

Ambiguity In Soundtrack Songs Lyric of *Moana* Movie

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Abstract - The objective of this study is to identify the ambiguity in soundtrack song lyrics of Moana Movie. This study used descriptive method to analyze data. The research data collected from "We Know The Way" lyrics and "I'm Moana" by soundtrack songs lyric of Moana movie. The result of this study is indicated that : (1) There are 26 ambiguity, 8 structural ambiguity and 18 lexical ambiguity in "We Know the Way" lyric and in "I'm Moana" lyrics there are 45 ambiguity, consist of 10 structural ambiguity and 35 lexical ambiguity.. (2) The meaning of soundtrack songs lyric in Moana movie, "We Know The Way" telling the story of polynesian tribe which they are a fisherman, also, "I'm Moana" has meaning to describe who is Moana and her spirit when she almost give up to save her island and her people. The ambiguities in soundtrack song lyric's Moana movie make the audiences more interest to this movie; make more variation style in language. It has good combination with the audio.

Keywords: Ambiguity, Moana Movie, Semantic, Types Of Ambiguity

INTRODUCTION

Linguistics is the scientific study of language which is distinguish into micro linguistics (the study about the language itself) and macro linguistics (the study language outside). By those are branches divide into some part and have the function for their selves.

Semantics is one of part from micro linguistics to study of the meaning language, especially in text language such as phrase, sentence, and the meaning from some words. By the semantics, people can understand the meaning of message from the sender to the receiver.

Some of the cases usually happen between the sender and receiver is the ambiguity meaning in the word or sentence. Ambiguity usually could be find in some poetry, advertisements, song lyrics, and another texts. This case can make miscommunication between the sender and the receiver.

Song lyric is one of creation from the song writer which has a deep meaning to be delivered for the listener. Sometimes in song lyric has a difficult meaning to understand, because it has an ambiguity meaning in its structure word or sentence. Commonly, a movie has a soundtrack song; one of that movie is *Moana* movie. *Moana* is a movie made by Walt Disney Pictures and Walt Disney Animation Studios. This movie released in November 2016, and

it tells about the girl who fights to save her island and her people. *Moana* movie is not only has an interesting visual but also it has an interesting audio, because in that movie has a good combination between the story and the soundtrack song.

In soundtrack songs lyric of *Moana* movie, people can find some ambiguity meaning which want to deliver to the audience. Thus to make the meaning of song lyric is clear, the writer interest to analyze the ambiguity of song lyric. Through this paper the writer's purpose to analysis this songs to know about what is the meaning of the uses of ambiguity in every lines. Therefore writers invite listeners not only to listening but also to understanding the meaning, so it will make listeners can feel it. Based on the previous discussion, the writer wants to discuss the problem such as: What are the types of ambiguity in soundtrack songs lyric of *Moana* movie? And What is the meaning of ambiguity in soundtrack songs lyric of *Moana* movie?

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Definition of Linguistics

The purpose from study linguistic is not only about study language but also about another theory. According to Carnie (2002:4) "Linguistic is also a branch of cognitive science. Cognitive science is a term for a group of disciplines that have the same

goal; defining and analyzing human being's ability to think. Some scholars emphasize that 'the discipline of linguistics, along with psychology, philosophy, and computer science thus forms and important'. It means by study linguistics someone will be studying either micro linguistic or macro linguistic (psychology, philosophy and computer "about technology") when they are analyzing about the language, such as in grammar, structure, pronounce, meaning and other theory. Linguistics also will have to recognize laws operating universally in language, strictly rational manner, separating general phenomena from those restrict to one branch of languages or another.

Moreover, Bauer (2012:3) said "Linguistic is the word meaning 'relating to language' as well as the word meaning 'relating to linguistic'." It means linguistic science of language which is not only has important relation (either micro linguistic or macro linguistic) but also has a meaning in word or language.

From theory above the writer conclude linguistics is the study of language with purpose to mastery about the language. Beside that, by study language someone can be mastery micro linguistics and macro linguistics which is in the part of that has function and relation with each other such as : pragmatics, semantics, morphology, syntax, sociolinguistics, neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics and the other.

Definition of Semantic

Semantic is the one of branch from linguistics, which semantic is the study of meanings of the language. According to Wibowo (2001:3) "Language is a symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) that are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by a group of men to give birth to feelings and thoughts". From that statement explain language has a meaning either in speaking and writing communication, which will be representing from the sender to the receiver. Therefore to reduce miss understanding between the sender and receiver its important to study of meaning of the language (semantic) in linguistics.

Added in Sutrisno (2008:1) book "Semantic is the study of meaning in language. It is in fact that meaning is a part of language, but this definition has not been clearly delineated and given fair treatment in the study of language until very recently." Which is in language sometimes has a complex meaning so its make difficult to understanding and need treatment to make clearly meaning in the communication.

From those are definitions above, the writer has conclusion in the linguistics people need to study of meaning in the language. This is when people try to deliver a meaning from the sender to the receiver, sometimes not only has easy meaning to understand but also has a difficult meaning to understand.

Kind of Semantics Relation

In the study meaning of language (semantics) also have some relations. Lyons (1983:136) said "Meaning is ideas or concept, which can be transferred from the main of hearer by the embodying them, as it were, in the form of one language or another." From that statement definitely in semantics have some relations to express idea or concept the speaker meaning in their sentences.

According Loreto in his handbook eleventh impression (2000:79 –86) divide the semantic relations into five, such as :

1. *Polysemy* : the same morphological word may have a range of different meanings as a glance at any dictionary will reveal. Polysemy, 'meaning many meanings', is the name given to the study of his particular phenomenon.
Example : **take** a bath and **take** a bus.
2. *Synonymy*: two or more words with very closely related meanings but always partial never complete.
Example : tall and high, big and large.
3. *Antonymy* : this is the general term applied to the sense relation involving oppositeness of meaning for our prupose.
Example : old and young, male and female.
4. *Hyponymy* : related to complementarity and incompatibility or semantic meaning is more specific than the other's.
Example : animal – dog – poodle and flower – rose – tea rose.
5. *Idioms* : an idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be explained in terms of the habitual meanings of the words that make up the piece of language.
Example : a blue moon, as right as rain, and break a leg.

According to Saeed (1997:63-70) there are a number of different types of semantics relations into seven, such as :

1. *Homonymy* : are unrelated sense of the same phonological word.
Example : left (past tense of leave) and left (opposite of right)

2. *Polysemy* : both deal with multiple senses of the same phonological word, but polysemy is invoked if the senses are judged to be related.

Example : the phone was off the *hook* (a curved piece of metal, plastic, or wire) and she had managed to *hook* a wealthy husband (to catch or to get)

3. *Synonymy* : are different phonological words which have the same or very similar meanings.

Example : benefit and profit, brilliant and clever

4. *Antonymy* : word which are have opposite in meaning.

Example : maximum and minimum, positive and negative

5. *Hyponymy* : is a relation of inclusion. The more general term is called the superordinate or hypernymy. Much of the vocabulary is linked by such systems of inclusion, and the resulting semantic network form the hierarchical taxonomies mentioned.

Example : colour – red and blue

6. *Meronymy* : a term used to describe a part-whole relationship between lexical items.

Example : finger – hand and page – book.

7. *Member – collection* : this is relationship between the word for a unit and the usual word for a collection of the units.

Example : tree and forest

Hurford and Heasley (2004:102-121) divide relations semantic into two part of sense relations (similarity and dissimilarity), such as :

1. *Synonymy* : is the relationship between two predicate that have the same sense.

Example : in most dialects of English, stubborn and obstinate are synonyms.

2. *Hyponymy* : is a sense relation between predicates (or sometimes longer phrases) such that the meaning of one predicate (or phrase) is included in the meaning of the other.

Example : the meaning of red is included in the meaning of scarlet.

3. *Antonymy*: are predicates which is has oppositeness meaning.

Example : true and false (binary antonymy), parent and child (converses antonymy), hot and cold (gradable antonymy).

4. *Ambiguity* : a word or sentence is ambiguous when it has more than one sense.

Example : *we saw her duck* it means we saw her lower her head *or* we saw the duck belonging to her.

Definition of Ambiguity

In Hurford and Heasley (2004:121) “Ambiguity is a word or sentence is ambiguous when it has more than one sense”. It means to deliver a word or sentence it can be expressed more than one way, then in the interpretation a meaning can be understand into two or more meaning.

Kreidler statement (1998:56) “Ambiguity occurs also because a longer linguistic form has a literal sense and figurative sense”. It means ambiguity has either literal or figurative sense in the sentence.

The writer conclude to determine an ambiguity in the sentence can be referential ambiguity occurs when an indefinite referring expression may be specific or not and the sentence is unclear because personal pronoun (he, she, it and they) can be linked to either of two referring expressions.

Kind of Ambiguity

Commonly in the ambiguity divide some kinds types there are structurally ambiguity and lexical ambiguity. Hurford and Heasley (2004:128-129) divide the kind of ambiguity such as :

1. **Structural Ambiguity** : A sentence which is ambiguous because its words relate to each other in different ways, even though none of the individual words are ambiguous.

For example : The chicken is ready to eat

1) The chicken is ready to be eaten

2) The chicken is ready to eat some food

2. Lexical Ambiguity

Lexical Ambiguity depends on homonymy (sense not related) and polysemy (sense related). Some sentences which contain ambiguous words are ambiguous while others are not, and some sentences which contain no ambiguous words are ambiguous while others are not. For example:

- 1) **Lexical Ambiguity caused Homonymy**

a) I will meet you at the *bank* (riparian)

b) I will meet you at the *bank* in front of the receptionist desk (place which is related with financial)

- 2) **Lexical Ambiguity caused Polysemy**

a) I will *get* the foods (find some foods)

b) I *get* it (understanding something)

From explain above, the writer conclude in the some sentences can be ambiguity because in the some words have two or more meaning. The causes of ambiguity can be determine in the structural ambiguity (structural sentences) and lexical ambiguity (a word depends on polysemy and homonymy).

In addition to Meyer (2009:115) explained “Structural ambiguity: two different meanings depending upon how the words in the expression are grouped.” For example: Marry and Joe or Bill frightened the sheepdog

This is ambiguous sentence caused in the sentence has coordinate conjunction “and” and “or”.

- 1) (1) Mary and Joe, (2) or, (3) Bill frightened the sheepdog.

Its mean Mary and Joe frightened the sheepdog or just Bill frightened the sheepdog.

- 2) (1) Mary, (2) and, (3) Joe or Bill

Its mean Mary and Joe frightened the sheepdog or Mary and Bill frightened the sheepdog

From statement above, Meyer clarify the meaning of structural ambiguity is a structure sentence can be causing by the grammatically such as in noun, verb, conjunction, preposition, adverb and adjective. Therefore usually its make miss understanding in communication between the sender to the receiver.

In the Ullmann (1972:203) book lexical ambiguity divide into three definition, there are :

1. *Global Ambiguity* : A full sentences but have more one meaning. For example :

- 1) I know more beautiful woman than Mary.

It has meaning *I know more beautiful woman than the beautiful woman that Mary* or *I know more woman who are more beautiful than Mary*.

2. *Local Ambiguity* : A part of sentences and have more one meaning. For example: Flying plane can be dangerous. *Flying plane* has a meaning action of the plane or plane which is flying.
3. *Referential Ambiguity* : An ambiguity its caused more than one object to be one sentences. For example: after they finished the class, the students and the teachers left. *They* its can be means students or teachers or both of them.

From that statement, the writer conclude lexical ambiguity is not only causes from the polysemy and homonymy but also have some classes a word which is has relation in the sentences such as : Global ambiguity (the full sentences have more one meaning), Local ambiguity (part of sentences have one meaning) and Referential ambiguity (the word which is has one object).

Definition of Lyric

Commonly, lyric is a collection of verses and choruses which can be finding in poetry and song. The term lyric originates from Greek word “Lyre”, French “Lyrique”, Classical Latin “Lyricus” and from classical Greek “Lyrikos” which those all have meaning an instrument used by the Grecians to play when reading a poem. By lyrical, a poets or song writers demonstrate specific moods and emotions through words, such as moods to express a range of emotions about life, love, death, or the experience of life.

Wijay (2013:17) said “Song lyric is abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Song lyric is the set of words that make up a song, usually consisting of verses and choruses.” It means the definition of song lyrics is a song lyrics are words and different with daily language, which the meaning of words are ambiguity and combine with the music so it will interest to listening.

Wellek and Warren (1989:14-15) statement “By song lyric’s a message which oral or written has function to create an imagination for the listener and has multiple meaning. And a song as a media to communicate about the people life or imaginative” It means the relation between music and song lyric’s has a function to communicate between the people which song as a media and in song lyrics has a meaning to deliver about the real life or imaginative.

The writers conclude lyric is expressing direct personal feelings, of or for singing, words of a song and lyrical is expressing strong emotion in an imaginative way. Lyric is a deliver words or sentences which is composed by rhythm and rhyme to expresses the feeling or thought by means of lyric and has a meaning to describe about the daily of people such as love, life, dead, respect and other feelings.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

The writers use descriptive method to analyze ambiguity in soundtrack songs lyric of *Moana* movie. The writers find and get some data, and then analyze the data and information by searching internet and library research. In this paper, the writers do some procedures. The first step is deciding the right topic, the writer chooses the lyric. The writer takes “Soundtrack songs lyric of *Moana* Movie” to be analyzed. The writers also prepare the theories to support the analysis. Then the writer analyzes the lyric by reaching soundtrack songs lyric of *Moana* movie for several times and then identifies the lyric by taking a note for the

sentences. After that, the writers analyze the lyrics. In this section, the writers find the result of the statement of the problem.

DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer analysis of the data based on the theory by Huford and Heasley to determine the types of ambiguity and the meaning of ambiguity song's lyric in *Moana* movie.

A. Analysis of *We Know The Way*

We read the wind and the sky	1
When the sun is high	2
We sail the length of the seas	3
On the ocean breeze	4
At night we name every star	5
We know where we are	6
We know who we are, who we are	7
(Aue, aue) We set a course to find	8
A brand new island everywhere we roam	9
(Aue, aue) We keep our island in our mind	10
And when it's time to find home	11
We know the way Aue, aue	12
We are explorers reading every sign	13
We tell the stories of our elders	14

Here are ambiguity in lyric "*We Know The Way*";

1. **Line 1** = We read the wind and the sky
 - [*We read the wind and the sky*] ; it is ambiguous cause the wind and the sky can not to read (just written can be read)
 - **Wind** = current of air *or* breath
2. **Line 2** = When the sun is high
 - [*The sun is high*] ; the sun is not grow up
 - **High** = the size of distance *or* sound
3. **Line 3** = We sail the length of the seas
 - [*Sail the length of the seas*] ; they sail the seas which the size of the sea is length *or* sail the various of the seas
 - **Sail** = A journey in a boat/ship *or* a sheet of material fixed to a people on a boat to catch the wind and make the boat move
 - **Length** = the size of distance *or* time
4. **Line 4** = On the ocean breeze

- [*On the ocean breeze*] ; the location on the ocean breeze (flying on the ocean)
5. **Line 5** = At night we name every star
 - [*We name every star*] ; the stars do not life so they do not need name (like people to calls)
 6. **Line 6** = We know where we are
 - **Know** = have information *or* be familiar with
 7. **Line 7** = We know who we are, who we are
 - **Know** = have information *or* be familiar with
 - **Who** = used to refer *or* questions
 8. **Line 8** = Aue, aue We set a course to find
 - [*We set a course to find*] ; set the way *or* set the subject
 - **Set** = position, equipment, *or* arrange something
 - **Course** = direction *or* about the classes
 - **Find** = to judge something *or* experience a feeling something
 9. **Line 9** = A brand new island everywhere we roam
 - [*A brand new island everywhere we roam*] ; the new name from the island *or* new know the name of the island
 - **Brand** = mark something *or* name of product
 10. **Line 10** = Aue, aue, We keep our island in our mind
 - [*We keep our island in our mind*] ; they save their island in their mind *or* take care their island
 - **Keep** = save something *or* take care something
 - **Mind** = about remembrance *or* brain
 11. **Line 11** = And when it's time to find home, We know the way
 - **Time** = to show about the minutes, days, and years *or* about the period
 - **Way** = method *or* route
 12. **Line 12** = Aue, aue, We are explorers reading every sign
 - **Sign** = give a notice *or* give a mark
 13. **Line 13** = We tell the stories of our elders
 - **Tell** = knowing something *or* said something

The analysis types of ambiguity and meaning from the song lyric's *We Know The Way* will explain in table below :

Table 1. Analysis of *We Know The way*

No	Line	Song's Lyric	Types Of Ambiguity		Meaning of Ambiguity Song's Lyric
			Structural Ambiguity	Lexical Ambiguity	
1	1	We read the wind and the sky	[<i>We read the wind and the sky</i>] ; it is ambiguos cause the wind and the sky can not to read (just written can be read)	- Wind = current of air <i>or</i> breath	The Polynesian tribe is trying to know about condition of the weather
2	2	When the sun is high	[<i>The sun is high</i>] ; the sun is not grow up	- High = the size of distance <i>or</i> sound	Show the time is morning
3	3	We sail the length of the seas	[<i>sail the length of the seas</i>] ; they sail the seas which the size of the sea is length or sail the various of the seas	Sail = A journey in a boat/ship <i>or</i> a sheet of material fixed to a people on a boat to catch the wind and make the boat move - Length = the size of distance <i>or</i> time	The polynesian tribe sail the various of the seas
4	4	On the ocean breeze	[<i>on the ocean breeze</i>] ; the location on the ocean breeze (flying on the ocean)	-	The polynesian tribe used ocean breeze to sail the seas
5	5	At night we name every star	[<i>we name every star</i>] ; the stars do not life so they do not need name (like people to calls)	-	The polynesian tribe give the sign when they are sail on the seas
6	6	We know where we are	-	- Know = have information <i>or</i> be familiar with	The polynesian tribe know the location where they are
7	7	We know who we are, who we are	-	- Know = have information <i>or</i> be familiar with - Who = used to refer <i>or</i> questions	The polynesian know if they are is a fisherman
8	8	Aue, aue We set a course to find	[<i>set a course</i>] ; set the way or set the subject	- Set = position, equipment, <i>or</i> arrange something - Course = direction <i>or</i> about the classes - Find = to judge something <i>or</i> experience a feeling something	The polynesian tribe set the way to find something
9	9	A brand new island everywhere we roam	[<i>a brand new island everywhere we roam</i>] ; the new name from the island or new know the name of the island	- Brand = mark something <i>or</i> name of product	The polynesian tribe find some new islands or new locations when they are roam
10	10	Aue, aue We keep our island in our mind	[<i>we keep our island in our mind</i>] ; they save their island in their mind or take care their island	- Keep = save something or take care soething - Mind = about remembrance or brain	The polynesian tribe always remember their island (polynesian)

11	11	And when it's time to find home We know the way	-	- Time = to show about the minutes, days, and years <i>or</i> about the period - Way = method <i>or</i> route	The polynesian tribe is come back to their island (polynesian island), and they know the way back to their island
12	12	Aue, aue We are explorers reading every sign	-	- Sign = give a notice <i>or</i> give a mark	They learn something new about the sail after they have sail
13	13	We tell the stories of our elders	-	- Tell = knowing something <i>or</i> said something	The polynesian tribe tell about the stories of their elders (a fisherman)

In song lyric's *We know the way* the writer finds 26 ambiguity which it has 8 structural ambiguity and 18 lexical ambiguity.

B. Analysis of *I'm Moana*

I know a girl from an island	1
She stands apart from the crowd	2
She loves the sea and her people	3
She makes her whole family proud	4
Sometimes the worls seems against you	5
The jounery may leave a scar	6
But scars can heal and reveal just	7
Where you are	8
The people you love will change you	9
The things you have learned will guide you	10
And nothing on earth can silence	11
The quite voice still inside you	12
And when that voice starts to whisper	13
"Moana, you've come so far"	14
Moana listen, do you know who you are?	15
Who am i?	16
I am a girl who loves my island	17
And the girl who loves the sea, it calls me	18
I am the daughter of the village chief	19
We are descended from voyagers	20

Who found their way across the world	21
They call me	22
I've delivered us to where we are	23
I have journeyed father	24
I am everything i've learned and more	25
Still it calls me	26
And the call isn't out there at all	27
It's inside me	28
It's like the tide	29
Always falling and rising	30
I will carry you here in my heart	31
You'll remind me	32
That come what may	33
I know the way	34
I am Moana	35

Here are ambiguity in lyric "*I'm Moana*";

- Line 1** = I know a girl from an island
- [*I know a girl from an island*] : she had known the girl well or she new know the girl
- **I** = alphabet *or* pronoun
- **Know** = have information *or* befamiliar with
- **A** = letter, music or not particular
- **From** = place, time, distance or position
- Line 2** = She stands apart from the crowd
- **From** = place, time, distance or position

3. Line 3 = She loves the sea and her people

- [*She loves the sea and her people*] : she loves the sea and all people *or* she and people loves the sea

4. Line 4 = She makes her whole family proud

- **Family** : social group *or* biological group

- **Proud** : satisfied, respecting yourself *or* feeling important

5. Line 6 = The journey may leave a scar

- **Leave** : go away, not take, *or* permission

- **A** = letter, music or not particular

6. Line 7 = But scars can heal and reveal just

- **Can** = permission, ability, prison, toilet, offer, container or request

- **Just** = exactly, almost, very, only or now

7. Line 9 = The people you love will change you

- [*The people you love will change you*] : some people which she love will change you *or*

- **Change** = become different *or* money

8. Line 10 = The things you have learned will guide you

- [*The things you have learned will guide you*] : the things she have *or* something she have will guide.

9. Line 11 = And nothing on earth can silence

- [*And nothing on earth can silence*] : an earth can not silence

- **Can** = permission, ability, prison, toilet, offer, container or request

10. Line 12 = The quite voice still inside you

- [*The quite voice still inside you*] : the voice produce just by sound

11. Line 13 = And when that voice starts to whisper

- **To** = infinitive, showing direction or causing

12. Line 15 = Moana listen, do you know who you are?

- **Know** = have information *or* befamiliar with

- **Who** = used to refer *or* questions

13. Line 16 = Who am i?

- **Who** = used to refer *or* questions

14. Line 17 = I am a girl who loves my island

- **I** = alphabet *or* pronoun

- **A** = letter, music or not particular

- **Who** = used to refer *or* questions

15. Line 18 = And the girl who loves the sea, it calls me

- **Who** = used to refer *or* questions

16. Line 19 = I am the daughter of the village chief

- **I** = alphabet *or* pronoun

17. Line 20 = We are descended from voyagers

- **From** = place, time, distance or position

18. Line 21 = Who found their way across the world

- [*Who found their way across the world*] : the world too big to across

- **Who** = used to refer *or* questions

19. Line 23 = I've delivered us to where we are

- **I** = alphabet *or* pronoun

- **To** = infinitive, showing direction or causing

20. Line 24 = I have journeyed father

- [*I have journeyed father*] : she have the journeyed her father *or* she have done to do her father journeyed.

- **I** = alphabet *or* pronoun

21. Line 25 = I am everything i've learned and more

- [*I am everything i've learned and more*] : she has learning more evything *or* she learning something and doing other something

- **I** = alphabet *or* pronoun

22. Line 27 = And the call isn't out there at all

- [*And the call isn't out there at all*] : the calls are never out from all there *or* all the call never out from there

23. Line 29 = It's like the tide

- **Like** = preposition, conjunction *or* such as/similar to

24. Line 31 = I will carry you here in my heart

- [*I will carry you here in my heart*] : the heart can not to save people

- **I** = alphabet *or* pronoun

- **In** = inside, result, part, or during

25. Line 34 = I know the way

- **I** = alphabet *or* pronoun

- **Know** = have information *or* be familiar with

26. Line 35 = I am Moana

- **I** = alphabet *or* pronoun

The analysis types of ambiguity and meaning from the song lyric's *I'm Moana* will explain in table below

Tabel 2. Analysis of *I'm Moana*

No	Line	Song's Lyric	Types Of Ambiguity		Meaning of Ambiguity Song's Lyric
			Structural Ambiguity	Lexical Ambiguity	
1	1	I know a girl from an island	[<i>I know a girl from an island</i>] : she had known the girl well or she new know the girl	I = alphabet <i>or</i> pronoun - Know = have information <i>or</i> be familiar with - A = letter, music or not particular - From = place, time, distance or position	Grandma moana said she know the girl from polynesian island, it means moana
2	2	She stands apart from the crowd	-	- From = place, time, distance or position	The girl (moana) go away from her island
3	3	She loves the sea and her people	[<i>She loves the sea and her people</i>] : she loves the sea and all people <i>or</i> she and people loves the sea	-	The girl (Moana) loves to do sailing and people in polynesian island
4	4	She makes her whole family proud	-	- Family : social group <i>or</i> biological group - Proud : satisfied, respecting yourself <i>or</i> feeling important	The girl (Moana) always make her family proud with all her ability
5	5	Sometimes the world seems against you	-	-	Eventhough sometimes the world does not support
6	6	The jounery may leave a scar	-	- Leave : go away, not take, <i>or</i> pemption - A = letter, music or not particular	Every jounery always give experience
7	7	But scars can heal and reveal just	-	- Can = permission, ability, prison, toilet, offer, container or request - Just = exacly, almost, very, only or now	And from that experience, we should never give up
8	8	Where you are	-	-	Where she now?

9	9	The people you love will change you	[<i>The people you love will change you</i>] : some people which she love will change you or	- Change = become different or money	The polynesian people will make she (moana) change
10	10	The things you have learned will guide you	[<i>The things you have learned will guide you</i>] : the things she have or something she have will guide	-	Every experience will showing the way
11	11	And nothing on earth can silence	[<i>And nothing on earth can silence</i>] : an earth can not silence	- Can = permission, ability, prison, toilet, offer, container or request	And the world will give the support
12	12	The quite voice still inside you	[<i>The quite voice still inside you</i>] : the voice produce just by sound	-	And all of you (moana) want always in your heart
13	13	And when that voice starts to whisper	-	- To = infinitive, showing direction or causing	When nature look like want to say something
14	14	“Moana, you’ve come so far”	-	-	Moana was had a long trip
15	15	Moana listen, do you know who you are?	-	- Know = have information or befamiliar with - Who = used to refer or questions	And grandma ask who is moana?
16	16	Who am i?	-	- Who = used to refer or questions	Moana ask with herself who is she?
17	17	I am a girl who loves my island	-	- I = alphabet or pronoun - A = letter, music or not particular - Who = used to refer or questions	Moana is the girl whom loves her island (polynesian)
18	18	And the girl who loves the sea, it calls me	-	- Who = used to refer or questions	And loves to do sailing in the sea, which always make her loves it
19	19	I am the daughter of the village chief	-	- I = alphabet or pronoun	Moana is the daughter of the village chief
20	20	We are descended from voyagers	-	- From = place, time, distance or position	We (polynesian people) are descent from voyagers
21	21	Who found their way across the world	[<i>Who found their way across the world</i>] : the world too big to across	- Who = used to refer or questions	Which is the polynesian people always to do sailing in the sea

22	22	They call me	-	-	And all of them make moana make want to do her tradition again (sailing)
23	23	I've delivered us to where we are	-	- I = alphabet <i>or</i> pronoun - To = infinitive, showing direction <i>or</i> causing	She want make her tradition happening again
24	24	I have journeyed father	[<i>I have journeyed father</i>] : she have the journeyed her father <i>or</i> she have done to do her father journeyed	- I = alphabet <i>or</i> pronoun	Because she is the daughter of fisherman
25	25	I am everything i've learned and more	[<i>I am everything i've learned and more</i>] : she has learning more eveything <i>or</i> she learning something and doing other something	- I = alphabet <i>or</i> pronoun	She had learned everything
26	26	Still it calls me	-	-	But she still want to do sailing
27	27	And the call isn't out there at all	[<i>And the call isn't out there at all</i>] : the calls are never out from all there <i>or</i> all the call never out from there	-	And the call always calling
28	28	It's inside me	-	-	Because that in her heart
29	29	It's like the tide	-	- Like = prepotion, conjunction <i>or</i> such as/similar to	And all of them like tide
30	30	Always falling and rising	-	-	Which sometimes moana afraid and not afraid to do sailing
31	31	I will carry you here in my heart	[<i>I will carry you here in my heart</i>] : the heart can not to save people	- I = alphabet <i>or</i> pronoun - In = inside, result, part, <i>or</i> during	And moana always keep her ambition in her heart
32	32	You'll remind me	-	-	Sailing in the sea always remind her tradition
33	33	That come what may	-	-	Which never end
34	34	I know the way	-	- I = alphabet <i>or</i> pronoun - Know = have information <i>or</i> be familiar with	Moana know the way
35	35	I am Moana	-	- I = alphabet <i>or</i> pronoun	Because she is moana

In song lyric's *I'm Moana* the writer finds 45 ambiguities which it has 10 structural ambiguities and 35 lexical ambiguities.

CONCLUSION

In the first song "We Know The Way" lyrics there are 26 ambiguity which it has 8 structural ambiguity and 18 lexical ambiguity and in "I'm Moana" lyrics there are contain 45 ambiguity which it has 10 structural ambiguity and 35 lexical ambiguity. The meaning of soundtrack song lyric's average made fit with the scene in *Moana* movie. It used to deliver meaning or message in the story such as : "We Know The Way" telling the story of polynesian tribe which they are a fisherman, also, "I'm Moana" has meaning to describe who is Moana and her spirit when she almost give up to save her island and her people. The ambiguity in soundtrack song lyric's *Moana* movie has function to interest the audience, more variation style in language, and has good combination with the audio.

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PROFIL PENULIS

Unpris Yastanti, M.Pd lahir di Tuban Jawa Timur. Bergabung dengan STIBA Nusa Mandiri sejak 2012. Telah mendapatkan gelar Magister Pendidikan di Universitas Indraprasta PGRI dengan program studi pendidikan bahasa Inggris dan saat ini sedang melanjutkan studi S3 di Universitas Negeri Jakarta. Beberapa artikel yang telah diterbitkan juga diseminarkan diantaranya: Pengaruh Media Pembelajaran terhadap kemampuan Menyimak Bahasa Inggris, Pengaruh Tata Bahasa terhadap Kemampuan Menyimak Bahasa Inggris, Campur Kode Pada Pidato Presiden Sby Dalam Perayaan Hut Ke-69 Republik Indonesia, *Imagery In Song Lyrics Of Alicia Keys*, *Schizophrenia Of Main Character In Beautiful Mind Movie Directed By Ron Howard*, *Kajian Feminisme Dalam Film Made In Dagenham Karya Nigel Cole*, *The Readability Translation In Bilingual Children's Story Book "Aku Anak Muslim"*, *Affixes In Song Lyrics Of Adele*, dan beberapa artikel yang sedang direview untuk diterbitkan. HP 085693117286, NIDN 0411098603 dan email: unprisastanti@gmail.com