

AN ANALYSIS OF HOMONYM IN THE MOVIE “THE MONKEY KING” BY ANTHONNY STACCHI

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A B S T R A C T

Homonyms are words that share the same spelling or pronunciation but have different meanings. They play a significant role in language, often creating opportunities for humor, wordplay, and ambiguity in communication. The study of homonyms is crucial in understanding the complexity of language, as they can influence interpretation and add depth to both spoken and written discourse. Their presence in movies, literature, and everyday communication highlights their versatility and importance in shaping linguistic expression. This research investigates the use of homonyms in the movie The Monkey King directed by Anthony Stacchi. The purpose of the study was to analyze and classify the homonyms found in the movie's dialogues, aiming to deepen the understanding of their use and contribution to language nuances within the film. Employing a qualitative research approach with a descriptive method, the study identifies and examines 48 instances of homonyms based on their meanings and contexts. The findings reveal that homonyms are used not only to add humor and wordplay but also to enrich the dialogue, making it engaging and meaningful. This study concludes that the use of homonyms in The Monkey King effectively enhances the linguistic appeal of the movie and demonstrates the significance of homonyms in creative storytelling.

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer would like to present four topics related to this study. These includes of: (1) Background of The Study, (2) Problem of The Study, (3) Objectives of The Study, and (4) Significances of The Study.

Background of the Study

Language is the medium via which individuals exchange information and ideas. During a conversation, individuals utilize it as a means of communication to express their ideas and exchange information on a certain topic (Ibrahim, 2018).

Language plays a crucial role in our daily existence. Language is essential for performing numerous significant tasks. Without the use of language, it is impossible for us to engage in family interactions, establish friendships, acquire knowledge, experience romantic love, initiate relationships, become parents, have religious views (or lack thereof), possess political ideologies, or take action based on those convictions. It appears that there are certain significant actions that can be accomplished non-verbally. Language serves as the primary means via which individuals communicate with one another. Communication is the process by which individuals exchange their ideas, thoughts, and perspectives in a manner that is comprehensible to others.

Meaning refers to the communication conveyed by words, phrases, and symbols within a certain context, as determined by semantics. Individuals continue to lack the ability to ascertain the significance of a term without.

observing it within the framework of an entire phrase (Ratnawati, 2019) In semantics, there exists a concept known as a meaning relation. This refers to the association between words and their actual importance or reference. The field of semantics encompasses various sorts of meaning relations, such as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, and inclusion (Risya, 2022). Homonyms are words that have the same form, but they have a different meaning (Nursanti, 2023), Lexemes are words that native speakers of a language use to represent two distinct meanings simultaneously. Homonymy refers to the connection between the pronunciation of words that have the same form, but whose meanings are unrelated. The term "homonym" is derived from the prefix "homo-," indicating similarity, and the suffix "-nym," indicating name. A homonym is a word that shares the same name as another word, implying that the two words have identical appearance and pronunciation. An elementary illustration of a homonym is the term "pen," which can refer to both "an enclosure for animals" and "a tool used for writing." Another instance is "book," which can refer to "a written work" or "the process of making a reservation." Both instances exhibit phonetic and orthographic resemblance, with the sole distinction being the alteration in meaning. Presented below are an additional thirty instances of homonyms.

Currently, the issue of homonymy is highly regarded in diverse linguistic frameworks and study across several linguistic disciplines. The scope of topics pertaining to homonymy is extensive. Methods for distinguishing and defining homonyms include semantic analysis, morphological examination, word-formation analysis, differentiation based on syntactic compatibility, studying language reactions to homonymy, identifying word loss caused by homonymy, eliminating homonymy through lexical assimilation, observing irregular changes in the sound form of words due to homonymy, altering the morphological structure of words to avoid homonymy, creating new homonyms through morphemes and word combinations, discontinuing phraseological expressions with homonyms, assessing the level of tolerance different languages have towards homonymy, studying attraction and contamination phenomena in homonymy, differentiating between homonymy and polysemy based on structural differences, and exploring the boundaries and possibilities of homonymy within the system of symbols (Sharofvna, 2022).

literature that is imaginative in nature and is not intended to be taken literally, even if it is based on a factual event or narrative. Fiction literature comes in the form of novels, short stories, and novels. The homonym is frequently used in literary works like novels. Certain words from the past could not mean the same thing now. This occurs in written works, particularly novels. Since language is dynamic and ever-changing, many

words from the past could have new meanings in the present. These alterations are a common occurrence in literary works. There are several causes for these modifications. One explanation for this is non-linguistics, which holds that a word's meaning can change depending on the context in which it is used.

The thesis titled "An Analysis of Homonym in the Movie The Monkey King by Anthony Stacchi" was chosen to explore the linguistic phenomenon of homonyms, which are words that have the same spelling or pronunciation but different meanings. This movie provides a rich context for such an analysis due to its intricate dialogue and cultural references, making it an ideal subject for identifying how homonyms are used to create humor, enhance storytelling, and convey deeper meanings. The analysis can uncover how language intricacies contribute to the viewer's understanding and appreciation of the film's narrative. Additionally, choosing The Monkey King for this analysis offers a unique opportunity to examine how homonyms function in the context of a cross-cultural narrative. The movie blends elements of Chinese folklore with modern cinematic techniques, which may result in linguistic nuances that challenge or enrich the viewer's interpretation. By analyzing homonyms within this framework, the thesis can also explore how language can transcend cultural barriers, enhancing communication or creating ambiguity, especially in a multilingual audience. This study aims to reveal how such linguistic features contribute to the film's overall thematic depth and entertainment value.

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter the writer would like to present: (1) Method of the Study, (2) Object of the Data, (3) Source of the Data, (4) Technique for Collecting the Data, (5) Technique for Analyzing the Data.

Method of the Study

The method of research refers to the systematic approaches and techniques used to gather, analyze, and interpret information or data to answer specific questions or test hypotheses. It encompasses a range of methodologies that can be broadly categorized into qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research focuses on understanding phenomena through subjective assessment, often involving interviews, focus groups, and observations. In contrast, quantitative research relies on numerical data and statistical analysis to derive conclusions, using surveys, experiments, and structured questionnaires. The choice of research method is influenced by the research objectives, the nature of the data being studied, and the overall goals of the research (Aspers & Corte, 2019).

Additionally, the research method includes the formulation of a research design, which outlines the framework for collecting and analyzing data. This design may involve selecting a sample population, determining data collection techniques, and establishing analytical procedures. A well-defined research method is crucial for ensuring the validity and reliability of the findings, allowing researchers to draw meaningful conclusions and contribute to the.

existing body of knowledge. Furthermore, transparency in the research methodology enhances the reproducibility of the study, enabling other researchers to verify results or build upon the work in future research endeavors.

Qualitative research properly seeks answers by examining various social settings and the groups or individuals who inhabit these settings (Berg, 2014). The method used in this research is the descriptive method. Landerer (Laderer, 2022) states the

descriptive method is a method that explains to understand the phenomenon of the subject of research, behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and the way of describing the result in the form of words and sentences. The main point of the descriptive method is to describe the situation while the research is done to examine the reason for the certain phenomenon.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented the result of the study from the writer. It is consisting of (1) Findings and (2) Discussion.

Findings

Table 1 Table of Finding

No	Dialog	Duration	Types of Homonym	Meaning 1	Meaning 2
1	And the Immortal Ones in heaven	00:00:29,58 3	Grammatical	Satu	Seseorang
2	watched over earthly affairs	00:00:35,58 3	Grammatical	Menonton	Mengawas i
3	We have important business to discuss	00:01:24,54 1	Complete	Bisnis	Urusan
4	Come back here right this minute!	00:04:25,08 3	Lexical	Sekarang juga	Benar
5	With the sweetest vocal cords.	00:07:39,66 6	Grammatical	Merdu	Manis
6	Zip it. I have a call to make	00:09:37,62 5	Grammatical	Diam	Resleting
7	Oh, it's you. What is it? I'm busy	00:09:54,91 6	Grammatical	Sibuk	Terburu
8	So? Someone could do a lot of damage with that thing. Theoretically.	00:09:59,79 1	Grammatical	Kerusakan	Rasa Sakit
9	You handle it. I believe in you.	00:10:03,91 6	Grammatical	Gagang	Mengurus
10	I like it. Has a nice ring to it.	00:13:47,29 1	Grammatical	Baik	Indah
11	They'd never accept the likes of you	00:14:45,75 0	Grammatical	Suka	Seperti
12	♪ Who's a mighty fighter Who is brave and punky ♪	00:15:27,16 6	Grammatical	Perkasa	Besar
13	This village needs one of the Immortal Ones	00:17:06,25 0	Grammatical	Membut uh ka n	Mengingin kan
14	This dump counts as a village? Come on!	00:17:11,16 6	Lexical	Dihitung	Bangsaw a n
15	Oh, I like it. Break!	00:17:50,58 3	Lexical	Merusak	Rem

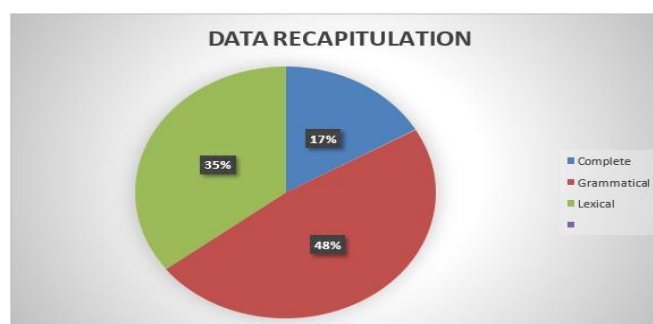
16	My <i>poor</i> , dear child was just kidnapped.	00:17:55,45 8	Complete	Miskin	Malang
17	the horrible fire <i>beast</i> descends	00:17:58,25 0	Grammatical	Ganas	Monster
18	Please, won't you and your <i>assistant</i> reconsider?	00:18:35,91 6	Grammatical	Asisten	Bantuan
19	We could sing songs about you, and I'll give you a grand <i>speech</i> .	00:18:49,58 3	Complete	Ucapan	Pidato
20	<i>Silence</i> or I shall devour you!	00:19:42,00 0	Complete	Senyap	Diam
21	Daddy! The demon was so <i>mean</i> !	00:20:03,00 0	Lexical	Kejam	Makna
No	Dialog	Duration	Types of Homonym	Meaning 1	Meaning 2
22	What took you so long?	00:20:09,12 5	Grammatical	Lama	Panjang
23	Now, son, don't hit Daddy	00:20:12,62 5	Grammatical	Memukul	Menabrak
24	That was for free	00:20:20,37 5	Grammatical	Gratis	bebas
25	Hey, cut that out!	00:21:04,58 3	Grammatical	Menghentikan	memotong
26	Back at ya.	00:22:18,87 5	Lexical	Kembali	punggung
27	I will learn so much from you.	00:23:48,16 6	Lexical	Belajar	Meniru
28	Time to move	00:25:52,12 5	Complete	Bergerak	Pindah
29	I am the undersea ruler of the	00:27:00,58 3	Lexical	Penguasa	Penggaris
30	Twenty minutes, and still no invite from the Jade Emperor	00:30:45,20 8	Complete	Mengundang	Mengajak
31	What am I miss ?	00:30:48,66 6	Grammatical	Terlewat	rindu
32	Your palm?	00:31:04,08 3	Lexical	Telapak	palem
33	This. It's like an all-access VIP pass	00:32:46,08 3	Lexical	Tanda pengenal	Oper
34	Oh yeah. Great. You're giving me chills	00:33:53,75 0	Grammatical	Hebat	Besar
35	Got 'em	00:37:42,08 3	Grammatical	Menangkap	Mendapat
36	One of a kind!	00:38:09,66 6	Lexical	Baik	Jenis
37	Third line from the bottom.	00:38:10,75 0	Lexical	Baris	Garis

38	Step away from the scroll, you flea-bitten, mortal lowlife! Close!	00:38:13,083	Lexical	Gulungan	Mengusap
39	Our crops are dying.	00:42:21,125	Lexical	Sekarat	Mewarnai
40	Because when you make a deal with me, you follow through or	00:43:34,500	Complete	Kesepakatan	Urusan
41	Look at my little stinger!	00:46:38,500	Grammatical	Penyengat	Lebah
42	The toxic should take only a few moments to knock him out cold.	00:46:57,791	Lexical	Racun	Kasar
43	A drop of moon essence. The green jar.	00:57:31,833	Grammatical	Tetes	Jatuh
44	It's all over.	01:05:57,083	Lexical	Berakhir	Berlebihan
45	Coming to the stage...	01:06:50,458	Grammatical	Panggung	babak
46	♪ And nobody will deny my power When I take the world by storm ♪	01:08:15,208	Complete	Kekuatan	Kekuasaan
47	♪ And no more ruined frizzy perms ♪	01:08:30,166	Lexical	Menghancurkan	Reruntuhan
48	Whatever just happened, that's cheating! Do-over!	01:18:32,875	Lexical	Curang	Selingkuh

Based on the results of data analysis found, the Homonym found in the movie “The Monkey King” by Anthony Stacchi using the main theory by Nursanti that words that native speakers of a language use to represent two distinct meanings simultaneously (Nursanti, 2023). The Homonym found in the movie is as much as 48 Data. It is Complete homonym 8 data (17%), Lexical homonym 17 data (35%), and Grammatical homonym 23 data (48%). The dominant data is Grammatical homonym 23 data (48%).

The Data recapitulation can be seen below:

No	Types of Homonym	Data	Percentage
1	Complete	8	17%
2	Lexical	17	35%
3	Grammatical	23	48%



Discussion

Based on the findings, the writer has some data as a result of the analysis of Homonym found in the movie “The Monkey King” by Anthonny Stacchi using the main theory by Nursanti that words that native speakers of a language use to represent two distinct meanings simultaneously (Nursanti, 2023). Moreover, the writer described the data as the following below:

Data 1

Dialog : And the Immortal Ones in heaven Duration : 00:00:29,583

Word: One Meaning 1: Satu

Meaning 2: Seseorang Meaning in Movie:

in movie context this word Ones refers to someone who has immortality in heaven not a number

Meaning in Dictionary:

in dictionary on another meaning the word one can refer to a number

Data 2

Dialog : watched over earthly affairs

Duration : 00:00:35,583

Word : watched

Meaning 1 : Menonton

Meaning 2: Mengawasi

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "watched" refers to observing or overseeing earthly affairs as a guardian or protector.

Meaning in Dictionary:

In the dictionary, "watched" can also mean viewing something attentively, like a show or event.

Data 3

Dialog : We have important business to discuss

Duration: 00:01:24,541

Word : business

Meaning 1: Bisnis

Meaning 2: Urusan Meaning in Movie:

In the movie, "business" means matters or issues to be addressed, not a commercial activity.

Meaning in Dictionary:

In the dictionary, "business" primarily refers to commercial enterprises.

Data 4

Dialog : Come back here right this minute!

Duration : 00:04:25,083

Word : right

Meaning 1 : Kanan

Meaning 2 : Benar Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "right" is used to emphasize urgency or correctness in the command.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "right" also refers to the directional term opposite to left.

Data 5

Dialog : With the sweetest vocal cords.

Duration : 00:07:39,666

Word : sweetest

Meaning 1 : Manis

Meaning 2 : Merdu

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "sweetest" describes the melodious quality of vocal cords. Meaning in

Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "sweetest" can mean having a sugary taste.

Data 6

Dialog : Zip it. I have a call to make

Duration : 00:09:37,625

Word : Zip

Meaning 1 : Diam

Meaning 2 : Resleting

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "zip" is used colloquially to mean "shut up."

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "zip" can refer to fastening something with a zipper.

Data 7

Dialog : Oh, it's you. What is it? I'm busy

Duration : 00:09:54,916

Word : busy

Meaning 1 : Sibuk

Meaning 2 : Terburu

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "busy" refers to being occupied with tasks or activities.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "busy" can also mean hurried or rushed.

Data 8

Dialog : Someone could do a lot of damage with that thing. Theoretically.

Duration : 00:09:59,791

Word : damage

Meaning 1 : Kerusakan

Meaning 2 : Rasa Sakit

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "damage" means harm or destruction that could be caused by the object.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "damage" can also refer to emotional or physical pain.

Data 9

Dialog : You handle it. I believe in you.

Duration : 00:10:03,916

Word : handle

Meaning 1 : Gagang

Meaning 2 : Mengurus

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "handle" means taking care of or managing a task.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "handle" also refers to the part of an object used for holding.

Data 10

Dialog : I like it. Has a nice ring to it.

Duration : 00:13:47,291

Word : ring

Meaning 1 : Baik

Meaning 2 : Indah

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "ring" refers to the appealing sound or tone of a phrase.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "ring" can also mean a circular band, often worn as jewelry.

Data 11

Dialog : They'd never accept the likes of you

Duration : 00:14:45,750

Word : likes

Meaning 1 : Suka

Meaning 2 : Seperti

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "likes" refers to individuals similar to someone else. Meaning in Dictionary:

In the dictionary, "likes" can also mean expressing approval or preference.

Data 12

Dialog : Who's a mighty fighter Who is brave and spunky

Duration : 00:15:27,166

Word : mighty

Meaning 1 : Perkasa

Meaning 2 : Besar Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "mighty" emphasizes the strength and bravery of the fighter. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "mighty" can also describe something large in size or extent.

Data 13

Dialog : This village needs one of the Immortal Ones

Duration : 00:17:06,250

Word : needs

Meaning 1 : Membutuhkan

Meaning 2 : Menginginkan

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "needs" refers to requiring help or assistance from a powerful being.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "needs" can also mean desiring something.

Data 14

Dialog : This dump counts as a village? Come on!

Duration : 00:17:11,166

Word : counts

Meaning 1 : Dihitung

Meaning 2 : Bangsawan

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "counts" means being considered or qualified as something.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "counts" can also mean noblemen or aristocrats.

Data 15

Dialog : Oh, I like it. Break!

Duration : 00:17:50,583

Word : Break

Meaning 1 : Merusak

Meaning 2 : Rem

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "break" refers to stopping or taking a pause in the situation. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "break" can also mean causing something to separate into pieces.

Data 16

Dialog : My poor, dear child was just kidnapped.

Duration : 00:17:55,458

Word : poor

Meaning 1 : Miskin

Meaning 2 : Malang

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "poor" refers to feeling sympathy for the unfortunate situation of the child. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "poor" can also refer to a lack of wealth or resources.

Data 17

Dialog : the horrible fire beast descends

Duration : 00:17:58,250

Word : beast

Meaning 1 : Ganas

Meaning 2 : Monster

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "beast" refers to a dangerous and monstrous creature. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "beast" can also mean any non-human animal, typically a large or wild one.

Data 18

Dialog : Please, won't you and your assistant reconsider?

Duration : 00:18:35,916

Word : assistant

Meaning 1 : Asisten

Meaning 2 : Bantuan

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "assistant" refers to a person helping someone, not an abstract concept of aid.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "assistant" can also mean help or support in a general sense.

Data 19

Dialog : We could sing songs about you, and I'll give you a grand speech. Duration : 00:18:49,583

Word : speech Meaning 1 : Ucapan Meaning 2 : Pidato Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "speech" refers to a formal address or presentation. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "speech" can also mean the ability to express thoughts verbally.

Data 20

Dialog : Silence or I shall devour you!

Duration : 00:19:42,000

Word : silence

Meaning 1 : Senyap

Meaning 2 : Diam

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "silence" is a command to stop making noise.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "silence" can also refer to a state of being quiet or still.

Data 21

Dialog : Daddy! The demon was so mean!

Duration : 00:20:03,000

Word : mean

Meaning 1 : Kejam

Meaning 2 : Makna

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "mean" describes the cruel behavior of the demon. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "mean" can also refer to the definition or significance of something.

Data 22

Dialog : What took you so long?

Duration : 00:20:09,125

Word : long

Meaning 1 : Lama

Meaning 2 : Panjang

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "long" refers to the extended duration of time. Meaning in Dictionary:

In the dictionary, "long" can also describe physical length or distance.

Data 23

Dialog : Now, son, don't hit Daddy

Duration : 00:20:12,625

Word : hit

Meaning 1 : Memukul

Meaning 2 : Menabrak

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "hit" refers to striking someone intentionally. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "hit" can also mean colliding with something.

Data 24

Dialog : That was for free

Duration : 00:20:20,375

Word : free

Meaning 1 : Gratis

Meaning 2 : Bebas

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "free" refers to something given without cost.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "free" can also mean unrestrained or liberated.

Data 25

Dialog : Hey, cut that out!

Duration : 00:21:04,583 Word : cut

Meaning 1 : Menghentikan

Meaning 2 : Memotong

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "cut" is a colloquial way of saying "stop."

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "cut" can also mean slicing or severing something.

Data 26

Dialog : Back at ya.

Duration : 00:22:18,875

Word : back

Meaning 1 : Kembali

Meaning 2 : Punggung

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "back" refers to returning a favor or gesture.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "back" can also mean the rear side of something.

Data 27

Dialog : I will learn so much from you.

Duration : 00:23:48,166

Word : learn

Meaning 1 : Belajar

Meaning 2 : Meniru

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "learn" refers to acquiring knowledge or skills. Meaning in Dictionary:

In the dictionary, "learn" can also mean imitating behavior.

Data 28

Dialog : Time to move

Duration : 00:25:52,125

Word : move

Meaning 1 : Bergerak

Meaning 2 : Pindah Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "move" refers to changing location or position. Meaning in Dictionary:

In the dictionary, "move" can also mean relocating to a new place.

Data 29

Dialog : I am the undersea ruler of the

Duration : 00:27:00,583

Word : ruler

Meaning 1 : Penguasa

Meaning 2 : Penggaris

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "ruler" refers to a person who governs or leads.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "ruler" can also mean a measuring tool.

Data 30

Dialog : Twenty minutes, and still no invite from the Jade Emperor
Duration : 00:30:45,208

Word : invite

Meaning 1 : Mengundang

Meaning 2 : Mengajak

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "invite" refers to an invitation to an event. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "invite" can also mean to request someone to join.

Data 31

Dialog : What am I miss?

Duration : 00:30:48,666

Word : miss

Meaning 1 : Terlewat

Meaning 2 : Rindu

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "miss" refers to something overlooked or not noticed. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "miss" can also mean longing for someone or something.

Data 32

Dialog : Your palm?

Duration : 00:31:04,083

Word : palm

Meaning 1 : Telapak

Meaning 2 : Palem

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "palm" refers to the inner surface of a hand.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "palm" can also mean a type of tropical tree.

Data 33

Dialog : This. It's like an all-access VIP pass

Duration : 00:32:46,083

Word : pass

Meaning 1 : Tanda pengenal

Meaning 2 : Oper

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "pass" refers to a permit or ticket granting access. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "pass" can also mean to move or transfer something.

Data 34

Dialog : Oh yeah. Great. You're giving me chills

Duration : 00:33:53,750

Word : chills

Meaning 1 : Hebat

Meaning 2 : Besar

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "chills" refers to an emotional or thrilling reaction. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "chills" can also mean feeling cold.

Data 35

Dialog : Got 'em Duration : 00:37:42,083 Word : got

Meaning 1 : Menangkap

Meaning 2 : Mendapat

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "got" means successfully capturing something or someone. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "got" can also mean obtaining or receiving something.

Data 36

Dialog : One of a kind!

Duration : 00:38:09,666

Word : kind

Meaning 1 : Baik

Meaning 2 : Jenis

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "kind" emphasizes uniqueness or rarity. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "kind" can also mean being nice or considerate.

Data 37

Dialog : Third line from the bottom.

Duration : 00:38:10,750

Word : line

Meaning 1 : Baris

Meaning 2 : Garis

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "line" refers to a row of text.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "line" can also mean a drawn mark or boundary.

Data 38

Dialog : Step away from the scroll, you flea-bitten, mortal lowlife! Close!

Duration : 00:38:13,083

Word : scroll

Meaning 1 : Gulungan

Meaning 2 : Mengusap Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "scroll" refers to a rolled-up document or text. Meaning in Dictionary:

In the dictionary, "scroll" can also mean moving text or images on a screen.

Data 39

Dialog : Our crops are dying.

Duration : 00:42:21,125

Word : dying

Meaning 1 : Sekarat

Meaning 2 : Mewarnai

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "dying" refers to the withering or perishing of crops. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "dying" can also mean coloring or staining.

Data 40

Dialog : Because when you make a deal with me, you follow through or... Duration: 00:43:34,500

Word : deal

Meaning 1 : Kesepakatan

Meaning 2 : Urusan

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "deal" refers to an agreement or negotiation.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "deal" can also mean handling or distributing something.

Data 41

Dialog : Look at my little stinger!

Duration : 00:46:38,500

Word : stinger

Meaning 1 : Penyengat

Meaning 2 : Lebah

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "stinger" refers to a sharp appendage used for defense. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "stinger" can also mean a type of bee or wasp.

Data 42

Dialog : The toxic should take only a few moments to knock him out cold. Duration : 00:46:57,791

Word : toxic

Meaning 1 : Racun

Meaning 2 : Kasar

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "toxic" refers to a poisonous substance. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "toxic" can also describe harmful behavior or attitudes.

Data 43

Dialog : A drop of moon essence. The green jar.

Duration : 00:57:31,833

Word : drop

Meaning 1 : Tetesan

Meaning 2 : Jatuh

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "drop" refers to a small quantity of liquid. Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "drop" can also mean falling from a height.

Data 44

Dialog : It's all over. Duration : 01:05:57,083

Word : over

Meaning 1 : Berakhir

Meaning 2 : Berlebihan

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "over" means something has concluded.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "over" can also mean excessive or too much.

Data 45

Dialog : Coming to the stage...

Duration : 01:06:50,458

Word : stage

Meaning 1 : Panggung

Meaning 2 : Babak

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "stage" refers to a platform for performances.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "stage" can also mean a phase or period in a process.

Data 46

Dialog : ♪ And nobody will deny my power When I take the world by storm ♪

Duration : 01:08:15,208

Word : power

Meaning 1 : Kekuatan

Meaning 2 : Kekuasaan

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "power" refers to strength or ability.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "power" can also mean authority or control.

Data 47

Dialog : ♪ And no more ruined frizzy perms ♪

Duration : 01:08:30,166

Word : ruined

Meaning 1 : Menghancurkan

Meaning 2 : Reruntuhan

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "ruined" refers to being destroyed or spoiled.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "ruined" can also refer to something left in a state of decay.

Data 48

Dialog : Whatever just happened, that's cheating! Do-over!

Duration : 01:18:32,875

Word : cheating

Meaning 1 : Curang

Meaning 2 : Selingkuh

Meaning in Movie :

In the movie, "cheating" refers to unfair behavior during an event or game.

Meaning in Dictionary :

In the dictionary, "cheating" can also mean being unfaithful in a relationship.

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents two parts, conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions contains the final conclusion of the objectives in this study. In addition, in the second part, some suggestions regarding this study are provided for other related parties.

Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, several conclusions can be drawn regarding the Homonym found in the movie “The Monkey King” by Anthonny Stacchi using the main theory by Nursanti that words that native speakers of a language use to represent two distinct meanings simultaneously.

Based on the results of data analysis found, the Homonym found in the movie “The Monkey King” by Anthonny Stacchi using the main theory by Nursanti that words that native speakers of a language use to represent two distinct meanings simultaneously. The data found is as much as 48 data.

Suggestions

a) For Lecturers

It is recommended that lecturers incorporate the study of homonyms and other linguistic phenomena into language courses, especially in subjects related to semantics and pragmatics. By analyzing homonyms in media, such as movies like Monkey King, students can gain a deeper understanding of language usage in different contexts. Lecturers can also encourage students to explore how homonyms and other figures of speech can influence meaning and interpretation in various forms of communication.

b) For Students

Students are encouraged to develop their awareness of homonyms and their potential to create multiple meanings in everyday language. By examining how homonyms are used in movies or other media, students can improve their language comprehension and critical thinking skills.

Furthermore, students

should explore the importance of context in determining meaning, which will enhance their ability to understand complex linguistic interactions in both academic and real-world settings.

c) For Readers

Readers interested in linguistics, language learning, or media analysis are encouraged to explore homonyms as a powerful linguistic tool that can add depth to communication. Understanding homonyms and their impact on meaning can enrich one's appreciation for language in both spoken and written forms. Readers can apply this understanding to their interpretation of literature, movies, and other forms of media where language is an essential component of storytelling.

d) For Future Researchers

Future researchers are encouraged to conduct more in-depth studies on the use of homonyms in different media genres, such as films, literature, and advertisements. Analysing homonyms across various cultural contexts could offer new insights into how language is shaped by societal norms and traditions. Additionally, comparative studies between homonym usage in different languages could further enrich our understanding of cross- linguistic semantics and how meaning is constructed and interpreted in diverse linguistic communities.

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