual type.

This datum 11 carries humorous motifs by presenting a comically absurd scenario. Sharks are iconic for their remarkable swimming abilities, gracefully gliding through the ocean waters. However, the sentence playfully challenges this notion by suggesting that sharks could, in fact, run on the beach—an activity completely outside their natural behavior. This surreal scenario creates a whimsical image of sharks awkwardly attempting to move on land, which contrasts with their usual agility in the water. The humor lies in the unexpected and improbable nature of the imagined scenario, prompting readers to picture a highly amusing and unlikely spectacle. The sentence invokes a sense of playful irony, as it subverts our understanding of sharks' capabilities, replacing it with an amusing and lighthearted mental image. Overall, the sentence offers a delightful and light-hearted moment of imagination, highlighting the hilarity of imagining something extraordinary and out of the ordinary realm of possibility.

#### **Datum 12**

*"I wish there was another summer after the autumn or if I could just skip both upcoming seasons. Straight to the spring would be nice."*

(posted on 10/9/22)

The sentences "I wish there was another summer after the autumn or if I could just skip both upcoming seasons. Straight to the spring would be nice." exhibit lexical ambiguity due to the homonymy absolute. In this context, the word "spring" is used as a homonym with multiple meanings, causing the sentence to be potentially misunderstood or interpreted differently. On one hand, "spring" refers to the season of the year, and the speaker expresses a desire to skip the coming autumn and winter and jump directly to spring. On the other hand, "spring" can also mean a coiled or flexible device used to store energy, like a mattress spring or a mechanical spring. While it is clear from the context that the intended meaning is the season, the homonymy absolute creates a moment of playful confusion, as it momentarily suggests a wish to skip the seasons and go straight to a flexible or coiled object, which humorously contradicts the overall message of the sentence. The sentence showcases how homonyms can add subtle layers of ambiguity and humor to language, making it an entertaining example of the complexity and versatility of word meanings.

The word "seasons" in the sentence can be a keyword to find out about the conceptual meaning. In this tweet, it is written that the user hopes that after autumn he can immediately return to summer again, or even if he can, the user wants to go straight through the two seasons that will come directly to spring. Which means the user has an idea/notice regarding winter that he wants to pass without feeling it, the user doesn't want to meet winter. This is a concept that the user conveys through

his writing about what the user thinks is better regarding the season. a concept that suggests that it would be better if after autumn you can return to summer and then spring, or if you can, summer doesn't even need to happen, only autumn and spring are enough according to the user. The word "seasons" is division of the year based on changes in weather, ecology, and the number of hours of daylight in a particular area. The season itself is divided into 4 namely summer, autumn, winter and spring. The physical form of summer is the scorching sun, for autumn is the falling leaves and flowers, for winter it is snow, and for spring it is for the leaves and flowers to bloom. Therefore, the user does not really want summer to happen let alone winter, this is included in the conceptual type.

This sentence in datum 12 includes irony because it contains contradictions in meaning. Although the user expresses a wish for another summer, they also suggest skipping the two other upcoming seasons, indicating disinterest in autumn and winter. The user's desire to experience more summer appears to be driven by a positive outlook on the season's characteristics, such as warmth, sunshine, and joy while disregarding the unique features that the other seasons offer. By juxtaposing summer's pleasant attributes to those of autumn and winter, the speaker draws a paradoxical situation that could be perceived as humorous. Ironically, the user seems to ignore the transitional aspects of the upcoming seasons, which imply a sequence of beautiful natural phenomena such as color changes, calmness, and occasional snow, before returning to spring's rejuvenating atmosphere. Hence, the sentence is ironic because it reflects the speaker's biased and limited view of the beauty that resides in each season's characteristics.

**Datum 13**

*"1% battery left and you run like a ninja to get your charger."*

(posted on 13/9/22)

The word "left" is included in the lexical ambiguity homonym of absolute type because this word only has one tense, one sound that is the same, but has two different meanings, namely "on, toward, or relating to the side of a human body or of a thing that is to the west when the person or thing is facing north" and "past and past participle of leave: go away from, remaining". This word has two different meanings so it is possible for the sentence to have two meanings that can be understood in context. First, can mean "1% battery on, toward, or relating to the side of a human body or of a thing that is to the west when the person or thing is facing north and you run like a ninja to get your charger" and second can mean "1% battery remaining and you run like a ninja to get your charger". The word "left" can be confusing because these two different meanings have the same word form and sound. However, in the overall context of the sentence, the second meaning is more suitable because it refers to the battery that matches the word "remaining" rather than "left".

The thematic meaning is relevant to understanding how various parts of a sentence can be used as a subject, object, or complement to convey prominence. This prominence is achieved through the use of focus, theme (topic), or emotive emphasis. Taking the sentence "1% battery left and you run like a ninja to get your charger" as an example, the thematic meaning can be observed by rearranging the sentence structure to emphasize different elements. For instance, one could



emphasize the urgency of getting the charger by rephrasing it as "to get your charger because 1% battery left and you run like a ninja" or "you run like a ninja to get your charger because 1% battery left". By manipulating the sentence's thematic structure, different aspects are highlighted, providing emphasis and influencing the overall meaning conveyed.

This sentence in datum 13 conveys humorous motifs by presenting a comically relatable situation that many people have experienced in the digital age. The sentence humorously exaggerates the urgency and determination one feels when their device's battery is about to die. The image of running like a ninja to retrieve the charger adds a playful and amusing twist, implying that the person's movements become swift, stealthy, and dramatic as they hurry to save their device from running out of power. The humor lies in the contrast between the seemingly ordinary act of charging a device and the hyperbolic comparison to a ninja's agility and speed. The sentence tickles the reader's sense of wit by turning a mundane and relatable scenario into a humorous and action-packed moment, reminding us of the amusing and sometimes frantic behavior we adopt in our modern tech-dependent lives

#### **Datum 14**

*"Many times the comments are funnier than the tweet itself. Don't miss them."*

(posted on 10/11/22)

The word "miss" is included in the lexical ambiguity homonym of absolute type because this word only has one-word form, one sound that is the same, but has several different meanings, namely "fail to hit, reach, or come into contact with

(something aimed at). fail to notice, hear, or understand”, “notice the loss or absence of (skip)” dan “a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman or girl, or to that of a married woman retaining her maiden name for professional purposes”. This word has two different meanings so that it is possible for the sentence to have two meanings that can be understood in context. first, it can mean “Many times the comments are funnier than the tweet itself. Don't fail to hit them.”, the second can mean "Many times the comments are funnier than the tweet itself. Don't skip/loss them.”, and the third can mean “Many times the comments are funnier than the tweet itself. Don't title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman or their girl”. The word “miss” can be confusing because these three different meanings share the same word form and sound. however, in the overall context of the sentence, the second meaning is more suitable and appropriate because it refers to the phrase "funny comment" which matches the word "notice the loss or absence of (skip)" rather than "fail to hit" and "a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman or girl”.

From this sentence in datum 14, it is clear that “the comments” here happened on the Twitter X platform. Social meaning refers to the way language reflects social relationships and interactions between individuals or groups. It encompasses the roles, statuses, and social dynamics that influence how language is used and interpreted. the social meaning is evident in the relationships established on Twitter X. Users can follow other users and be followed by them, creating networks of connections and forming social ties. The number of followers and interactions with other users can signify social status or popularity within the

Twitter X community. the content of tweets itself often carries social meaning. Users share their thoughts, opinions, and experiences, expressing their attitudes and beliefs on various social issues. These tweets can reflect the social identities, affiliations, and values of the individuals posting them. Twitter X allows users to engage in conversations, reply to others' tweets, and mention or tag other users. These interactions demonstrate social dynamics such as agreement, disagreement, support, or critique. The use of hashtags and trending topics further exemplifies how language is used to participate in social discussions or movements, highlighting shared interests or concerns within the Twitter X community. Furthermore, the retweet feature on Twitter X allows users to amplify and spread messages shared by others, indicating social endorsement or approval. The number of retweets and likes a tweet receives can contribute to its social impact and visibility within the platform. Therefore, this sentence is included in the social type.

This datum 14 carries humorous motifs by playfully highlighting the witty and amusing responses often found in social media interactions. While tweets are meant to be short and concise, comments on those tweets can be surprisingly entertaining and clever. The humor lies in the irony that the additional commentary provided by users in response to a tweet can outshine the original content, making the comments funnier than the initial message. This humorous observation pokes fun at the unexpected twists and humor that arise from social media conversations. The sentence also hints at the joy of discovering unexpected humor in unexpected places, turning the spotlight from the tweet to the comments section, where a treasure trove of amusing remarks can be found. By incorporating humor, the

sentence invites readers to appreciate the playful and creative contributions made by social media users, turning a simple observation into a delightful and lighthearted commentary on the humor found in digital interactions.

### **Datum 15**

*“Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still fine.”*

(posted on 19/11/22)

The word "fine" in this sentence is included in the category of lexical ambiguity of absolute homonymy type because this word has only one tense, one sound that is the same, but has several different meanings. This word has five different meanings making it possible for the sentence to have five meanings that can be understood in context. First, it can mean "Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still high quality”, the second meaning can be “Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still a sum of money”, the third meaning can mean “Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still a French brandy of high quality”, the fourth meaning is “Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still the place where a piece of music finishes”, and the fifth meaning is “Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still entirely satisfied". This word can be confusing because these five different meanings have the same word form and sound. however, in the overall context of the sentence, the fifth meaning is more suitable and appropriate because it refers to the sentence "I don't have a single flower in my room and I’m still" which matches the word "be entirely satisfactory" rather than the four meanings stated other.

In the sentence of datum 15, the “single” is included in the affective meaning by Leech because it refers to the emotional state of the user and conveys a sense of loneliness and lack of love. The user uses the absence of flowers in the room as a metaphor for the absence of love in the user’s life, and the fact that the user is still “fine” despite not having any single flowers suggests a degree of resilience or independence. By focusing on the absence of love, the user is communicating a sense of yearning or longing, while also maintaining a sense of strength and self-sufficiency. Through the use of figurative language and careful word choice, the user is able to convey a complex emotional state that is both nuanced and evocative.

The sentence here in the datum 15 conveys irony motifs by humorously challenging the traditional comparison between love and flowers. The initial statement likens love to a flower, associating it with beauty, tenderness, and growth. However, the irony lies in the second part of the sentence, where the speaker humorously reveals that they don't have a single flower in their room, yet they assert that they are "still fine." This playful twist serves as a subtle critique of the clichéd association between love and flowers, highlighting that the absence of material symbols of affection doesn't diminish the speaker's contentment or well-being. This sentence in datum 15 humorously implies that love is not solely dependent on external tokens or physical representations, and genuine love can exist independent of such trappings. By incorporating irony, the sentence offers a lighthearted and thought-provoking commentary on the true nature of love and the humorous contrasts between conventional associations and personal experiences.

#### 4. Polysemy

Polysemy refers to a linguistic phenomenon in which a single word or phrase has multiple related meanings or interpretations. In other words, polysemy occurs when a word has several distinct but interconnected senses that are all derived from a common origin. These related meanings of a polysemous word are often connected by a shared underlying concept or semantic thread. The different senses of a polysemous word may be more or less related, and the context in which the word is used typically helps determine the intended meaning. Polysemy is a natural aspect of language and contributes to its richness and flexibility, allowing speakers to convey different nuances and ideas using the same word with distinct but interconnected meanings.

#### Datum 16

*“Every time dreams come true the alarm clock turns on.”*

(posted on 16/6/22)

The sentence "Every time dreams come true the alarm clock turns on" falls under the lexical ambiguity category of lexical ambiguity polysemy. In this sentence, the word "turns on" has multiple related meanings, creating ambiguity. On one hand, "turns on" can mean to activate or start, as in the alarm clock turning on to wake someone up. On the other hand, "turns on" can also mean to happen or occur, such as dreams coming true. The polysemy arises from the multiple senses of the phrase "turns on," resulting in a humorous interpretation where dreams coming true somehow triggers the activation of the alarm clock. The sentence humorously plays with the different meanings of "turns on" and highlights how

polysemy can lead to amusing interpretations, presenting a comical situation where the alarm clock is unexpectedly involved in the fulfilment of dreams. The playful ambiguity showcases the intricacies of language and the delightful humor that can arise from multiple related meanings of words.

This datum 16 is somewhat similar to the previous one regarding dreams in datum 6, but this sentence is a connotative type of the seven meanings in semantics by Leech. The user writes that every time dreams come true, the alarm clock goes on. This data contained figurative meaning or not the actual word because the word "come true" is used for a dream which means ambition or ideals, not a dream which means hallucination. However, here the user uses the word "come true" for a dream which means hallucination or slumber, with the sentence "the alarm clock turn on" which does not match the actual meaning. Therefore, this sentence is included in the connotative type.

The sentence of datum 16 contains lexical ambiguity with a humorous motif, as the user playfully narrates a story that initially seems to suggest that dreams are coming true. However, the comedic twist comes with the phrase "the alarm goes off," which cleverly shifts the meaning of "dream" from something desirable or aspirational to the typical dreams we experience during sleep. The humor lies in the unexpected connection between the two meanings of "dream." The user creates a whimsical scenario where every time a dream occurs during sleep, the morning alarm interrupts it, causing the dream to vanish. This humorous play on the multiple meanings of "dream" exploits the reader's anticipation of an uplifting narrative about fulfilled aspirations and instead delivers a delightful and

light-hearted story that leaves readers chuckling at the amusing twist of events involving dreams and alarms.

### **Datum 17**

*“Sometimes the phone battery lasts longer than the relationship.”*

(posted on 16/7/22)

The word "longer" in this sentence can be included in the category of lexical ambiguity of the type of polysemy, because this word has the same word, the same sound, and has several different but identical meanings. Identical meanings that this word has are “measuring a great distance from end to end” and “lasting or taking a great amount of time”. These two things have different meanings, the first as a comparative adjective while the second as a comparative adverb. But the two meanings are identical to each other because they have the same purpose as a characteristic measure for units of length and units of time. Overall, the sentence can be understood as "lasting or taking a great amount of time" because before the word "longer" there is the word "lasts" which literally means the second meaning. However, because the word has two identical meanings, the sentence can also have the meaning of the first meaning because "the journey of a relationship can be described with distant motifs" as well as "the journey of a green cell phone battery is still far from getting to red".

In datum 17, the user writes a tweet related to a relationship as the main point. The user uses the phone's battery to compare with a relationship. The user writes that sometimes the phone battery can last longer than a relationship, this is the reason why this sentence is included in the collocative. There is the word "last-



longer" written between the sentences, the word can collocate with "battery" or a "relationship". The word "last-longer" means a time for a battery to be used with a predetermined capacity strength and is set by the factory. As for a relationship, the word "last-longer" means a period in which two people have a special relationship like a pair of lovers whose duration is not determined and can end at any time.

The sentence "Sometimes the phone battery lasts longer than the relationship" carries ironic motifs as it cleverly juxtaposes the durability of a phone battery with the fragility of a romantic relationship. The statement humorously suggests that in some instances, the phone's battery life (often considered ephemeral) outlasts the longevity of a romantic partnership (typically perceived as long-lasting and meaningful). This ironic twist plays on the stereotype of modern relationships being short-lived or transient compared to the technological devices we use daily. The humor lies in the unexpected comparison between two entirely unrelated things—electronic gadgetry and human emotions. By employing irony, the sentence invites readers to reflect on the transitory nature of relationships in contemporary times, where the symbol of a "phone battery" becomes a whimsical metaphor for the fleeting connections experienced in modern dating and digital communication. The sentence delivers a witty commentary on the realities of modern life while eliciting a smile from the reader through its clever use of irony.

### **Datum 18**

*"Love is like a bird. Sometimes flying around you, sometimes shit."*

(posted on 31/10/22)

The word "shit" is vulgar slang that contained in this sentence. It is included in the category of lexical ambiguity of the polysemy type because this word has the same word, the same sound, and has several different but identical meanings. The synonymous meaning that this word has is "feces or poops" dan "something worthless; garbage; nonsense". Both of them have different meanings, the first as a noun while the second as an adjective, but the two meanings are synonymous with each other because they have the same intent as a form of something vulgar and a vulgar slang for the nature of something (usually for something ugly). As a whole the sentence can be understood as "something worthless; garbage; nonsense" because it explains the nature of the word "love" which literally means the second meaning. However, because the word has two identical meanings, the sentence can also have the meaning of the first meaning because in explaining the nature of the word "love" the user gives an example of a "bird" which fits the first meaning perfectly. If we apply the first meaning to the sentence it will match like "Love is like a bird. Sometimes flying around you, sometimes poops" as well as the second meaning "Love is like a bird. Sometimes flying around you, sometimes worthless/nonsense", therefore this word is ambiguous.

The word "bird" in datum 18 is included in the reflected meaning in semantics by Leech because it has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meanings, which can impact the way in which the term "love is like a bird" is understood. By likening love to a bird and describing two conceptual meanings associated with this term, the user is creating a metaphor that draws on the different connotations and associations linked to the word "bird". This

highlights how the use of language is not only a way of conveying information, but also involves a complex interplay of cultural associations, contextual factors, and individual interpretations. The reflected meaning of the sentence depends on the individual's experiences and associations with the term "bird", which can be shaped by relative frequency and familiarity. In this sense, the use of language is a dynamic and interactive process that involves both speakers and listeners, who bring their own unique perspectives and associations to the interpretation of the message.

The sentence "Love is like a bird. Sometimes flying around you, sometimes shit" employs irony motifs to humorously contrast the traditional romantic notion of love with a more whimsical and humorous analogy. Initially, the comparison between love and a bird evokes images of freedom, grace, and beauty, as birds are often associated with positive emotions. However, the irony lies in the second part of the sentence, where the word "shit" disrupts the idyllic imagery, humorously contrasting the positive aspects of love with the occasional challenges and messiness it can bring. This unexpected twist on the analogy playfully pokes fun at the complexities of love, acknowledging that while love can be a wonderful and uplifting experience, it is not without its moments of difficulty and messiness. By incorporating irony, the sentence humorously conveys the unpredictable nature of love, and it encourages readers to find humor even in the less glamorous aspects of relationships, adding a light-hearted and amusing perspective to the concept of love.

### **Datum 19**

*"A true friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again."*

(posted on 5/12/22)

The word "true" in this sentence is included in the category of lexical ambiguity of the polysemy type because this word has the same word, the same sound, and has several different but identical meanings. The synonymous meaning that this word has is "in accordance with fact or reality", "loyal or faithful", and "truly; accurately or without variation". All three have different meanings, the first and second as adjectives while the third as an adverb. But these three meanings are identical to each other because they have the same motif as a form of something that is true and accurate or exact. As a whole the sentence can be understood as "loyal or faithful" because it explains the nature of the word "friend" which literally means very clearly the second meaning which if applied to a sentence will become "A loyal or faithful friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again. However, because the word has three identical meanings, all of these meanings can be applied to the sentence. If we apply the first meaning to the sentence it will match like "in accordance with fact or reality friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again." likewise with the second meaning "truly friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again", therefore this word is ambiguous.

In datum 19, the word "friend" is included in the social meaning in semantics by Leech because it conveys information about the social context of its use, specifically the nature of the relationship between the speaker and the listener. By describing a true friend as someone who never gets tired of listening to their problems, the speaker is emphasizing the importance of emotional support and understanding in their relationships. Furthermore, the context in which the word

"friend" is used, specifically in a tweet about communication between a storyteller and a listener, highlights the social aspect of friendship and the importance of interpersonal connections in our lives. Through the use of the word "friend" in this context, the speaker is conveying information about their personal relationships and the broader social dynamics of communication and interaction between individuals. It demonstrates how language is not only a tool for conveying information, but also a means of expressing social identities and relationships.

The sentence in datum 19 carries irony motifs by presenting an idealized view of friendship while playfully acknowledging the reality of human nature. On the surface, the statement extols the virtues of a true friend, suggesting that they will always be there to lend a patient and compassionate ear, no matter how often the same problems are shared. However, the irony lies in the understanding that, in reality, even the most patient and caring friend may occasionally feel weary of repeatedly hearing the same issues. It humorously highlights the contradictions between the perfect notion of a true friend and the complexities of human emotions and limitations. By incorporating irony, the sentence "A true friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again" playfully reminds us of the challenges and imperfections that exist within any relationship, even between the closest of friends, adding a light-hearted and relatable perspective on the intricacies of true friendship.

#### **Datum 20**

*"True love doesn't care about the look, or the size of your wallet.  
It is all about what is inside .... the wallet."*

(posted on 10/12/22)

The word "look in this sentence fall into the category of lexical ambiguity of the type of polysemy, because these words have the same word, the same sound, and have several different but identical meanings. The synonymous meaning that this word has is "direct one's gaze toward someone or something or in a specified direction" dan "the appearance of someone or something, especially as expressing a particular quality". Both have different meanings, the first as a verb while the second as a noun. But the two meanings are identical to each other because they have the same meaning as the form of something done by the eye. As a whole the sentence can be understood as "the appearance of someone or something, especially as expressing a particular quality" because it explains the nouns from the previous adjectives and verbs namely "true love" and "doesn't care about" which literally mean the second meaning. but because the word has two identical meanings then both meanings can be applied to the sentence. If we apply the first meaning to the sentence it will match like "True love doesn't care about the direct one's gaze toward someone or something or in a specified direction, especially as expressing a particular quality, or the size of your wallet. It is all about what is inside .... the wallet" as well as the meaning of the second "True love doesn't care about the appearance of someone or something, especially as expressing a particular quality, especially as expressing a particular quality, or the size of your wallet. It is all about what is inside .... the wallet", therefore this word is ambiguous.

The sentence "true love doesn't care about the look or the size of your wallet. It is all about what is inside.... the wallet" is included in the conceptual meaning in semantics because it highlights the abstract concepts of "love" and "value" and their

symbolic associations with tangible objects, such as wallets. The sentence creates a metaphorical comparison between a person's character and the contents of their wallet, suggesting that true love is not determined by material possessions, but rather by qualities such as kindness, compassion, and empathy. Through this metaphor, the speaker is highlighting the deeper meaning and significance of relationships, emphasizing the importance of emotional connections and shared values over superficial qualities. The sentence also demonstrates how language can convey complex abstract concepts and ideas through the use of metaphors, drawing on the listener's pre-existing knowledge and associations to create meaning and understanding. Overall, this sentence is an example of how language can convey deeper meaning beyond their literal definition, tapping into our conceptual and emotional understanding of the world around us.

The sentence in datum 20 conveys ironic motifs by subverting the traditional notion of love being solely about inner qualities. At first glance, the statement seems to advocate for love that goes beyond superficial appearances and material possessions. However, the irony lies in the punchline, where the emphasis shifts to what is inside the wallet rather than focusing on the emotional or intrinsic aspects of a person. This twist playfully reveals that, in this context, the "inside" refers to the contents of the wallet, highlighting a humorous and unexpected interpretation of the sentence. The humor lies in the clever wordplay, as the sentence appears to convey a profound message about true love but ultimately steers the reader's attention to a more comically materialistic perspective. By employing irony, the sentence humorously challenges the conventional notions of love, adding a

lighthearted and witty commentary on the complexities of relationships and the sometimes unexpected priorities that come into play.

### **Datum 21**

*"I really don't care about the party. I only came for free food."*

(posted on 29/12/22)

The word "party" in this sentence falls into the category of lexical ambiguity of the type of polysemy because these words have the same word, the same sound, and have several different but identical meanings. The synonymous meaning that this word has is "a social gathering of invited guests, typically involving eating, drinking, and entertainment", "a formally constituted political group, typically operating on a national basis, that contests elections and attempts to form or take part in a government", "a person or people forming one side in an agreement or dispute", dan "divided into parts of different tinctures". They all have different meanings; the first, second, and third as nouns while the fourth as an adjective. But these two meanings are identical to each other because they have the same motif as a form of a group of people who have been motifally divided or not and jointly do something.

As a whole, the sentence can be understood as "a social gathering of invited guests, typically involving eating, drinking, and entertainment" because it is supported by the following phrase, namely "free food" which literally means the second meaning. However, because the word has two identical meanings, both meanings can be applied to sentences. If we apply the first meaning to the sentence it will match like "I really don't care about the social gathering of invited guests. I



only came for free food" as well as the meaning of the second "I really don't care about the formally constituted political groups. I only came for free food", third "I really don't care about the person or people forming one side in an agreement or dispute. I only came for free food", and the fourth meaning is "I really don't care about the divided into parts of different tinctures. I only came for free food" therefore this word is ambiguous.

The word "party" in datum 21 is included in the social meaning in semantics by Leech (1981) because it conveys information about the social context of its use, specifically the nature of social gatherings and the role of food in these events. By stating that they do not care about the party itself, but only come for the food, the speaker is emphasizing the importance of food in social interactions, particularly in the context of parties or other gatherings where food is often a central element. Furthermore, the use of the word "party" itself connotes a sense of social activity and group involvement, which highlights the social aspect of these events. Through the use of this word in this context, the speaker is conveying information not only about their relationship to social events, but also about the broader social role of food and the ways in which it can facilitate social interactions and gatherings. This demonstrates how language is not only a means of conveying information, but also a means of expressing social identities and relationships within a broader cultural context.

This sentence "I really don't care about the party. I only came for free food." conveys humorous motifs by playfully revealing the speaker's candid and light-hearted perspective on the event. At face value, the statement might seem somewhat

blunt and unexpected, as parties are typically associated with socializing, entertainment, and enjoyment. However, the humor lies in the irony of the speaker's honesty, openly admitting that their main motivation for attending is the allure of free food. By using irony, it adds a comedic twist to the usual social conventions, gently poking fun at the idea of attending gatherings for different reasons. The playful tone of the sentence invites a smile from readers, as they can relate to the temptation of free food at events and appreciate the speaker's humorous and refreshingly honest approach to the situation. Ultimately, the sentence serves as a lighthearted commentary on the common motivations behind social interactions and brings a touch of humor to the dynamics of parties and gatherings.

## **B. Discussion**

This research highlights the lexical ambiguity homonymy and polysemy forms found, the seven types of semantic meaning, and the motifs of lexical ambiguity represented through homonymy and polysemy towards the meaning in funny tweets on Twitter X by @JokesMemesFacts. In order to clarify and answer the research questions, the researcher needs to discuss them after presenting the findings in the previous section. The discussion uses two theories, those are lexical ambiguity by Murphy (2010) and seven types of semantic meaning by Leech (1981).

Murphy (2010) highlights two main types of lexical ambiguity: homonymy and polysemy. Homonymy occurs when two or more words have the same spelling or pronunciation but possess different meanings. For example, the word "bank" can

refer to a financial institution or the edge of a river. Polysemy, on the other hand, involves words or phrases that have multiple related meanings, often sharing a common underlying concept. An example of polysemy is the word "run," which can signify actions such as sprinting, managing, or functioning.

The first research question focuses on identifying the different forms of lexical ambiguity present in the collected data. According to Murphy (2010), lexical ambiguity is categorized into two forms: homonymy and polysemy. The analysis revealed that both forms are indeed present in funny tweets on Twitter X by @JokesMemesFacts, with absolute homonymy being the most frequent, followed by homophones and homographs. This underscores the richness and complexity of lexical ambiguity in the context of humorous communication. Murphy's classification of lexical ambiguity provides a framework for understanding the different ways in which words and phrases can be ambiguous due to their multiple meanings.

The result indicates a notable inclination towards the utilization of homonymy, where words sharing identical spelling or pronunciation but possessing distinct meanings are favored over polysemy. Out of the examined dataset comprising 21 instances, homonymy emerged as the dominant phenomenon, with 15 instances, compared to the 6 instances of polysemy. This suggests that the deliberate selection of words with multiple unrelated meanings contributes to the creation of humor in the tweets from @JokesMemesFacts, surpassing the use of morphemes, words, or phrases with related meanings.

Further delving into the specifics of homonymy, the study underscores the prevalence of absolute homonymy categories, which emerged as the most frequently employed form. Among the total of 15 data of homonyms, 10 data classified as absolute homonyms, 3 data of homophones, and 2 data of homographs. This distribution elucidates a preference for employing words that share both spelling and pronunciation but possess entirely divergent interpretations, lending a distinct layer of humor to the tweets disseminated by @JokesMemefacts. Moreover, the research revealed a nuanced pattern within homonym usage, wherein words pronounced similarly but with different meanings and often distinct spellings exhibited a prevalence comparable to words sharing identical spelling yet harboring unrelated meanings and frequently distinct pronunciations.

Moving on to the second research question, this research delves into the semantic meanings conveyed through lexical ambiguity in funny tweets on Twitter X by @JokesMemefacts. One of the central aspects of contextualized language models is that they should be able to distinguish the meaning of lexically ambiguous words by their context (Haber & Poesio, 2021). They investigate the extent to which the contextualized embeddings of word forms that display multiplicity of sense reflect traditional distinctions of polysemy and homonymy. The results show that the similarity of polysemic interpretations falls in a continuum between identities of meaning and homonym.

This research discovers a diverse array of meanings embedded in the tweets by applying Leech's seven types of semantic meaning (1981). Conceptual meaning emerges as the dominant type, indicating that despite the presence of ambiguity, the

core definitions of words play a pivotal role in conveying humor and irony. Social and affective meanings also hold significance, reflecting the emotional and interpersonal dimensions inherent in humorous language use. The coexistence of connotative, reflected, collocative, and thematic meanings further showcases the multifaceted nature of the humorous content.

Sentences with ambiguous words or ambiguous structures can be clearly delivered as long as the writers are able to provide a clear context (Williyan, 2022). This analysis of funny tweets from the Twitter X account @JokesMemesFacts has yielded significant insights into the prevalent types of semantic meaning employed within humorous online communication. The findings underscore that conceptual meaning, encompassing the fundamental and literal definitions of words and phrases, is the most commonly utilized semantic category, with 7 instances out of a total of 21 data. This suggests a propensity for conveying humor through direct and straightforward linguistic expressions on the platform.

Interestingly, connotative meaning and affective meaning emerge as the second most frequently employed semantic categories, each appearing 3 times in the dataset. Indicating that the nuances of language usage that convey social status, politeness, formality, and other aspects of communication in different social contexts occur most often in the data. The emotional associations or attitudes that words or expressions evoked in communication are also the most frequently found in the data besides the other 4 types of semantic meaning. The analysis further reveals a balance between connotative meaning and reflected meaning, both appearing twice in the dataset. These additional or associated meanings that extend

beyond the primary definition of words or expressions demonstrate the intricate interplay of linguistic elements in constructing humor. While collocative and thematic meanings appear only once each, their presence underscores the diversity of semantic strategies utilized, albeit with lower frequency, in the pursuit of comedic effect.

The third research question explores the motifs behind the use of lexical ambiguity, particularly in terms of homonymy and polysemy. Ambiguity is a vital source of humor when it involves double interpretations in which one interpretation suggests the actual meaning and the other interpretation suggests a humorous one which is not normally occurring in a normal context (Ma'yuuf & Nashaat, 2021). Since humor requires highly sensitive linguistic and cultural competence, expressing and appreciating humor is often a challenge in cross-cultural communication (Ahmed, 2019). What is considered as funny may differ across cultures. Linguistic ambiguity enriches language and produces positive effects such as creating irony and adding a sort of humor (Makroum, 2021).

The findings reveal two primary motifs: irony and humorous effects. The prevalence of irony motifs, comprising a majority of occurrences, underscores the deliberate utilization of ambiguity to create satirical and parodic effects. This aligns with Trask's observation that lexical ambiguity often contributes to humorous and ironic outcomes. The humorous motif, though slightly less frequent, emphasizes the comedic dimension of lexical ambiguity, highlighting the playfulness and wit inherent in the tweets.

The insightful analysis of humorous content from the Twitter X account @JokesMemesFacts has illuminated a distinctive trend in language usage that underscores the prevalence of irony motif over straightforward humor. The findings unequivocally demonstrate that tweets characterized by deliberate irony, where the intended meaning stands in stark contrast to the literal or anticipated interpretation, are more frequently encountered than those intended solely for humor. Among the 21 instances examined, 12 data found to employ irony motif, while the remaining 9 were characterized as straightforwardly humorous.

This observed emphasis on irony motif suggests a deliberate linguistic strategy employed by @JokesMemesFacts to elicit amusement through the artful manipulation of linguistic expectations. By crafting statements that motifally deviate from conventional interpretations, the account engages its audience in a cognitive shift, compelling them to reconcile the disparity between the intended and literal meanings. This subtle linguistic subversion introduces an element of surprise and intellectual engagement, ultimately contributing to the comedic effect.

The prevalence of irony motif over other forms of humor, such as puns that rely on the multifaceted nature of language, underscores a preference for linguistic subtlety and layered meaning within the humorous tweets. While puns, which play upon the multiple meanings of words or phrases to create humorous wordplay, were found to be less frequent, irony motif emerged as the more dominant mechanism for generating laughter. This suggests that @JokesMemesFacts leans towards sophisticated linguistic constructs that challenge conventional interpretation,

inviting its audience to unravel the clever interplay between the intended message and its literal manifestation.

Previous research within this study, Makroum (2021) who explored the presence of lexical ambiguity in English jokes and riddles, focusing on its role as a source of verbal humor has the same result with this research, which show that homonymy is the one of lexical ambiguity that occurs more often than polysemy in phenomenon of language that contain humor. Apart from that, there are also equations which show that absolute homonymy is the most common type of homonymy, then followed by homophones, then homographs which are the rarest to find and occur in the phenomenon of language that contains humor. As a result, there are quite a lot of funny tweets containing lexical ambiguity on Twitter X which are enjoyed by Twitter X citizens because they are entertaining and become a trend so that many accounts are now writing similar things and @JokesMemefacts is the one of most following among them.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter elucidates the findings and deliberations presented in the preceding chapter. Additionally, the researcher offers recommendations to enhance future research endeavors pertaining to this subject matter.

#### **A. Conclusion**

In this research, the researcher aim to identify different types of word ambiguity in funny tweets from Twitter account @JokesMemesFacts. Total 21 instances of this ambiguity were found, with the main types being homonymy and polysemy. Within homonymy, the researcher observed three subtypes: absolute homonymy, homograph, and homophone. Absolute homonymy, where words have unrelated meanings, was the most common. Polysemy, where words have related meanings, ranked second. Homophones and homographs, where words share spelling or sound but have distinct meanings, were less frequent.

This research also explored how seven types of semantic meaning are conveyed through this ambiguity. The researcher identified 21 instances in total, including conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic meanings. The analysis showed a strong preference for using words in their literal sense to create humor, with conceptual meaning being the most prominent. Connotative and affective meanings played a significant role, adding depth to the comedic content. This demonstrates the complexity and thoughtfulness behind @JokesMemesFacts' humor.

Delved into the motifs behind using lexical ambiguity in these tweets, the researcher found 12 instances of irony and 9 of humor. The user often created ironic situations related to real life and also used humor to craft amusing content. It creates an ironic situation. The user also writes something which sounds funny. It creates a situation in which the user writes jokingly or unseriously to the reader. This situation occurs with humorous motif. In summary, these tweets tend to convey the ironic side of life and reality.

## **B. Suggestion**

The current study offers several insightful suggestions for further research in the realm of linguistic humor and ambiguity. To expand the scope and depth of investigation, it is recommended that future studies explore diverse data sources beyond Twitter X, capitalizing on the proliferation of new social media platforms that have emerged post the Covid-19 pandemic era. These platforms could yield unique insights into evolving linguistic trends and humor dynamics. Moreover, in light of the written nature of the current research data, it is advisable to delve into the intricate interplay between lexical ambiguity and syntactic or grammatical structures. Investigating how these elements contribute to humor creation would provide a more comprehensive understanding of linguistic humor's multifaceted nature.

It is advisable for future research to consider conducting investigations either prior to June 2022 or after December 2022. This temporal shift will allow researchers to identify and analyze any discrepancies that may emerge in

comparison to this research. The further researcher are also encouraged to venture into the realm of verbal humor, including videos and podcasts, as these dynamic formats offer an engaging avenue for exploring humor's nuances. Such an approach would not only diversify the modes of humor analysis but also open up new dimensions for understanding the interaction between linguistic features and delivery methods. This shift from textual to multimedia forms of humor could prove particularly captivating and could serve as a departure from the predominantly text-based studies in fields such as news and English as a Foreign Language (EFL) education.

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## Curriculum Vitae



Nursabrina Rahmawati was born in Mopuya, North Sulawesi on January 23, 2003. She graduated from MAN Insan Cendekia Gorontalo in 2019. After graduating from high school, she continued her education at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang at English Literature Study Program. In university, she joined the English Literature Student Association or commonly known as HMJ for the intra-campus organization and the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement or known as PMII for the extra-campus organization. In organizing, the big role she experienced was being the Main General Secretary at HMJ 2021-2022, Treasurer at the PBAK-F Humanities 2022 event, Event Coordinator at SIG 2021 event, Secretary at PKD 2021 event, and SC (Steering Committee) at the PKD 2022 event. She also joined the Student Executive Council of The Faculty of Humanities or known as DEMA-F, part of Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Central Leadership Council of the Indonesian English Language and Literature Student Association or known as DPP IKAMABSII, part of the community service division. Finally, she got her bachelor's degree with this thesis in 2023.

## APPENDIX

### A. Lexical Ambiguity

Accoun Source : <https://www.Twitter X.com/JokesMemesFacts>

HP : Homophone

HG : Homograph

ABS : Absolute

PMY : Polysemy

The following is a table that includes the lexical ambiguity forms which contain some data that is not shown above. The table displays data started from lexical ambiguity including homophone, homograph, absolute, and polysemy.

**The Classification of Lexical Ambiguity Forms**

No.	Datum	Lexical Ambiguity				Meaning	Explanation
		Homonymy			PMY		
		HP	HG	ABS			
1.	<p>“A sign you are a <b><i>grown</i></b> up is when you realize, school is actually more fun than work.”</p> <p>(9 June 2022)</p>	v				<p><i>/groon/</i></p> <p>1. (of a living thing) undergo natural development by increasing in size and changing physically; progress to maturity.</p> <p>2. a deep inarticulate sound made in pain or despair. <b>(groan)</b></p>	<p>The word “grown” is homophone because this word has the same sound <i>/groon/</i> as the word “groan”. These two words have different meanings so it is possible to have two meanings that can be understood in the intended context. The word “grown” means “progress to maturity” while the word “groan” means “sound made in pain or despair” which in this sentence can mean; “we will realize that school will be more enjoyable than work when we are adults.” or “we will realize that school will be more</p>



						enjoyable than work when we make noises of complaining about the burden because of work", as a whole the sentence can be understood as "progress to maturity" because before the word "grown" there is an indefinite article "a" and after it followed by the word "up". However, verbally the word "grown" can be included in the homonymy section, a type of homophone that can confuse people because they have the same sound.
2.	<p>“If you want <u><i>dreams</i></u> to happen go to bed.”</p> <p>(16 June 2022)</p>			v		<p><i>/'dri:m/</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a series of thoughts, images, and sensations occurring in a person's mind during sleep.</li> <li>2. a cherished aspiration, ambition, or ideal.</li> </ol> <p>The word "dreams" which is the plural noun form of "dream" is included in the lexical ambiguity type of polysemy because these words have the same word, sound the same, and have identical meanings. First, the word can mean "person's mind during sleep" the second can mean "a cherished aspiration, ambition, or ideal". so if the whole sentence is ambiguous because it can mean "if you want a dream (sleep flower or reaching your goals and desires) to happen, go to bed". at the beginning of the sentence one might think that the word "dream" here means a cherished aspiration, ambition, or ideal. but when the next sentence "go to bed" is read then people will then realize that the "dream" in</p>

						question is the person's mind during sleep.
3.	<p>“Every time <i>dreams</i> come <u><i>true</i></u> the alarm clock turns on.”</p> <p>(16 June 2022)</p>			v	<p><i>/ˈtɹuː/</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. in accordance with fact or reality.</li> <li>2. accurate or exact.</li> </ol>	<p>The word "true" is absolute because this word only has one word form, one sound that is the same, but has two different meanings, namely "an institution for educating" and "a large group of fish or sea mammals". This word has two different meanings so that it is possible for the sentence to have two meanings that can be understood in context. first, it can mean "we will realize that an educational institution will be more enjoyable than work when we are adults" and "we will realize that a large group of fish will be more enjoyable than work when we are adults".</p>
4.	<p>“I wanted to be sarcastic then I <u><i>realized</i></u> that I don't really care.”</p> <p>(20 June 2022)</p>			v	<p><i>/'riːə, ɹaɪzɪd/</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. become fully aware of (something) as a fact; understand clearly.</li> <li>2. give actual or physical form to.</li> <li>3. make (money or a profit) from a transaction.</li> </ol>	<p>The word "realized" is included in the lexical ambiguity homonym of absolute type because this word only has one-word form, one sound that is the same, but has several different meanings, namely "become fully aware or understand clearly", "give actual or physical form to", and "make money or a profit from a transaction". This word has several different meanings so it is possible for the sentence to have several meanings that can be understood in context. first, can mean "I wanted to be sarcastic then I realized I didn't really</p>

							care", "I wanted to be sarcastic then Ito give actual or physical form to that I don't really care", or "I want to be sarcastic then I make money or profit on a transaction that I don't really care".
5.	<p>“Imagine if spiders could <u>fly</u>.”</p> <p>(20 June 2022)</p>			v		<p>/ˈflaɪ/</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(of a bird, bat, or insect) move or be hurled quickly through the air.</li> <li>be successful.</li> <li>a flying insect of a large order characterized by a single pair of transparent wings and sucking (and often also piercing) mouthparts. Flies are noted as vectors of disease.</li> <li>stylish and fashionable.</li> </ol>	<p>The word "fly" contained in this sentence can fall into two categories of lexical ambiguity, namely absolute homonymy and polysemy, because these words have the same word, the same sound, but have several different meanings and also have several identical meanings. identical meanings that this word has are “move through the air using wings”, “move or be hurled quickly through the air”, “a flying insect of a large order characterized by a single pair of transparent wings and sucking”, and “wave or flutter in the wind”. while the different meanings that the word "fly" as is "be successful" and “stylish and fashionable”. so that the sentence can mean "Imagine if spiders can fly", "imagine if spiders can be successful", and "Imagine if spiders can be stylish and fashionable".</p>
6.	<p>“Sometimes the phone battery lasts <u>longer</u> than the relationship.”</p>			v		<p>/ˈlɒŋɡə/</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>measuring a great distance from end to end.</li> </ol>	<p>The word "longer" contained in this sentence can be included in the category of lexical ambiguity of the type of polysemy, because this word has the same word,</p>

	(16 July 2022)					<p>2. lasting or taking a great amount of time.</p>	<p>the same sound, and has several different but identical meanings. identical meanings that this word has are “measuring a great distance from end to end” and “lasting or taking a great amount of time”. these two things have different meanings, the first as a comparative adjective while the second as a comparative adverb. but the two meanings are identical to each other because they have the same purpose as a characteristic measure for units of length and units of time. Overall the sentence can be understood as "lasting or taking a great amount of time" because before the word "longer" there is the word "lasts" which literally means the second meaning. however, because the word has two identical meanings, the sentence can also have the meaning of the first meaning because "the journey of a relationship can be described with distant motifs" as well as "the journey of a green cell phone battery is still far from getting to red".</p>
7.	<p>“I don't really want to be a super <b>hero</b>. I just want super powers.”</p> <p>(16 July 2022)</p>		v			<p><i>/'hɪ.əʊ/, /'hi:əʊ/</i></p> <p>1. a person who is admired or idealized for courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities.</p> <p>2. another term for submarine</p>	<p>The word "hero" contained in this sentence can be included in the lexical ambiguity category of the homonymy homograph type, because this word has the same word, two different sounds, and also has a different meaning. the first sound of the word is/'hɪ.əʊ/</p>

						(sense 2 of the noun).	which means "a person who is admired or idealized for courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities" while the second sound of the word "hero" is/'hɪrəʊ/which means "another term for submarine (sense 2 of the noun)". if applied to the sentence on the data, the meaning of the whole sentence from the first sound of the word "hero" is "I don't really want to be a super person who is admired or idealized for courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities. I just want super powers", while the second meaning can mean "I don't really want to be another super term for submarine. I just want superpowers". in writing this word can be confusing because one word is the same but the sound is different. if you apply the meaning to the sentence, the two meanings of the difference in sound can be in accordance with the context, but the first meaning has more connection with the next sentence in the data, namely "I just want super powers".
8.	"Life is like a roller coaster but some people are still in the <u>line</u> ."			v		/'laɪn/ 1. a long, narrow mark or band. 2. cover the inside surface of (a container or	The word "line" includes absolute homonymy because this word only has one-word form, one sound that is the same, but has two different meanings, namely "a long, narrow mark or band" and "cover the

	(28 July 2022)					garment) with a layer of different material.	inside surface of (a container or garment) with a layer of different material". This word can be confusing because it has two different meanings which makes it possible for the sentence to have two meanings that can be understood in context. first, it can mean "Life is like a roller coaster but some people are still in the long queue" or second it can mean "Life is like a roller coaster but some people are still on the inside surface". as a whole sentence, the first meaning is more likely to be the context intended by the sentence because "some people are still in the long queue" is more connected to "life is like a roller coaster" than "some people are still in the inside surface".
9.	<p>“Sometimes I want to be sarcastic but I’m afraid they wouldn’t get it and could actually <u>like</u> me.”</p> <p>(31 July 2022)</p>			v		<p><i>/ˈlaɪk/</i></p> <p>1. having the same characteristics or qualities as; similar to.</p> <p>2. find agreeable, enjoyable, or satisfactory.</p>	<p>The word "like" is an absolute homonymy because this word only has one word form, one sound that is the same, but has two different meanings, namely "having the same characteristics or qualities as; similar to" and "find agreeable, enjoyable, or satisfactory". This word has two different meanings so that it is possible for the sentence to have two meanings that can be understood in context. first, it can mean "Sometimes I want to be sarcastic but I'm afraid they wouldn't get it and could actually</p>

						<p>have the same characteristics with me" or the second can mean "Sometimes I want to be sarcastic but I'm afraid they wouldn't get it and could actually have satisfaction/agree/enjoy with me". this word can be very confusing because the two different meanings that these words have are very suitable when applied to sentences in the data because the word "like" here can refer to the meaning of "similar or the same characteristics" or "find agreeable, enjoyable, or satisfactory" with the account user because the user writes wants to be sarcastic but is afraid that people will not understand what he means and be the same as that user. but in context, the meaning of the second is "find agreeable, enjoyable, or satisfactory" it's more perfect to be the intent of the word in the sentence in the data because if people don't get the intent of a sarcastic mean account user then chances are people will like it more than it will be similar to the user.</p>	
10.	<p>"Imagine if <u>sharks</u> could run on the beach."</p> <p>(9 August 2022)</p>			v		<p><i>/'ʃɑ:k/</i></p> <p>1. a long-bodied chiefly marine fish with a cartilaginous skeleton, a prominent dorsal fin, and toothlike</p>	<p>The word "sharks" is an absolute homonymy because this word only has one word form, the same sound, but has three different meanings, namely "a long-bodied chiefly marine fish with a cartilaginous skeleton, a prominent dorsal fin,</p>

					<p>scales. Most sharks are predatory, although the largest kinds feed on plankton, and some can grow to a large size.</p> <p>2. a person who unscrupulously exploits or swindles others.</p> <p>3. an expert in a specified field.</p>	<p>and toothlike scales. Most sharks are predatory, although the largest kinds feed on plankton, and some can grow to a large size”, “a person who unscrupulously exploits or swindles others”, dan “an expert in a specified field”. This word has three different meanings which makes it possible for the sentence to have three meanings that can be understood in context. First, it can mean "Imagine if a long-bodied chiefly marine predatory fish with a cartilaginous skeleton, a prominent dorsal fin, and toothlike scales could run on the beach.” secondly, it can mean "Imagine if a person who unscrupulously exploits or swindles others could run on the beach". third, it can mean "Imagine if an expert in a specified field could run on the beach". as a whole the sentence can be confusing and ambiguous because all three are suitable if each of these meanings is applied to the sentence in the data, but the first meaning is more suitable for the context of the sentence because there is the word "beach" in the sentence which is clearly very related to the meaning from the first word “sharks”.</p>
11.	“Sometimes it’s hard to tell	v			<p><i>/'bɔ:d//</i></p> <p>1. feeling weary because one</p>	<p>The word "bored" is included in the lexical ambiguity category of homonym homophones</p>



	<p>if I'm hungry or <b><u>bored</u></b>.”</p> <p>(13 August 2022)</p>				<p>is unoccupied or lacks interest in one's current activity.</p> <p>2. a long, thin, flat piece of wood or other hard material, used for floors or other building purposes.</p> <p><b>(board)</b></p>	<p>because these words have the same sound/'bɔɪd/ with the word "board". These two words have different meanings so that it is possible to have two meanings that can be understood in the intended context. The word "bored" means "feeling weary because one is unoccupied or lacks interest in one's current activity" while the word "board" which means "a long, thin, flat piece of wood or other hard material, used for floors or other building purposes" which in the sentence can mean; "Sometimes it's hard to tell if I'm hungry or feeling weary because one is unoccupied or lacks interest in one's current activity" or "Sometimes it's hard to tell if I'm hungry or used for floors or other building purposes". as a whole the sentence can be understood as "feeling weary because one is unoccupied or lacks interest in one's current activity" because the sentence in the data refers more to a feeling than to an object as the definition of the second meaning. However, verbally the word "grown" can be included in the homonymy section, a type of homophone that can confuse people because they have the same sound.</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>“I didn't <b><u>fall</u></b>. The floor just</p>				<p>/'fɔ:l/, /'fɔ:l/</p>	<p>The word "fall" contained in this</p>

	needed a hug.”  (8 September 2022)		v			<p>1. move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control, from a higher to a lower level.</p> <p>2. autumn.</p>	<p>sentence can be included in the lexical ambiguity category of the homonymy homograph type, because this word has the same word, two different sounds, and also has a different meaning. the first sound of the word is /'fɔːl/ which means "move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control, from a higher to a lower level" while the second sound of the word "fall" is /fɔːl/ which means "autumn".if applied to the sentence on the data, the meaning of the whole sentence from the first sound of the word "fall" is "I didn't move downward, typically rapidly and freely without control, from a higher to a lower level. The floor just needed a hug", while the second meaning can mean "I didn't autumn. The floor just needed a hugs". in writing this word can be confusing because one word is the same but the sound is different, so this word can be distinguished verbally and in meaning. if applying its meaning to the sentence, the meaning of the first sound i.e /'fɔːl/ is the one that really fits the context because the next sentence says about the floor that needs slowness, it's definitely not about autumn.</p>
13.	“I wish there was another summer after					/ˈspɪŋ/	The word "spring" contained in this

	<p>the autumn or if I could just skip both upcoming seasons. Straight to the <u>spring</u> would be nice.”</p> <p>(10 September 2022)</p>			v		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. move or jump suddenly or rapidly upward or forward.</li> <li>2. the season after winter and before summer, in which vegetation begins to appear, in the northern hemisphere from March to May and in the southern hemisphere from September to November.</li> <li>3. a resilient device, typically a helical metal coil, that can be pressed or pulled but returns to its former shape when released, used chiefly to exert constant tension or absorb movement.</li> </ol>	<p>sentence can be included in the lexical ambiguity category of the homonymy homograph type and also absolute, because this word has the same word, two different sounds, and also has a different meaning, besides that this word also has one the same word with the same sound but different meaning. the first sound of the word is /spɪŋ / which means "move or jump suddenly or rapidly upward or forward" and the second sound is /spɜːɪŋ / which means "the season after winter and before summer, in which vegetation begins to appear, in the northern hemisphere from March to May and in the southern hemisphere from September to November” dan “a resilient device, typically a helical metal coil, that can be pressed or pulled but returns to its former shape when released, used chiefly to exert constant tension or absorb movement”, Therefore this word is included in 2 categories of lexical ambiguity. in the case of homograph homonymy, the sentence in the data containing the word can mean the first “I wish there was another summer after the autumn or if I could just skip both upcoming seasons. Straight to the move or jump suddenly or rapidly upward or forward would be nice”;</p>
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						<p>the second meaning is “I wish there was another summer after the autumn or if I could just skip both upcoming seasons. Straight to the season after winter and before summer, in which vegetation begins to appear, in the northern hemisphere from March to May and in the southern hemisphere from September to November would be nice”. Because this word is also included in the absolute homonymy of the sound /spɜːˈɪŋ / there is one additional meaning which is a possible third meaning, namely “I wish there was another summer after the autumn or if I could just skip both upcoming seasons. Straight to the resilient device, typically a helical metal coil, that can be pressed or pulled but returns to its former shape when released, used chiefly to exert constant tension or absorb movement would be nice”. In writing the word "spring" in this sentence can be confusing because it only has one word in common but sounds different and has a different meaning but both of these meanings make sense both of them when applied to the context of the sentence. whereas in absolute homonymy, the third meaning may not be included in the intended meaning because it has</p>
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							nothing to do with the context of the sentence.
14.	<p>“1% battery <i>left</i> and you run like a ninja to get your charger.”</p> <p>(13 September 2022)</p>			v		<p><i>/ˈleft/</i></p> <p>1. on, toward, or relating to the side of a human body or of a thing that is to the west when the person or thing is facing north.</p> <p>2. past and past participle of leave: go away from.</p>	<p>The word "left" is included in the lexical ambiguity homonym of absolute type because this word only has one tense, one sound that is the same, but has two different meanings, namely "on, toward, or relating to the side of a human body or of a thing that is to the west when the person or thing is facing north" and "past and past participle of leave: go away from, remaining". This word has two different meanings so it is possible for the sentence to have two meanings that can be understood in context. First, can mean "1% battery on, toward, or relating to the side of a human body or of a thing that is to the west when the person or thing is facing north and you run like a ninja to get your charger" and the second mean "1% battery remaining and you run like a ninja to get your charger". this word can be confusing because these two different meanings have the same word form and sound. however, in the overall context of the sentence, the second meaning is more suitable because it refers to the battery that matches the word "remaining" rather than "left".</p>
15.	“weekend					<p><i>/ˈwi,kend/ /ˈwik/ /ˈend/</i></p>	<p>The word "weekend" which is a play on</p>

	<p>weak end”</p> <p>(31 October 2022)</p>				<p>1. the period from Friday evening through Sunday evening, especially regarded as a time for leisure.</p> <p>2. lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy. Weak is sometimes confused with week because they are similar-sounding words.</p> <p>3. a final part of something, especially a period of time, an activity, or a story.</p>	<p>"weak-end" is a case that is included in the homophone lexical ambiguity homonymy because this word has different word forms with the same sound and different meanings. the sound of the word "weekend" itself is /'wi,kend/ while "weak-end" which consists of two words "weak" and "end" has a sound /'wik/- /'end/. just like "weak-end", the word "weekend" is also a combination of two words, namely "week" and "end", which when combined means "the period from Friday evening through Sunday evening, especially regarded as a time for leisure". The two compound words differ only at the beginning of the word, namely "week" and "weak" because they have the same final word, namely "end". the word is a play on "weekend", namely "weak-end" itself means "weak" which means "lacking the power to perform physically demanding tasks; lacking physical strength and energy.</p>
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							Weak is sometimes confused with week because they are similar-sounding words” and “end” which means “a final part of something, especially a period of time, an activity, or a story”. the words "week" and "weak" have a similar sound so verbally they can get confused and make people confused, therefore this case is categorized as a homophone.
16.	<p>“Love is like a bird. Sometimes flying around you, sometimes <u>shit</u>.”</p> <p>(31 October 2022)</p>				v	<p>/ʃɪt/</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. feces.</li> <li>2. something worthless; garbage; nonsense.</li> </ol>	<p>The word "shit" is vulgar slang that contained in this sentence. It is included in the category of lexical ambiguity of the polysemy type, because this word has the same word, the same sound, and has several different but identical meanings. the synonymous meaning that this word has is “feces” dan “something worthless; garbage; nonsense”. both of them have different meanings, the first as a noun while the second as an adjective. but the two meanings are synonymous with each other because they have</p>

							<p>the same intent as a form of something vulgar and a vulgar slang for the nature of something (usually for something ugly). as a whole the sentence can be understood as "something worthless; garbage; nonsense" because it explains the nature of the word "love" which literally means the second meaning. however, because the word has two identical meanings, the sentence can also have the meaning of the first meaning because in explaining the nature of the word "love" the user gives an example of a "bird" which fits the first meaning perfectly. if we apply the first meaning to the sentence it will match like "Love is like a bird. Sometimes flying around you, sometimes feces" as well as the second meaning "Love is like a bird. Sometimes flying around you, sometimes worthless/nonsense", therefore this word is ambiguous.</p>
17.	"Many times the comments are funnier			v		<p><i>/ˈmɪs/</i> 1. fail to hit, reach, or</p>	<p>The word "miss" is included in the lexical</p>



	<p>than the tweet itself.</p> <p>Don't <u>miss</u> them."</p> <p>(10 November 2022)</p>				<p>come into contact with (something aimed at). fail to notice, hear, or understand.</p> <p>2. notice the loss or absence of.</p> <p>3. a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman or girl, or to that of a married woman retaining her maiden name for professional purposes.</p>	<p>ambiguity homonym of absolute type because this word only has one-word form, one sound that is the same, but has several different meanings, namely "fail to hit, reach, or come into contact with (something aimed at). fail to notice, hear, or understand.", "notice the loss or absence of (skip)" dan "a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman or girl, or to that of a married woman retaining her maiden name for professional purposes". This word has two different meanings so that it is possible for the sentence to have two meanings that can be understood in context. first, it can mean "Many times the comments are funnier than the tweet itself. Don't fail to hit them.", the second it can mean "Many times the comments are funnier than the tweet itself. Don't skip/loss them.", and the third can mean "Many times the comments are funnier than the tweet itself. Don't title prefixed to the</p>
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						name of an unmarried woman or their girl." this word can be confusing because these three different meanings share the same word form and sound. however, in the overall context of the sentence, the second meaning is more suitable and appropriate because it refers to the phrase "funny comment" which matches the word "notice the loss or absence of (skip)" rather than "fail to hit" and "a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman or girl".
18.	<p>“Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still <i><b>fine</b></i>.”</p> <p>(19 November 2022)</p>			v	<p><i>/ˈfaɪn/</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. of high quality. (of a thread, filament, or person’s hair) thin. Make or become thinner. Clarify (beer or wine) by causing the precipitation of sediment during production.</li> <li>2. a sum of money exacted as a penalty by a court of law or other authority.</li> <li>3. French brandy of high quality</li> </ol>	<p>The word "fine" contained in this sentence is included in the category of lexical ambiguity of absolute homonymy type because this word has only one tense, one sound that is the same, but has several different meanings. This word has five different meanings making it possible for the sentence to have five meanings that can be understood in context. First, it can mean "Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still high</p>

					<p>made from distilled wine rather than from pomace.</p> <p>4. (in musical directions) the place where a piece of music finishes (when this is not at the end of the score but at the end of an earlier section which is repeated at the end of the piece).</p> <p>5. be entirely satisfactory.</p>	<p>quality”, the second meaning can be “Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still a sum of money”, the third meaning can mean “Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still a french brandy of high quality”, the fourth can mean “Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still the place where a piece of music finishes”, and the fifth meaning is “Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still entirely satisfied”. This word can be confusing because these five different meanings have the same word form and sound. however, in the overall context of the sentence, the fifth meaning is more suitable and appropriate because it refers to the sentence "I don't have a single flower in my room and I'm still" which matches the word "be entirely satisfactory" rather than the four meanings stated other.</p>
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19.	<p>“A <b>true</b> friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again.”</p> <p>(5 December 2022)</p>			v	<p><i>/'t.u/</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. in accordance with fact or reality.</li> <li>2. loyal or faithful.</li> <li>3. truly; accurately or without variation.</li> </ol>	<p>The word "true" contained in this sentence is included in the category of lexical ambiguity of the polysemy type, because this word has the same word, the same sound, and has several different but identical meanings. the synonymous meaning that this word has is “in accordance with fact or reality”, “loyal or faithful”, and “truly; accurately or without variation”. all three have different meanings, the first and second as adjectives while the third as an adverb. but these three meanings are identical to each other because they have the same motif as a form of something that is true and accurate or exact. As a whole the sentence can be understood as “loyal or faithful" because it explains the nature of the word "friend" which literally means very clearly the second meaning which if applied to a sentence will become "A loyal or faithful friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and</p>
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						over again. However, because the word has three identical meanings, all of these meanings can be applied to the sentence. if we apply the first meaning to the sentence it will match like “in accordance with fact or reality friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again.” likewise with the second meaning "truly friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again”, therefore this word is ambiguous.
20.	<p>“True love doesn't care about the <u>look</u>, or the size of your wallet.</p> <p>It is all about what is inside .... the wallet.”</p> <p>(10 December 2022)</p>			v	<p>/ˈlʊk/</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. direct one's gaze toward someone or something or in a specified direction.</li> <li>2. the appearance of someone or something, especially as expressing a particular quality.</li> </ol>	<p>The word "look" contained in this sentence fall into the category of lexical ambiguity of the type of polysemy, because these words have the same word, the same sound, and have several different but identical meanings. the synonymous meaning that this word has is “direct one's gaze toward someone or something or in a specified direction” dan “the appearance of someone or something, especially as expressing</p>

						<p>a particular quality". both have different meanings, the first as a verb while the second as a noun. but the two meanings are identical to each other because they have the same meaning as the form of something done by the eye. as a whole the sentence can be understood as "the appearance of someone or something, especially as expressing a particular quality" because it explains the nouns from the previous adjectives and verbs namely "true love" and "doesn't care about" which literally mean the second meaning. but because the word has two identical meanings then both meanings can be applied to the sentence. if we apply the first meaning to the sentence it will match like "True love doesn't care about the direct one's gaze toward someone or something or in a specified direction, especially as expressing a particular quality, or the size of your wallet. It is all about what is inside ... the wallet" as well as the</p>
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						meaning of the second "True love doesn't care about the appearance of someone or something, especially as expressing a particular quality, especially as expressing a particular quality, or the size of your wallet. It is all about what is inside .... the wallet", therefore this word is ambiguous.	
21.	<p>"I really don't care about the <u>party</u>. I only came for free food."</p> <p>(29 December 2022)</p>				v	<p><i>/'pa:ti/</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. a social gathering of invited guests, typically involving eating, drinking, and entertainment .</li> <li>2. a formally constituted political group, typically operating on a national basis, that contests elections and attempts to form or take part in a government.</li> <li>3. a person or people forming one side in an agreement or dispute.</li> <li>4. divided into parts of different tinctures.</li> </ol>	<p>The word "party" that contained in this sentence fall into the category of lexical ambiguity of the type of polysemy, because these words have the same word, the same sound, and have several different but identical meanings. the synonymous meaning that this word has is "a social gathering of invited guests, typically involving eating, drinking, and entertainment", "a formally constituted political group, typically operating on a national basis, that contests elections and attempts to form or take part in a government", "a person or people forming one side in an agreement or dispute", dan "divided</p>

						<p>into parts of different tinctures”. the four have different meanings, the first, second and third as nouns while the fourth as an adjective. but these two meanings are identical to each other because they have the same motif as a form of a group of people who have been motifally divided or not and jointly do something. as a whole, the sentence can be understood as "a social gathering of invited guests, typically involving eating, drinking, and entertainment” because it is supported by the following phrase, namely “free food” which literally means the second meaning. however, because the word has two identical meanings, both meanings can be applied to sentences. if we apply the first meaning to the sentence it will match like "I really don't care about the social gathering of invited guests. I only came for free food" as well as the meaning of the second "I really don't care about the formally constituted</p>
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							political groups. I only came for free food", third "I really don't care about the person or people forming one side in an agreement or dispute. I only came for free food", and the fourth meaning is "I really don't care about the divided into parts of different tinctures. I only came for free food" therefore this word is ambiguous.
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**B. Seven Types of Semantic Meaning**

Cc : Conceptual

Cn : Connotative

S : Social

A : Affective

R : Reflected

Cl : Collocative

Th : Thematic

The following is a table that includes the seven types of semantic meaning in funny tweets by the @JokesMemesFacts account that contain lexical ambiguity which has been analyzed in the previous table, it includes conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic meaning.

**The Seven Types of Semantic Meaning**

No.	Datum	Meaning in Semantics							Meaning	Explanation
		Cc	Cn	S	A	R	Cl	Th		

1.	<p>“A sign you are a <b><u>grown-up</u></b> is when you realize, school is actually more fun than work.”</p> <p>(9 June 2022)</p>	v						<p>1. characteristic of an adult</p> <p>2. an adult (especially a child's word).</p>	<p>The data from this tweet is a conceptual type of the seven meanings in semantics by Leech. There is one keyword to find out about the conceptual meaning. It is the word grown-up. The conceptual meaning of the word grown-up is physically and mentally mature and no longer depends on their parents or another adult. The physical form of the word grown-up is an adult. The word grown-up is usually included by people aged 18 and over. The characteristic of the conceptual meaning is close-ended. It indicates that no renewal of a word's prior meaning occurs at any moment. This sentence contains a written conceptual description of what you are aware of as a sign that you have become a grown-up person. This includes conceptual because the sentence is a mental image that is felt by humans when leave mature. Containing an idea in a sentence that says "a sign that you are a person who has grown" is (=) "you realize that school is more fun than work". Grown-up = + human + male/female + adult. Therefore this sentence is included in the conceptual type.</p>
2.	<p>“If you want <b><u>dreams</u></b> to</p>	v						<p>1. a series of thoughts, images, and</p>	<p>Everyone must have a dream. Here the user writes, "If you want a dream to come true," in</p>

	<p>happen, go to bed.”</p> <p>(16 June 2022)</p>							<p>sensations occurring in a person's mind during sleep.</p> <p>2. a cherished aspiration , ambition, or ideal.</p>	<p>which anyone who reads it will surely at first think that it is a dream which is an aspiration or goal that everyone wants to achieve. However, if we continue reading, the user writes, "Go to bed, " meaning it's not a dream as we initially thought. Here it is included as conceptual because the concept referred to as a whole in this sentence is a dream that means hallucination or slumber. Just like the first data, which is a mental picture, this sentence can be described by explaining that "you want the dream to happen" &gt; "go to bed".</p>
3.	<p>“Every time dreams <u>come true</u>, the alarm clock turns on.”</p> <p>(12 July 2022)</p>							<p>1. in accordance with fact or reality.</p> <p>2. accurate or exact.</p>	<p>The sentence in this data is somewhat similar to the previous one regarding dreams, but this sentence is a connotative type of the seven meanings in semantics by Leech. The user writes that every time dreams come true, the alarm clock goes on. This data contained figurative meaning or not the actual word because the word "come true" is used for a dream which means ambition or ideals, not a dream which means hallucination. However, here the user uses the word "come true" for a dream which means hallucination or slumber, with the sentence "the alarm clock turn on" which</p>

										does not match the actual meaning. Therefore this sentence is included in the connotative type.	
4.	<p>“I wanted to be sarcastic, then I realized that I don’t really <u>care</u>.”</p> <p>(20 June 2022)</p>									<p>1. the provision of what is necessary for the health, welfare, maintenance, and protection of someone or something.</p> <p>2. feel concern or interest; attach importance to something.</p>	<p>In the meaning of affective by Leech, who explains that it is often expressed clearly through the conceptual or connotative nature of the words used. In this sentence it is clear that the user did not care, reflects the user's personal feelings, and incorporates the attitude of the listener/reader or his attitude towards the topic being discussed by the listener/reader. Before the sentence says that the user 'does not care' there is the sentence "I wanted to be sarcastic," which describes the user's personal feelings. Sarcastic is a type of figure of speech that uses spicy words to hurt other people's feelings and can be in the form of ridicule; this means that the user is angry or annoyed. However, in the end, the user realizes that the user does not really care about things or someone who has made him feel angry and annoyed. Therefore this sentence is included in the affective type.</p>
5.	<p>“<u>Imagine</u> if spiders could fly.”</p>									<p>1. form a mental image or concept of.</p>	<p>This short sentence is a conceptual type of Leech’s seven semantics meanings. The user wrote his thoughts in the tweet, inviting readers to</p>

	(20 June 2022)								2. suppose or assume.	<p>imagine what if spiders could fly. This sentence is included in the conceptual type because it is an abstraction of an idea, notion, or imagination. It's clear that the sentence contains the word "imagine" which makes anyone who reads it imagine the concept of what it would be like if a spider could fly. Spiders themselves are eight-legged animals that can't fly, and the fact that they can't fly is still feared by many people. what would happen if the animal could fly? It will definitely be very terrible and become a very dangerous animal for other living things including humans, this is what the user writes about in his tweet. Therefore this sentence belongs to the conceptual type.</p>
6.	<p>“Sometimes the phone battery <i>lasts longer</i> than the relationship.”</p> <p>(16 July 2022)</p>								<p>1. existing 2. continuing for a long time.</p>	<p>In this sentence, the user writes a tweet related to a relationship as the main point. The user uses the phone's battery to compare with a relationship. The user writes that sometimes the phone battery can last longer than a relationship, this is the reason why this sentence is included in the collocative. There is the word "last-longer" written between the sentences, the word can collocate with "battery" or a "relationship". The word "last-longer" means a time for a</p>

										battery to be used with a predetermined capacity strength and is set by the factory. As for a relationship, the word "last-longer" means a period in which two people have a special relationship like a pair of lovers whose duration is not determined and can end at any time.
7.	<p>"I don't really want to be a superhero. I just want <u>superpowers</u>."</p> <p>(16 July 2022)</p>	v							<p>1. excessive or superior power</p> <p>2. a very powerful and influential nation</p>	<p>The word "superpowers" found in this sentence can be a keyword to find out about the conceptual meaning. In this tweet, it is written that the user is not really interested in becoming a superhero, the user only wants a superpower. This means the user has an idea that it's better to just have superpowers than to be a superhero in living this life. This is a concept that the user conveys through his writing about what he wants. A concept that says that it's okay not to be a cool superhero, just having superpowers is enough for the user. Therefore he doesn't really want to be a superhero, this is included in the conceptual type.</p>
8.	<p>"<u>Life</u> is like a roller coaster but some people are still in the line."</p> <p>(28 July 2022)</p>			v					<p>1. the existence of an individual human being or animal.</p> <p>2. the period between the birth</p>	<p>Sentences in this data can be analyzed as social meaning. In the data, the user writes things about life and is seasoned with similes as an example of the same. Here the user equates life with a roller coaster which means extreme</p>

								and death of a living thing, especially a human being.	and terrible, full of twists and turns, and makes the person riding it scream horror. In the next sentence, the user writes "But some people are still in the line", this means that humans continue to reproduce to give birth to souls that will live life. Even though life is just like an extreme roller coaster as written in the previous sentence, hundreds or even thousands of lives are lining up in the mother's stomach to be born. But at some point, the roller coaster will feel exciting and fun if we enjoy it. This really discusses humans and life, therefore this data includes a social meaning.
9.	<p>"Sometimes I want to be sarcastic but I'm afraid they wouldn't <u>get it</u> and could actually like me."</p> <p>(31 July 2022)</p>							<p>1. to become alert or aware: show sophisticated consciousness</p> <p>2. understand, usually after some initial difficulty.</p>	<p>This data has a sentence pattern that is similar to the previous affective meaning. In this sentence it is clear that the user wrote that he was afraid, reflects the user's personal feelings, and incorporates the attitude of the listener/reader or his attitude towards the topic being discussed by the listener/reader. Before the written sentence that the user is 'afraid', there is the sentence "I wanted to be sarcastic" which describes the user's personal feelings. As previously explained, sarcasm itself is a type of figure of speech that uses scathing words to hurt other people's</p>

										feelings and can be in the form of ridicule and ridicule or even satire, which means the user is feeling angry or annoyed. However, in the end the user is afraid that someone who has made him feel angry and annoyed will not understand his sarcasm and will instead like the user because of a misunderstanding in meaning. Therefore this sentence is included in the affective type.
10.	<p>“Imagine if sharks could <u>run</u> on the beach.”</p> <p>(9 August 2022)</p>	v							<p>1. move at a speed faster than a walk, never having both or all the feet on the ground at the same time.</p> <p>2. pass or cause to pass quickly or smoothly in a particular direction.</p>	<p>Sentences in this data also have the same pattern as in the fifth data and both belong to the type of conceptual meaning. The user wrote in the tweet regarding his thoughts which invited readers to imagine what if sharks could run. This sentence is included in the conceptual type because it is an abstraction of an idea or imagination. It is clear that this sentence contains the word “imagine” which makes anyone who reads it imagine the concept of what it would be like if a shark could run. Sharks themselves are a group of fish from the Superorder Selachimorpha with a complete cartilaginous skeleton and a slender body those who cannot run, with the fact that these animals cannot even run are still feared by many people because of their wild and dangerous character. what would happen if</p>



										the animal could run? It will definitely be very terrible and become a very dangerous animal for living things on land including humans because sharks are carnivores, here users write about this in their tweets. Therefore this sentence belongs to the conceptual type.	
11.	<p>“Sometimes it’s <u>hard</u> to tell if I’m hungry or bored.”</p> <p>(13 August 2022)</p>									<p>1. solid, firm, and rigid; not easily broken, bent, or pierced.</p> <p>2. done with a great deal of force or strength.</p>	<p>In this data, the user clearly writes that the user feels confused because there are the words "hard to tell", reflects the user's personal feelings. After the sentence is written that the user is 'confused' there is the sentence "if I'm hungry or bored" which describes personal feelings. The user sometimes finds it difficult to tell if he is hungry or bored, which means that the feelings of hunger and boredom have similar sensations and tastes for the user so he is confused. Sometimes when we are not hungry but bored, we will have the desire to eat, and vice versa if we are hungry, we will easily feel bored because we don't have energy. Therefore this sentence is included in the affective type.</p>
12.	<p>“I didn’t fall. The floor just needed a <u>hug</u>.”</p>									<p>1. squeeze/hold (someone) tightly in one's arms, typically</p>	<p>This sentence is a connotative type of the seven meanings in semantics by Leech. The user wrote that he didn't fall, the floor just needed a hug. In this data contained</p>

	<p>(8 September 2022)</p>							<p>to express affection. 2. cherish or cling to.</p>	<p>figurative meaning or not the actual word, because the word "hug" is used for something we can hug. Hug is a form of physical intimacy that is usually done by touching or holding tightly around a person's body, several people at once, or a pet. However, here the user uses the word "hug" for the floor that previously contained the sentence "I didn't fall" which is just an excuse because the user is embarrassed because he fell, and the sentence does not match the true meaning. Therefore this sentence is included in the connotative type.</p>
<p>13.</p>	<p>"I wish there was another summer after the autumn or if I could just skip both upcoming <u>seasons</u>. Straight to the spring would be nice."</p> <p>(10 September 2022)</p>	<p>v</p>					<p>1. each of the four divisions of the year. 2. add salt, herbs, pepper, or other spices to (food).</p>	<p>The word "seasons" found in this sentence can be a keyword to find out about the conceptual meaning. In this tweet, it is written that the user hopes that after autumn he can immediately return to summer again, or even if he can, the user wants to go straight through the two seasons that will come directly to spring. Which means the user has an idea/notice regarding winter that he wants to pass without feeling it, the user doesn't want to meet winter. This is a concept that the user conveys through his writing about what the user thinks is better regarding the season. a concept that suggests that it would be better if after autumn you can</p>	

										return to summer and then spring, or if you can, summer doesn't even need to happen, only autumn and spring are enough according to the user. The word "seasons" is division of the year based on changes in weather, ecology, and the number of hours of daylight in a particular area. The season itself is divided into 4 namely summer, autumn, winter and spring. The physical form of summer is the scorching sun, for autumn is the falling leaves and flowers, for winter it is snow, and for spring it is for the leaves and flowers to bloom. Therefore he doesn't really want summer to happen let alone winter, this is included in the conceptual type.
14.	<p>"1% <b><i>battery</i></b> left and you run like a ninja to get your charger."</p> <p>(13 September 2022)</p>								<p>v</p> <p>1. a container consisting of one or more cells, in which chemical energy is converted into electricity and used as a source of power.</p> <p>2. level of energy.</p>	<p>The thematic meaning is relevant to understanding how various parts of a sentence can be used as a subject, object, or complement to convey prominence. This prominence is achieved through the use of focus, theme (topic), or emotive emphasis. Taking the sentence "1% battery left and you run like a ninja to get your charger" as an example, the thematic meaning can be observed by rearranging the sentence structure to emphasize different elements. For instance,</p>

										one could emphasize the urgency of getting the charger by rephrasing it as "to get your charger because 1% battery left and you run like a ninja" or "you run like a ninja to get your charger because 1% battery left." By manipulating the sentence's thematic structure, different aspects are highlighted, providing emphasis and influencing the overall meaning conveyed.
15.	<p><b>“Weekend</b></p> <p>weak end”</p> <p>(31 October 2022)</p>									<p>1. the period from Friday evening through Sunday evening, especially regarded as a time for leisure.</p> <p>the word "weekend" and the similar-sounding phrase "weak-end." The term "weekend" typically refers to the period of time that follows the workweek and encompasses Saturday and Sunday. However, the phonetic similarity to "weak-end" can evoke an additional conceptual meaning related to a less enjoyable or uneventful time. In such cases, when we respond to one sense of the word, we often inadvertently acknowledge the presence of another sense as well. This interplay between senses occurs due to relative frequency and familiarity, where the more common or familiar meaning tends to influence our interpretation of the less common or familiar one, thus reflecting the complexity of meaning in language.</p>

<p>16.</p>	<p>“Love is like a <u>bird</u>. Sometimes flying around you, sometimes shit.”</p> <p>(31 October 2022)</p>							<p>1. a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate distinguished by the possession of feathers, wings, and a beak and (typically ) by being able to fly.</p>	<p>In this sentence, the word "bird" is included in the reflected meaning in semantics by Leech because it has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meanings, which can impact the way in which the term "love is like a bird" is understood. By likening love to a bird and describing two conceptual meanings associated with this term, the user is creating a metaphor that draws on the different connotations and associations linked to the word "bird". This highlights how the use of language is not only a way of conveying information, but also involves a complex interplay of cultural associations, contextual factors, and individual interpretations. The reflected meaning of the sentence depends on the individual's experiences and associations with the term "bird", which can be shaped by relative frequency and familiarity. In this sense, the use of language is a dynamic and interactive process that involves both speakers and listeners, who bring their own unique perspectives and associations to the interpretation of the message.</p>
<p>17.</p>	<p>“Many times the <u>comments</u> are funnier</p>			<p>v</p>				<p>1. a verbal or written remark expressing</p>	<p>From this sentence, it is clear that “the comments” here happened on the Twitter</p>

	<p>than the tweet itself.</p> <p>Don't miss them."</p> <p>(10 November 2022)</p>							<p>g an opinion or reaction.</p>	<p>X platform. Social meaning refers to the way language reflects social relationships and interactions between individuals or groups. It encompasses the roles, statuses, and social dynamics that influence how language is used and interpreted. the social meaning is evident in the relationships established on Twitter X. Users can follow other users and be followed by them, creating networks of connections and forming social ties. The number of followers and interactions with other users can signify social status or popularity within the Twitter X community. the content of tweets itself often carries social meaning. Users share their thoughts, opinions, and experiences, expressing their attitudes and beliefs on various social issues. These tweets can reflect the social identities, affiliations, and values of the individuals posting them. Twitter X allows users to engage in conversations, reply to others' tweets, and mention or tag other users. These interactions demonstrate social dynamics such as agreement, disagreement, support, or critique. The use of hashtags and trending topics further exemplifies how language is used to</p>
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										<p>participate in social discussions or movements, highlighting shared interests or concerns within the Twitter X community. Furthermore, the retweet feature on Twitter X allows users to amplify and spread messages shared by others, indicating social endorsement or approval. The number of retweets and likes a tweet receives can contribute to its social impact and visibility within the platform. Therefore this sentence is included in the social type.</p>
18.	<p>“Love is like a flower. I don’t have a <i>single</i> flower in my room and I’m still fine.”</p> <p>(19 November 2022)</p>									<p>1. only one; not one of several. 2. an individual person or thing rather than part of a pair or a group.</p> <p>In the sentence, the “single” is included in the affective meaning by Leech because it refers to the emotional state of the user and conveys a sense of loneliness and lack of love. The user uses the absence of flowers in the room as a metaphor for the absence of love in the user’s life, and the fact that the user is still “fine” despite not having any single flowers suggests a degree of resilience or independence. By focusing on the absence of love, the user is communicating a sense of yearning or longing, while also maintaining a sense of strength and self-sufficiency. Through the use of figurative language and careful word choice, the user is able to convey a</p>

										complex emotional state that is both nuanced and evocative.
19.	<p>“A true <i>friend</i> will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again.”</p> <p>(5 December 2022)</p>									<p>1. a person whom one knows and with whom one has a bond of mutual affection. typically exclusive of sexual or family relations.</p> <p>In this sentence, the word "friend" is included in the social meaning in semantics by Leech because it conveys information about the social context of its use, specifically the nature of the relationship between the speaker and the listener. By describing a true friend as someone who never gets tired of listening to their problems, the speaker is emphasizing the importance of emotional support and understanding in their relationships. Furthermore, the context in which the word "friend" is used, specifically in a tweet about communication between a storyteller and a listener, highlights the social aspect of friendship and the importance of interpersonal connections in our lives. Through the use of the word "friend" in this context, the speaker is conveying information about their personal relationships and the broader social dynamics of communication and interaction between individuals. This demonstrates how language is not only a tool for conveying information, but also a means of expressing</p>



										social identities and relationships.
20.	<p>“True love doesn't care about the look or the <u>size</u> of your wallet.</p> <p>It is all about what is inside .... the wallet.”</p> <p>(10 December 2022)</p>								1. the relative extent of something; a thing's overall dimensions or magnitude; how big something is.	<p>The sentence "true love doesn't care about the look or the size of your wallet. It is all about what is inside...the wallet" is included in the conceptual meaning in semantics because it highlights the abstract concepts of "love" and "value" and their symbolic associations with tangible objects, such as wallets. The sentence creates a metaphorical comparison between a person's character and the contents of their wallet, suggesting that true love is not determined by material possessions, but rather by qualities such as kindness, compassion, and empathy. Through this metaphor, the speaker is highlighting the deeper meaning and significance of relationships, emphasizing the importance of emotional connections and shared values over superficial qualities. The sentence also demonstrates how language can convey complex abstract concepts and ideas through the use of metaphors, drawing on the listener's pre-existing knowledge and associations to create meaning and understanding. Overall, this sentence is an example of how language can convey</p>

											deeper meaning beyond their literal definition, tapping into our conceptual and emotional understanding of the world around us.
21.	<p>“I really don’t care about the <i>party</i>. I only came for free food.”</p> <p>(29 December 2022)</p>										<p>1. a social gathering of invited guests, typically involving eating, drinking, and entertainment.</p> <p>In this sentence, the word "party" is included in the social meaning in semantics by Leech because it conveys information about the social context of its use, specifically the nature of social gatherings and the role of food in these events. By stating that they do not care about the party itself, but only come for the food, the speaker is emphasizing the importance of food in social interactions, particularly in the context of parties or other gatherings where food is often a central element. Furthermore, the use of the word "party" itself connotes a sense of social activity and group involvement, which highlights the social aspect of these events. Through the use of this word in this context, the speaker is conveying information not only about their relationship to social events, but also about the broader social role of food and the ways in which it can facilitate social interactions and gatherings. This demonstrates how language is not only a means of conveying information, but also a means of expressing social identities and</p>

											relationships within a broader cultural context.
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### C. The Motifs of Lexical Ambiguity

HMR : Humorous

IRC : Ironic

The following is a table that includes the motifs of lexical ambiguity in funny tweets by the @JokesMemefacts account that contains lexical ambiguity which has been analyzed in the previous table, it includes humorous and ironic motifs.

**The Motifs of Lexical Ambiguity**

No.	Data	The Motif of Lexical Ambiguity		Explanation
		HMR	IRC	
1.	<p>“A sign you are a grown-up is when you realize, school is actually more fun than work.”</p> <p>(9 June 2022)</p>		v	<p>The sentence presented contains lexical ambiguity, a linguistic phenomenon where a word or phrase has multiple meanings, leading to potential misinterpretations or humorous ironic motifs. In this context, the irony lies in the contrast between the typical perception that young children find school tiresome and eagerly wish to grow up, while the user contends that school is actually more enjoyable than work—a sign of maturity. The statement humorously challenges the conventional notion that adult life is easier and more pleasant than school days. By using the word "grown up" in an unexpected context and emphasizing the idea that adult life is filled with greater difficulties and unpleasantness than school, the user plays with the audience's expectations, leading to an ironic twist on the traditional perspective on school and adulthood.</p>
2.	<p>“If you want dreams to happen, go to bed.”</p> <p>(16 June 2022)</p>	v		<p>The sentence contains lexical ambiguity with humorous motifs, skillfully playing on the double meaning of the word "dream." Initially, the user appears to be offering a profound suggestion that many people seek, namely "if you want dreams to happen," implying achieving one's aspirations or desires. However, the</p>

				<p>comedic twist comes with the phrase "go to bed," where the word "dream" takes on its second meaning—a series of thoughts, images, and sensations during sleep. By juxtaposing these two meanings, the sentence creates a humorous effect as it cleverly subverts the audience's expectations, shifting from inspirational life advice to a simple reminder to sleep in order to have dreams during bedtime. The humor arises from the pun-like nature of the sentence, catching the reader off guard and eliciting laughter through the unexpected and amusing interpretation of the word "dream."</p>
3.	<p>"Every time dreams come true, the alarm clock turns on."</p> <p>(12 July 2022)</p>	v		<p>The sentence contains lexical ambiguity with a humorous motif, as the user playfully narrates a story that initially seems to suggest that dreams are coming true. However, the comedic twist comes with the phrase "the alarm goes off," which cleverly shifts the meaning of "dream" from something desirable or aspirational to the typical dreams we experience during sleep. The humor lies in the unexpected connection between the two meanings of "dream." The user creates a whimsical scenario where every time a dream occurs during sleep, the morning alarm interrupts it, causing the dream to vanish. This humorous play on the multiple meanings of "dream" exploits the reader's anticipation of an uplifting narrative about fulfilled aspirations and instead delivers a delightful and light-hearted story that leaves readers chuckling at the amusing twist of events involving dreams and alarms.</p>
4.	<p>"I wanted to be sarcastic, then I realized that I don't really care."</p> <p>(20 June 2022)</p>		v	<p>The sentence contains lexical ambiguity and carries irony motifs, as the user expresses a desire to be sarcastic while sharing their emotions with the readers. However, the irony lies in the realization that the user doesn't genuinely care about the matter they are being sarcastic about and questions why they engage in such behavior when there is no personal benefit, only annoyance. This ironic twist reflects a humorous contradiction between the initial intent to use sarcasm as a means of expression and the</p>

				subsequent understanding of its futility. The user's discouragement from being sarcastic emphasizes the humorous irony of the situation, where the act of being sarcastic loses its appeal as the user comes to recognize its lack of purpose or genuine concern. The sentence playfully captures the ambivalence and self-awareness of the user's motifs, resulting in an ironic and amusing portrayal of the complexities of using sarcasm as a means of communication.
5.	<p>“Imagine if spiders could fly.”</p> <p>(20 June 2022)</p>	v		<p>The sentence "Imagine if spiders could fly" carries humorous motifs because it presents a comically absurd and unexpected scenario. Spiders are typically associated with crawling on webs or surfaces, and the idea of them gaining the ability to fly is amusingly incongruous with their usual behavior. The sentence plays on the contrast between the natural expectations of spiders' capabilities and the humorous image of them soaring through the air like birds or insects. The humor lies in the surreal nature of the imagined scenario, where the user prompts the reader to picture something highly improbable yet entertaining. The sentence also invokes a sense of irony, as the concept of flying spiders goes against common knowledge and invokes a playful juxtaposition of the ordinary and extraordinary. By eliciting a humorous mental image, the sentence offers a lighthearted moment of imaginative amusement, challenging the reader's perceptions and tickling their sense of wit with its whimsical suggestion.</p>
6.	<p>“Sometimes the phone battery lasts longer than the relationship.”</p> <p>(16 July 2022)</p>		v	<p>The sentence "Sometimes the phone battery lasts longer than the relationship" carries irony motifs as it cleverly juxtaposes the durability of a phone battery with the fragility of a romantic relationship. The statement humorously suggests that in some instances, the phone's battery life (often considered ephemeral) outlasts the longevity of a romantic partnership (typically perceived as long-lasting and meaningful). This ironic twist plays on the stereotype of modern relationships being short-lived or transient compared to the technological</p>

				<p>devices we use daily. The humor lies in the unexpected comparison between two entirely unrelated things—electronic gadgetry and human emotions. By employing irony, the sentence invites readers to reflect on the transitory nature of relationships in contemporary times, where the symbol of a "phone battery" becomes a whimsical metaphor for the fleeting connections experienced in modern dating and digital communication. The sentence delivers a witty commentary on the realities of modern life while eliciting a smile from the reader through its clever use of irony.</p>
7.	<p>"I don't really want to be a superhero. I just want superpowers."</p> <p>(16 July 2022)</p>		v	<p>This sentence conveys irony motifs by presenting a humorous contrast between the desire for superpowers and the reluctance to assume the responsibilities of a superhero. While many people might fantasize about having extraordinary abilities like flying, super strength, or invisibility, the irony lies in the user's declaration that they do not actually wish to embrace the heroic obligations that come with being a superhero. This playful remark suggests that the user would rather enjoy the advantages of having superpowers without the burden of using them for altruistic purposes or fighting crime. The humor arises from the absurdity of the proposition, as having superpowers naturally implies the potential for heroic feats, making the user's reluctance to become a superhero both amusing and ironic. By expressing this amusing contradiction, the sentence delivers a lighthearted and entertaining commentary on the complexity of desires and the whimsical aspects of superhero fantasies.</p>
8.	<p>"Life is like a roller coaster but some people are still in the line."</p> <p>(28 July 2022)</p>		v	<p>This sentences incorporates irony motifs to deliver a thought-provoking message about the diverse experiences of life. The comparison of life to a roller coaster implies that life is filled with thrilling ups and daunting downs, mirroring the exhilarating ride of a roller coaster. However, the irony emerges from the observation that while life is constantly moving and progressing, some individuals remain stuck in the</p>

				metaphorical line, not fully embracing the adventure and opportunities that life has to offer. The humor lies in the contrast between the dynamic and ever-changing nature of life and the static position of those who seem hesitant or reluctant to dive into its challenges and joys. The sentence playfully challenges readers to reflect on their own approach to life, encouraging them to seize the opportunities and experiences available to them rather than passively waiting on the sidelines. Through irony, the sentence serves as a gentle reminder to live life to the fullest, taking risks and embracing the roller coaster-like journey it presents.
9.	<p>“Sometimes I want to be sarcastic but I’m afraid they wouldn’t get it and could actually like me.”</p> <p>(31 July 2022)</p>		v	<p>This sentence employs irony motifs to humorously express the dilemma of the speaker. On the surface, the sentence presents a desire to use sarcasm as a form of communication, which often involves making witty and ironic remarks. However, the irony lies in the speaker’s reluctance to use sarcasm because they fear that others might not understand the intended humor and end up liking the speaker sincerely. This creates a humorous twist as sarcasm is typically used to convey a lack of sincerity or to poke fun at a situation. The sentence cleverly plays with the idea that the speaker fears being perceived positively and genuinely liked when attempting to be sarcastic, which is contrary to the usual outcome. The humor lies in the contradiction between the speaker’s motif to use sarcasm and their fear of its unintended positive impact on others. Ultimately, the sentence delivers a light-hearted commentary on the complexities of human communication and the potential for unintended consequences when deploying irony.</p>
10.	<p>“Imagine if sharks could run on the beach.”</p> <p>(9 August 2022)</p>		v	<p>This sentence carries humorous motifs by presenting a comically absurd scenario. Sharks are iconic for their remarkable swimming abilities, gracefully gliding through the ocean waters. However, the sentence playfully challenges this notion by suggesting that sharks could, in fact, run on the beach—an activity completely outside their natural behavior. This</p>



				creates a whimsical image of sharks awkwardly attempting to move on land, which contrasts with their usual agility in the water. The humor lies in the unexpected and improbable nature of the imagined scenario, prompting readers to picture a highly amusing and unlikely spectacle. The sentence invokes a sense of playful irony, as it subverts our understanding of sharks' capabilities, replacing it with an amusing and lighthearted mental image. Overall, the sentence offers a delightful and lighthearted moment of imagination, highlighting the hilarity of imagining something extraordinary and out of the ordinary realm of possibility.
11.	<p>“Sometimes it’s hard to tell if I’m hungry or bored.”</p> <p>(13 August 2022)</p>		v	<p>The sentence carries ironic motifs as it humorously addresses the confusion between the sensations of hunger and boredom. The speaker playfully suggests that there are moments when they cannot discern whether they genuinely crave food or are simply seeking a distraction due to boredom. The irony lies in the fact that hunger and boredom are typically considered distinct and easily distinguishable states, yet the speaker humorously implies that they sometimes find it challenging to differentiate between the two. This lighthearted observation adds a touch of irony to the mundane experience of feeling hungry or bored, highlighting the common human tendency to confuse and misinterpret our own feelings. The sentence humorously acknowledges the occasional absurdity of our inner experiences, inviting the reader to empathize and smile at the whimsical nature of human perception and emotions.</p>
12.	<p>“I didn’t fall. The floor just needed a hug.”</p> <p>(8 September 2022)</p>		v	<p>This sentence incorporates humorous motifs by playfully shifting the blame from the speaker to the floor in a lighthearted and witty manner. On the surface, the statement appears to be a humorous excuse for tripping or stumbling, as the speaker denies any fault and humorously personifies the floor as a recipient of a hug. This personification of the floor creates a whimsical image of the floor needing comfort, implying that the speaker's accidental "fall" was merely a</p>

				friendly gesture to offer the floor a hug. The humor lies in the absurdity of the excuse, as it cleverly and humorously absolves the speaker of any clumsiness while anthropomorphizing the floor. By framing the situation in this playful way, the sentence pokes fun at the idea of finding humorous and creative explanations for everyday mishaps, turning a potential embarrassment into a lighthearted moment of laughter.
13.	<p>“I wish there was another summer after the autumn or if I could just skip both upcoming seasons. Straight to the spring would be nice.”</p> <p>(10 September 2022)</p>		v	<p>This sentence includes irony because it contains contradictions in meaning. Although the user expresses a wish for another summer, they also suggest skipping the two other upcoming seasons, indicating disinterest in autumn and winter. The speaker's desire to experience more summer appears to be driven by a positive outlook on the season's characteristics, such as warmth, sunshine, and joy while disregarding the unique features that the other seasons offer. By juxtaposing summer's pleasant attributes to those of autumn and winter, the speaker draws a paradoxical situation that could be perceived as humorous. Ironically, the speaker seems to ignore the transitional aspects of the upcoming seasons, which imply a sequence of beautiful natural phenomena such as color changes, calmness, and occasional snow, before returning to spring's rejuvenating atmosphere. Hence, the sentence is ironic because it reflects the speaker's biased and limited view of the beauty that resides in each season's characteristics.</p>
14.	<p>“1% battery left and you run like a ninja to get your charger.”</p> <p>(13 September 2022)</p>		v	<p>The sentence conveys humorous motifs by presenting a comically relatable situation that many people have experienced in the digital age. The sentence humorously exaggerates the urgency and determination one feels when their device's battery is about to die. The image of running like a ninja to retrieve the charger adds a playful and amusing twist, implying that the person's movements become swift, stealthy, and dramatic as they hurry to save their device from running out of power. The humor lies in the contrast between the seemingly ordinary act of charging a device and the hyperbolic comparison to a ninja's agility and speed. The sentence</p>

				tickles the reader's sense of wit by turning a mundane and relatable scenario into a humorous and action-packed moment, reminding us of the amusing and sometimes frantic behaviors we adopt in our modern tech-dependent lives.
15.	<p>“Weekend weak end”</p> <p>(31 October 2022)</p>	v		<p>This sentence contains humorous motifs through a clever play on words. At first glance, the sentence appears to be a simple heading or statement about the weekend, a time usually associated with relaxation and leisure. However, the humor lies in the second part of the sentence, where the word "weak end" is presented as a pun on "weekend." This pun humorously suggests that while the weekend is traditionally seen as a time of rest and rejuvenation, it can also be perceived as a "weak end" due to its fleeting nature and the reluctance to see it come to an end. The juxtaposition of the words "weekend" and "weak end" creates a witty and light-hearted contrast, prompting readers to chuckle at the clever wordplay. The sentence's humor lies in the unexpected twist on a familiar term, reminding us of the humor that can be found in linguistic creativity and the amusing connections between words and their meanings.</p>
16.	<p>“Love is like a bird. Sometimes flying around you, sometimes shit.”</p> <p>(31 October 2022)</p>		v	<p>This sentence employs irony motifs to humorously contrast the traditional romantic notion of love with a more whimsical and humorous analogy. Initially, the comparison between love and a bird evokes images of freedom, grace, and beauty, as birds are often associated with positive emotions. However, the irony lies in the second part of the sentence, where the word "shit" disrupts the idyllic imagery, humorously contrasting the positive aspects of love with the occasional challenges and messiness it can bring. This unexpected twist on the analogy playfully pokes fun at the complexities of love, acknowledging that while love can be a wonderful and uplifting experience, it is not without its moments of difficulty and messiness. By incorporating irony, the sentence humorously conveys the unpredictable nature of love, and it</p>

				encourages readers to find humor even in the less glamorous aspects of relationships, adding a light-hearted and amusing perspective to the concept of love.
17.	<p>“Many times the comments are funnier than the tweet itself.</p> <p>Don’t miss them.”</p> <p>(10 November 2022)</p>	v		<p>This data carries humorous motifs by playfully highlighting the witty and amusing responses often found in social media interactions. While tweets are meant to be short and concise, comments on those tweets can be surprisingly entertaining and clever. The humor lies in the irony that the additional commentary provided by users in response to a tweet can outshine the original content, making the comments funnier than the initial message. This humorous observation pokes fun at the unexpected twists and humor that arise from social media conversations. The sentence also hints at the joy of discovering unexpected humor in unexpected places, turning the spotlight from the tweet to the comments section, where a treasure trove of amusing remarks can be found. By incorporating humor, the sentence invites readers to appreciate the playful and creative contributions made by social media users, turning a simple observation into a delightful and lighthearted commentary on the humor found in digital interactions.</p>
18.	<p>“Love is like a flower. I don’t have a single flower in my room and I’m still fine.”</p> <p>(19 November 2022)</p>		v	<p>This sentence conveys ironic motifs by humorously challenging the traditional comparison between love and flowers. The initial statement likens love to a flower, associating it with beauty, tenderness, and growth. However, the irony lies in the second part of the sentence, where the speaker humorously reveals that they don’t have a single flower in their room, yet they assert that they are “still fine.” This playful twist serves as a subtle critique of the clichéd association between love and flowers, highlighting that the absence of material symbols of affection doesn’t diminish the speaker’s contentment or well-being. The sentence humorously implies that love is not solely dependent on external tokens or physical representations, and genuine love can exist independent of such</p>

				trappings. By incorporating irony, the sentence offers a lighthearted and thought-provoking commentary on the true nature of love and the humorous contrasts between conventional associations and personal experiences.
19.	<p>“A true friend will never get tired of listening to your problems over and over again.”</p> <p>(5 December 2022)</p>		v	<p>This sentence carries ironic motifs by presenting an idealized view of friendship while playfully acknowledging the reality of human nature. On the surface, the statement extols the virtues of a true friend, suggesting that they will always be there to lend a patient and compassionate ear, no matter how often the same problems are shared. However, the irony lies in the understanding that, in reality, even the most patient and caring friend may occasionally feel weary of repeatedly hearing the same issues. The sentence humorously highlights the contradictions between the perfect notion of a true friend and the complexities of human emotions and limitations. By incorporating irony, the sentence playfully reminds us of the challenges and imperfections that exist within any relationship, even between the closest of friends, adding a light-hearted and relatable perspective on the intricacies of true friendship.</p>
20.	<p>“True love doesn't care about the look or the size of your wallet.</p> <p>It is all about what is inside .... the wallet.”</p> <p>(10 December 2022)</p>		v	<p>The sentence conveys ironic motifs by subverting the traditional notion of love being solely about inner qualities. At first glance, the statement seems to advocate for love that goes beyond superficial appearances and material possessions. However, the irony lies in the punchline, where the emphasis shifts to what is inside the wallet rather than focusing on the emotional or intrinsic aspects of a person. This twist playfully reveals that, in this context, the "inside" refers to the contents of the wallet, highlighting a humorous and unexpected interpretation of the sentence. The humor lies in the clever wordplay, as the sentence appears to convey a profound message about true love but ultimately steers the reader's attention to a more comically materialistic perspective. By employing irony, the sentence humorously challenges the conventional notions of love, adding a</p>

				lighthearted and witty commentary on the complexities of relationships and the sometimes unexpected priorities that come into play.
21.	<p>“I really don’t care about the party. I only came for free food.”</p> <p>(29 December 2022)</p>	v		<p>This sentence conveys humorous motifs by playfully revealing the speaker’s candid and light-hearted perspective on the event. At face value, the statement might seem somewhat blunt and unexpected, as parties are typically associated with socializing, entertainment, and enjoyment. However, the humor lies in the irony of the speaker’s honesty, openly admitting that their main motivation for attending is the allure of free food. By using irony, the sentence adds a comedic twist to the usual social conventions, gently poking fun at the idea of attending gatherings for different reasons. The playful tone of the sentence invites a smile from readers, as they can relate to the temptation of free food at events and appreciate the speaker’s humorous and refreshingly honest approach to the situation.</p> <p>Ultimately, the sentence serves as a lighthearted commentary on the common motivations behind social interactions and brings a touch of humor to the dynamics of parties and gatherings.</p>

