



## **An Analysis of Homonymy in Movie Script of *Stand By Me* by Fujiko (Semantics Study)**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

*This research entitled An Analysis of Homonymy in Movie Script of Stand By Me by Fujiko investigated the homonymy and the most dominant usage of homonymy by using the theory of Saeed (2009) and Apresjan J. D (1974). Furthermore, This research utilized a descriptive method and the data were obtained from movie script of Stand By Me by Fujiko. The result showed that there are eight datas of homonymy that comprises into 2 datas of same spelling-category, 0 data of same category-different spelling, 2 datas of different category-same spelling and 4 datas of different category-different spelling. Thus, It can be conclude that the most dominant usage of homonymy types is different category-different spelling with the percentage of 50%.*

**Keywords: Homonymy, Semantic, Category, Spelling.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language has a significant role in communication among people since language is a communication tool used by people to convey information in their social life. Furthermore, every word or sentence which is uttered or written carries a particular meaning when the speaker and the listener make an interaction of conversation or the reader read the message in the form of written text. The meaning of words or sentences both in form of written or utterance is considered as being contributed to it. The scientific study of language which is called linguistics has an important branches such as phonology, syntax, morphology, and semantics. Semantics is one branch of linguistics that studies the meaning. Meaning is the semantic relationship between the elements within a vocabulary system. The meaning contained in a word that refers to the concept of the word itself which is related to the meaning relation. Besides that, meaning relation in semantic has many types among other things are synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, polysemy, and homonymy. In this case the word homonymy which comes from Greek has prefix homos (similar or equal) and the suffix onuma (name). Therefore, homonymy is defined as the word which its shape and manner of pronunciation are the same, but they have different meanings. Homonymy is the relation between semantically unrelated senses of a word (Jurafsky and Martin, 2008) as the example below.

- (1) The word **Bank** has a meaning or senses of sloping land and financial institution with the homonymy relation. Words with semantically unrelated senses, such as bank, are called homonymous.



Thus, homonymy is very important to be discussed as many people are still confused with words that semantically unrelated senses moreover, they also lack of information about homonymy. Based on those reasons, the writer has a title of An Analysis of Homonymy in Movie Script of Stand By Me by Fujiko

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Semantics**

According to Yule (2014:113 ) semantics is the study of meaning in language. Moreover, Saeed (2016: 1) defines semantics as the study of meaning communicated through language. On the other hand, Palmer (1976: 1) stated that semantics is the technical terms used to refer to the study of meaning. Meanwhile, Lyons (1977: 1) defines that semantics is generally designed as the study of meaning. Thus, Semantics is the study of meaning. Furthermore, Saeed (2016:63) stated that “There are a number of different types of lexical relations such as homonymy, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy”. It can be explained that antonymy are words which are opposite in meaning (early-late). A hyponym includes the meaning of a more general word (pigeon, eagle, crow, seagull are all hyponymy of birds). Meronymy is a term used to describe a part–whole relationship between lexical items (apple is a meronym of apple tree). Synonyms are different phonological words that have the same or very similar meanings (small-tiny). Polysemy is words with multiple meaning and semantically related meanings (He runs a computer program-He is running). Homonyms are unrelated sense of the same phonological word (book for something to read-book for reservation). In this case the writer will explain further about homonymy below.

### **Homonymy**

According to Saeed (2016:63) “Homonyms are unrelated sense of the same phonological word”. Matthews (1997: 164) calls homonymy as a relationship between words of the same shape but different meaning and can not be connected. Furthermore, Palmer (1976: 67) stated that “Homonymy is when there are several words with same shape” Homonymy include the relation between the word pronunciation and the same form, but the meaning is unrelated. Based on the explanation, the writer concludes that homonymy is the word that has same pronunciation and same form, but the meaning is different. For example:

1. ‘Bank‘ means the place to save the money.
2. ‘Bank‘ means riverside.

### **Types of Homonymy**

Homonymy has some types as Saeed (2016) divided Homonymy into 4 types. They are as follows:

- a) Same Spelling – Category.



It can be defined as two or more words that share the same spelling, or the same pronunciation, or both, but have different meanings.

Example : lap ‘circuit of a course‘ and lap ‘part of body when sitting down‘.

The word of lap, that has the same pronunciation and **same form**, but the meaning is different.

b) Same Category – Different Spelling (Homophone)

It can be defined as the words that have the same sound but are often spelled differently.

Example : **verb** ring and wring.

1. I’ll ring you up later.
2. She wring water from the cloth.

The word 'ring' in the first sentence, has a meaning to telephone somebody, and the word ‘wring‘ in the second sentence has a meaning to twist and squeeze clothes, etc, in order to get the water out of cloth.

c) Different Category – Same Spelling (Homograph)

It can be defined as the words that have the same spelling, different meanings and different pronunciations.

Example : **verb** keep and the **noun** keep

1. We handled together to keep warm.
2. It’s about time you got a job to earn your keep.

The word keep in the first sentence has a meaning to stay in a particular condition or position, and the word keep in the second meaning has a sense as food, clothes, and all the other things that a person needs to live.

d) Different Category – Different Spelling

It can be defined as words that have a different spelling, different meaning but the same pronunciation

Example : not and knot

1. I do not know.
2. Tie the two rope together with a scure knot.

The word not in the first sentence has a meaning as used to form negative of the verbs be, do, and have, and the modal like can, must, etc. The word knot in the second sentence has a meaning as a join made by tying together two pieces of ends of string and rope.

The variations in pronunciation mean that not all speakers have the same set of homonyms. Some English speakers for example pronounce the pairs click and clique, or talk and torque, in the same way, making these homonyms which are spelled differently

## METHODOLOGY



In conducting this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative research method. The descriptive method is used to describe, explain, and analyze the phenomenon which occurred behind the data. Sutopo (2002) stated that in a descriptive method, the analysis of the data is done naturally objective and factual. It means that the writer applied a set of procedures used for problem-solving based on the factual data. According to Creswell in Sugiyono (2014) that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The data from movie script is highlighted and identified which contain homonymy. Furthermore, the data were tabulated based on types of semantic analysis process. In analyzing the data, the writer classified homonymy based on the theory of Saeed (2009). Then, the writer analyzed the data found in Stand By Me Movie Script.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research was conducted to analyse types of homonymy. In this case, the writer found 8 pairs of data which comprises into same spelling-category, different category-same spelling and different category-different spelling.

### Same Spelling-Category

1. (a) "I'll take her to anywhere door" (page 19)  
(b) "We'll miss you. Take care" (page 27)

Meaning :

- a) Take /tāk/ : remove (someone or something) from a particular place.
- b) Take /tāk/ : to be careful or watchful

Analysis :

The word take (verb) in the sentences above belongs to homonymy of same spelling-category as the word *take* share the same spelling, or the same pronunciation, or both, but it has different meanings. The word take (verb) in the first sentence has the meaning that remove (someone or something) from a particular place, while the word take (verb) in the second sentence has the meaning to be careful or watchful. Thus, the words take in the first and the second sentences belong to same spelling-category.

2. a) "Let's move somewhere far away." (page 12)  
b) "I was so moved" (page 25)

Meaning :

- a) Move /mōov/ : go in a specified direction or manner; change position.
- b) Moved /mōov/ : having strong feelings of sadness or sympathy, because of something someone has said or done.

Analysis :

The word move (verb) in the sentences above belongs to homonymy of same spelling-category as the word *move* share the same spelling, or the same pronunciation, or both, but it has different meanings. The word move (verb) in the first sentence has the



meaning go in a specified direction or manner; change position, while the word moved (verb) in the second sentence has the meaning having strong feelings of sadness or sympathy, because of something someone has said or done. Thus, the words move in both sentences belong to same spelling-category.

### Same Category-Different Spelling

The data is not found.

### Different Category-Same Spelling

1. (a) Nobita : “I like you even more than before” (page 9)  
(b) Shizuka : “Just like a kid.” (page 18)

Meaning:

- a) Like /ˈlʌɪk/ : The things one likes or prefers.
- b) Like /ˈlʌɪk/ : Having the same characteristics or qualities as; similar to.

Analysis:

The word like (verb) in the first and like (preposition) in the second sentence above belongs to homonymy which has a type of different category-same spelling, because the word like share the same spelling, or the same pronunciation, or both, but it has different meanings. The word like in the first sentence has the meaning that refers to the things onelikes or prefers, while the word like in the second sentence has the meaning that refers to the thing having the same characteristics or qualities as,similar to.

2. (a) “I’m busy right now.” (page 9)  
(b) “This fast forward things, right?” (page 17)

Meaning :

- a) Right / raɪt/ : Referring to the present moment.
- b) Right / raɪt / : they are correct in what they say or think about it.

Analysis :

The word *right* in the first and second sentence above belongs to homonymy which has a type of different category-same spelling, because the word *right* share thesame spelling, or the same pronunciation, or both, but it has different meanings.The word right (adverb) in the first sentence has the meaning that referring to the present moment, while the word right (adjective) in the second sentence has a meaning that they are correct in what they say or think about it.

### Different Category-Different Spelling



1. (a) “Actually I was surprised too.” (page 16)
- (b) “I must have given it to you” (page 19)

Meaning :

- (a) To /tə/ : approaching or reaching (a particular condition). Similar with the word “for”
- (b) Too /tu/ : in addition; also.

Analysis :

The word *to* (preposition) and *too* (adverb) in sentence above belong to homonymy of different category-different spelling as the word *to* and *too* have different meaning and different spelling, but they have the same sound. The word *to* (preposition) in the first sentence refers to approaching or reaching (a particular condition), while the word *too* (adverb) in the second sentence refers to in addition; also.

2. (a) “It doesn’t necessarily, Change for better” (page 20)
- (a) “They’re in here in my four-dimensional pocket” (page 2)

Meaning :

- (a) For /fər/ : as a function word to indicate an intended goal. Similar with the word “to”
- (b) Four /fôr/ : refers to the number

Analysis :

The word *for* (preposition) and *four* (adjective) in the sentences above belongs to homonymy of different category-different spelling as the words *for* and *four* have different meaning and different spelling, but the sound is same. The word *for* (preposition) in the first sentence refers to a function word to indicate an intended goal, while the word *four* (adjective) in the second sentence refers to a number that is one more than three. Thus, the word *for* and *four* included in different category-different spelling or homophone.

3. (a) Nobita : “It’s hard saying goodbye. But...” (page 12)
- (b) Nobita’s Mother : “I think I’ll go buy some yummy buns.” (page 30)

Meaning:

- a) Bye /baɪ/ : Refers to say the statement good-bye.
- b) Buy /baɪ/ : Take the things and giving the money.

Analysis:

The word *bye* (interjection) and *buy* (verb) in the sentences above belong to homonymy of different category-different spelling as the word *bye* and *buy* have different meaning and different spelling, but they have the same sound. The word *bye* (interjection) in the first sentence refers to the statement of good bye. and the word *buy* (verb) in the second sentence refers to take the things and then giving the money. The term of different



category-different spelling can be called as homophone because it has same sound or pronunciation but spelling is different. Thus, the word *bye* and *buy* included in different category-different spelling or homophone.

4. (a) “It’s been three hours” (page 17)

(b) “It’s our last nigt together.” (page 28)

Meaning :

(a) Hour /'ou(ə)r/ : refers to a period of time

(b) Our /'ou(ə)r/ : Refers to personal pronoun of “we”, related to “us”

Analysis :

The word *hour* (noun) and *our* (pronoun) in sentences above belongs to homonymy of different category-different spelling as the words *hour* and *our* have different meaning and different spelling, but they have the same sound. The word *hour* (noun) in the first sentence refers to a period of time, while the word *our* (pronoun) in the second sentence refers to personal pronoun of “we”, related to “us”. The term of different category-different spelling can be called as homophone because it has same sound or pronunciation but spelling is different. Thus, the word *hour* and *our* included in different category-different spelling or homophone.

#### Data Finding of the Percentage of the Most Dominant Homonymy Types

**Table 4.1 Data Findings of Homonymy**

No	Types of Homonymy	Frequency
1.	Same Spelling – Category	2
2.	Same Category – Different Spelling	0
3.	Different Category – Same Spelling	2
4.	Different Category – Different Spelling	4
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8</b>

The table above showed the percentage of the existence of homonymy recapitulated from the data. The result showed that 25% of Same Spelling-Category, 0% of Same Category- Different Spelling, 25% of Different Category-Same Spelling and 50% of Different Category-Different Spelling.



## CONCLUSION

Homonymy as one types of Semantics which is the study of meaning is the study of the word that has the same pronunciation and form, but it has different meaning. The writer found eight datas that comprised into 2 pair datas of same spelling-category, 0 pair data of same category-different spelling, 2 datas of different category-same spelling and 4 pair datas of different caregory-different spelling. The result showed that the types of homonymy datas comprised into 25% of Same Spelling-Category, 0% of Same Category-Different Spelling, 25% of Different Category-Same Spelling and 50% of Different Category-Different Spelling. Thus, the most dominant of homonymy types that found in Stand By Me movie script is Different Category- Different Spelling.

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