

**THE ANALYSIS OF HOMONYMS IN
PERCY JACKSON’S MOVIE
“THE OLYMPIANS THE LIGHTNING
THIEF”**

Qurotul Aeni ¹
Akhmad Nurkholis ²

¹ the Graduate of English Education Study Program
Universitas Peradaban Bumiayu – Brebes
Email: qurotulaeni299@gmail.com
Phone: +62 899 736 2786

² the Lecturer of English Education Study Program
Universitas Peradaban Bumiayu – Brebes
Email: colize46@gmail.com
Phone: +62 858 4233 3613

Abstract

Homonyms are part of linguistics that describe words, phrase, or sentences that are like other expressions but do not have the same meaning. The purpose of this study is to analysis homonyms in the script movie Percy Jackson the Olympians the Lightning Thief by Chris Columbus. The source of the data is the movie scripts Percy Jackson the Olympians the Lightning Thief by Chris Columbus. To collect the data, the writers use Simak Bebas Libat Cakap

(SBLC) method. Ghoy classifies categories of homonyms into three aspects, namely Same Category and Same Spelling, Same Category but Different Spelling, and Different Category but Same Spelling (Ghoy et al., 2022; Saeed, 2003) The writer uses IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) to analyse these words. In this study, the writer analyses the data descriptive qualitative. The script movie contains three categories in each aspect, namely in the Same Category and Same Spelling that are homograph, in the Same Category but Different Spelling that are homophones, and in Different Categories but Same Spelling that are heteronym. The results of the writer analyse about the homonyms word. This analysis can add to the list of new vocabulary because homonyms are one of the unique and interesting words.

Keywords: *Linguistic, Homonym, Percy Jackson Movie*

A. Introduction

According to (Atolagbe, 2000), the definition of phonology is the languages sound system, or the spoken sounds that are arranged in a languages acceptable and meaningful pattern for communication. Based on (Thomson, J., & Jarmulowicz, 2016) in (Lubis et al., 2023), the study of suprasegmental elements, including as stress, intonation, and rhythm, is also included in phonology. The entire prosody and meaning of spoken language are greatly influenced by these characteristics. Sentence structure, emphasis, and emotion signaling are all made easier by knowing the patterns and guidelines guiding stress and intonation.

Homonyms are formed because the words come from different sources, even though they have the same form. According to Saeed in (Arfiawati & Alamsyah, 2022) Unrelated senses of the same phonological word are called homonyms. Based on Matthews in

(Arfiawati & Alamsyah, 2022), refers to the relationship between words that have the same shape but different meanings and are unrelated as homonymy. Furthermore, based on Palmer in (Arfiawati & Alamsyah, 2022), homonymy is the relationship between a words pronunciation and form but not its meaning when there are multiple words with the same shape. According to Saeed, homonym is the relationship between phonologically identical but semantically unrelated words. The meaning has nothing to do with it, on the other hand Matthews defines homonymy is a relationship between words that have the same structure but distinct meanings and are unrelated (Kholison, 2016).

Therefore, understanding the theory of phonology which is the basis for analyzing homonyms word in script movie Percy Jackson the Olympians the lightning thief is a very important role to deepen our understanding of the phonological system of homonym especially this analysis is closely related to the correct meaning of homonyms in Percy Jackson movie the Olympians the lightning thief.

B. Literature Review

To understand properly and correctly what is meant by homonyms, below are some definitions of homonyms. “Merriam Webster explains that homonym is one of two or more words spelled and pronounced alike but different in meaning” (Niut: 2022), homonym in Indonesia recognizes the term homophone, which is two words that are the same in pronunciation but different in spelling. For example, the word “bang” which mean abbreviation of the word *abang*/older brother and the word “bang” which means a place to

store and take money”. Other than that, homonyms are also two words that are spelled the same but pronounced differently, for example the word “gang” which means a street and the word “gang” which means a group of people.

Homonym can be classified into many types based on “same category and same spelling, the same category but with a different spelling and the last based on different categories with the same spelling” Saeed in (Ghoy et al., 2022). Based on Lyons and Allan in (Abdulraheem, 2022), those are homonyms that have the same pronunciation and the same spelling i.e. the identity covers spoken and written forms. “Differentiate between homonym and what they call ‘near homonyms.’ According to them homonyms are words that are exactly alike in pronunciation but differ in spelling and meaning” (Watkins et al in Abdu(Maclure. M, 2013) Iraheem, 2022: 3). According to Singh in (Abdulraheem, 2022) “When the homonyms belong to the same part of speech, they are called lexical homonyms. The difference is only in their lexical meaning. They can be found under one entry in the dictionary”.

Thus, all explanations regarding types of homonyms based on each category according to Saeed in Ghoy and type of homonyms can be concluded that both have the same goal in providing an explanation of types of homonyms. Examples of homonyms words based on that type can be explained as follows:

- a. Same category and same spelling (complete, full or absolute)
- b. The same category but with a different spelling (partial homonyms)
- c. Different categories with the same spelling (lexical homonyms)

C. Method of Investigation

The studier's approach to this study is a kind of descriptive qualitative method, as indicated by the study purpose and the qualitative nature of the inquiry mode. "Qualitative methodology" is defined by (Maclure. M, 2013) as a study approach used to generate descriptive data that includes spoken or written words from individuals and observed behavior. To put it another way, qualitative study is meant to explore the topic or problem without quantifying it (although in certain situations, statistics are employed, but qualitative study is still the main source of guidance for the studiers). Descriptive study is also used in this study to describe a circumstance or issue (Mills and Biirks, 2014).

Following these procedures, the writers gathered the data; First, download the film Percy Jackson the Olympians the Lightning Thief. Second, download the film script for Percy Jackson the Olympians the Lightning Thief. Third, watch the video of the film Percy Jackson the Olympians the Lightning Thief. Fourth, analyses and identify homonyms in the film Percy Jackson the Olympians the Lightning Thief. Fifth, describe the analysis of the homonym in Percy Jackson the Olympians the lightning thief. Finally, draw the conclusion.

D. Findings and Discussion

In the process of this study, the writers managed to find several things a form of homonym words that are in accordance with Saeed in Ghoy et al theory where he's explains that homonyms have their own categories, this homonym categories classified into three categories, namely same category and same spelling

which is also in the division of homonym types called complete, full, or absolute, the second category is same category but different spelling which is also in the division of homonym types called partial homonyms, and the last category is different categories but the same spelling which is in the meaning of the type of homonym namely lexical homonyms.

The following result are obtained by the writer regarding the words including homonyms found in the film “Percy Jackson the Olympians the lightning Thief”, including:

1. Same category and same spelling (complete, full, or absolute)

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- 1) Zeus. Poseidon. How **long**. What do you see? Thunderclouds.
 - a. 2) And he is alive. Percy Jackson is the best man. Best man. How **long** will I? seven minutes. Seven minutes? Yes.
-
- 1) I will send to the bottom of Tartarus. If you hit him, will the **war** of your life.
 - b. 2) The three are rivals since then. Always arguing, always threatening a **war**.
-
- 1) Train to become leaders, warriors, and heroes. I think I got the wrong **guy**.
 - c. 2) We do not want gifts. We will not register. The **guy** was persistent.
-
- 1) Wait. You are Hades? Yes sorry, just did not expect to look **like** that man.
 - d. 2) Good job, Percy. Thank you. Who’s next? I think I’d **like** to try.
-
- 1) Mr. Brunner? In my world, I am known by **Chiron**. Recovered? If I recovered?
 - e. 2) **Chiron**, still has his wheelchair. He’ll need. You are screwed, man.
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2. Same category but different spelling (partial homonym)

-
- a. 1) I found the school existed **to** make things better.
2) Look! This is a sword! You carry the camp **too** seriously.
-
- b. 1) I can see it. I'm not with him. Let me see your eyes. I heard that are bluer than the **sea**.
2) What do you **see**? Thunderclouds. But no lightning. Stolen. What? do you think I stole?
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- c. 1) Percy, I know it's terribly difficult. But someday, everything will make **sense**.
2) Obtained the power, overthrowing his father, Cronus, cutting it into pieces. The three are rivals **since** then.
-
- d. 1) Three of you go. What? No. No. I reached my search. I'm **here**, I trained for situations.
2) Guys, stop it. I'll be because I am the protector. Grover, come on. Look, man, do not want to **hear**.
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- e. 1) Hidden in our school, I should **have** imagined. Hold on. Furry? What is a Furry?
2) I think you know. To **half** mortal, half god.
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- f. 1) Just have not decided yet **whether** they are negative or positive.
2) Authorities in several states are ordering evacuations and reporting severe **weather** conditions.
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- 1) I cannot pass, not like you. Do not **leave** here without you.
- g. 2) Some **live** normally. And others, I cannot say the name because they are very famous.
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3. Different categories but the same spelling (lexical homonyms)
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- 1) He is danger. Who did you **find** me? He is no longer safe here.
- a. 2) Tell me when you **find** out. It will be the first to know.
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- 1) I will send to the bottom of Tartarus. If you **hit** him, will the war of your life.
- b. 2) He is angry because they **hit** him with my crutches.
-
- 1) Around here, people. This way. Come! come! **run!** go, go! Let arrived. Grover.
- c. 2) Annabeth! how to shine work? tell Percy that he must **run**, right?
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- 1) He is no longer **safe** here. Where should we take him?
- d. 2) If you think he is the thief there is no **safe** place on earth or in heaven for him now.
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E. Conclusion

In the script movie Percy Jackson the Olympians the Lightning Thief, it can be concluded that homonyms have three aspects, namely that the first aspect is in the same category and same spelling, or type of homonym is called complete, full, or absolute. Meanwhile, the second aspect is in the same category but different spelling or a type of homonym called a partial homonym. Next, the third aspect is the different categories but the same spelling. These three aspects

are based on the theory of Saeed in Ghoy et al (2022: 3-4). These three aspects have been grouped in each form of table, namely, in the same category and same spelling, there are 5 words that are homograph, in the same category but different spelling, there are 14 words that are homophone, and in different categories but the same spelling, there are 4 words that are heteronym. Each of these attitudes has the following percentage achievements.

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