

An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Used in Percy Jackson's Novel Entitled *Greek Gods*

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to identify the types of idiomatic expressions and to analyze the Idiomatic meanings of idioms used in Rick Riordan's novel Percy Jackson: Greek Gods. This study implied a descriptive qualitative research design, focusing on the interpretation of meaning, concepts, and linguistic phenomena rather than statistical measurement. The data were collected from the novel and analyzed using Makkai's idiom classification and a pragmatic stylistic approach based on Grice's cooperative principles. The findings reveal that there are 118 idiomatic expressions found in the novel, which are classified into six types of idioms, namely phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verb idioms, pseudo-idioms, and irreversible binomial idioms. The meanings of the idioms lie in the novel depends heavily on narrative context rather than literal word meanings.

INTRODUCTION

Language functions as a fundamental tool for human communication, enabling the expression and exchange of thoughts, ideas, and emotions. It also serves as a representation of its users' cultural and social identity, intrinsically intertwined with their way of life and worldview (Kortmann, 2020; Nuriadi, 2019). Effective communication requires skill from both speakers and listeners, who rely on language to navigate and resolve social intricacies. The speaker's choice of language is crucial, as it directly influences the listener's interpretation and understanding of the intended message, highlighting language's pivotal role in human interaction (Mailani et al., 2022).

Beyond everyday communication, language is central to artistic expression, notably in literature. Literature constitutes creative works where authors interpret social life through imaginative language, encompassing forms like poetry, fiction, and drama (Wellek & Warren, 1949). A key feature of literary language is its use of figurative expressions, which convey meaning in non-literal, aesthetically compelling ways to enhance depth and appeal (Nuriadi, 2016).

A specific form of figurative language is the idiomatic expression. Idioms are conventionalized phrases whose meanings cannot be deduced from the literal interpretation of their individual words; they function as single semantic units with culturally embedded meanings (Makkai, 1995; Langlotz, 2006). For example, "turn a blind eye" means to pretend ignorance, not a literal act of turning. This non-compositional nature makes idioms particularly challenging for learners of English as a Foreign Language (EFL), often leading to misunderstandings if interpreted literally (Butarbutar et al., 2020).

This research will analyze idiomatic expressions found in Rick Riordan's novel *Percy Jackson's Greek Gods*. This novel is selected for its modern narrative style, which blends classical mythology with contemporary storytelling and potentially rich use of expressive language. The study aims to: (a) categorize the types of idiomatic expressions present, and (b) identify and explain their meanings.

The significance of this study is twofold. Theoretically, it will contribute to the body of knowledge in translation and idiom studies. Practically, it is anticipated to benefit EFL students by enhancing their understanding of idiomatic meanings, providing data on idiom types, and offering insights into translation strategies.

The scope is strictly limited to identifying and analyzing the types and meanings of idiomatic expressions within the specified novel. For clarity, key terms are defined:

- a. **Idiom:** A multi-word expression with a figurative, holistic meaning not derivable from its parts.
- b. **Percy Jackson's Greek Gods:** The primary data source, a novel narrated from a modern demigod's perspective, known for its engaging and anecdotal style.

- c. Implicature: The implied meaning in an utterance, distinct from its literal expression, which listeners must infer for correct interpretation (Grice, 1967).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Idiomatic Expression

An idiomatic expression is a multi-word unit whose meaning cannot be compositionally derived from the literal meanings of its individual components. It functions as a single semantic unit with a figurative, culturally embedded meaning that must be learned holistically. Idioms are integral to a language's linguistic system, governed by specific grammatical and semantic constraints, and serve to convey complex ideas concisely while reflecting cultural values and history. Their fixed, non-literal nature presents a significant challenge for language learners, as interpretation relies on familiarity with the specific idiom rather than lexical decoding.

Deixis

Deixis refers to contextual linguistic elements, such as pronouns and spatiotemporal adverbs, that anchor meaning to a specific communicative situation. In narrative fiction, deictics construct the storyworld's perspective, shaping the reader's sense of time, space, and participant orientation. A deliberate clash between deictic elements and grammatical tense can signal a departure from literal meaning, prompting the reader to seek an alternative, often figurative, interpretation. Thus, analyzing deixis is a primary step in identifying potential idiomatic meaning.

Cooperative Principle and Conversational Maxims

Grice's Cooperative Principle posits that communication operates on a shared assumption of cooperative intent, realized through four maxims: Quantity, Quality, Relation, and Manner. The deliberate and apparent violation, or flouting, of these maxims is a key mechanism for generating implied meaning (implicature). When a speaker flouts a maxim for instance, by saying something literally false or irrelevant it signals to the listener that a non-literal, pragmatic interpretation is required, which is central to understanding figurative language like idioms.

Collocational Restrictions

Collocational restrictions describe the conventional pairing of words within a language. The intentional violation of these typical combinations often constitutes a flout of the Maxim of Manner. Such deviant collocations attract interpretive attention and serve as a pragmatic cue that the utterance should not be taken literally, thereby guiding the reader toward a figurative or idiomatic meaning.

Figurative Language and its Intersection with Idioms

Figurative language, including metaphor, is a cognitive and linguistic tool for expressing abstract concepts through concrete imagery. Idioms are a specialized subset of figurative language, often crystallizing metaphorical mappings into fixed, multi-word expressions. The intersection lies in their shared reliance on non-literal, culturally shaped meaning, where the overall significance of the phrase transcends the sum of its parts, bridging linguistic form with conceptual and cultural knowledge.

Idiom Classification

Makkai's taxonomy classifies idioms based on semantic transparency (opaque vs. transparent) and formal structure. For precise lexical analysis, this study adopts his category of lexemic idioms, which includes: Phrasal Verbs (e.g., "turn down"), Tournures (e.g., "bark up the wrong tree"), Irreversible Binomials (e.g., "back and forth"), Phrasal Compounds (e.g., "white-house"), Incorporating Verb Idioms (e.g., "babysit"), and Pseudo-Idioms (e.g., "chit-chat"). This framework provides a systematic basis for categorizing idiomatic expressions found in the data source.

The Novel as a Literary Form

The novel is an extended narrative fiction that utilizes language aesthetically to explore the human condition. It heavily employs literary devices, including idiomatic expressions, to create realism, depth, and stylistic texture. Idioms in novels enhance character voice, reflect cultural settings, and foster reader engagement by tapping into shared linguistic and cultural knowledge, making them a vital element for stylistic and pragmatic analysis.

Percy Jackson's Greek Gods

Rick Riordan's *Percy Jackson's Greek Gods* is a novel that retells classical myths through the first-person, contemporary, and humorously sarcastic narration of the demigod Percy Jackson. This distinctive narrative voice extensively employs modern colloquialisms, jokes, and figurative language, making it a rich source for analyzing how idiomatic expressions are stylistically integrated into contemporary fictional discourse.

Theoretical Framework: Stylistic-Pragmatic Approach

This study employs a stylistic-pragmatic framework, integrating the analytical tools of stylistics (the study of literary style) and pragmatics (the study of meaning in context). Stylistics examines how deliberate linguistic deviations foregrounding create artistic effects, while pragmatics explains how implicature arises from contextual cues and the flouting of conversational maxims. This combined approach allows for a multi-level analysis of idioms, examining their lexical, semantic, and pragmatic features to explain how they generate meaning and stylistic effect within the literary text.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study employs a qualitative research design, focusing on the systematic and precise description of phenomena without statistical measurement. It aims to investigate and document the types, meanings, and functions of idiomatic expressions in Rick Riordan's novel, Percy Jackson's Greek Gods. The analysis will be guided by a stylistic-pragmatic approach, specifically utilizing the pragmatic level of stylistic analysis as outlined by Short (1996), supported by the theoretical frameworks of Grice and Makkai.

Data Sources

Data sources consist of primary and secondary materials. The primary data is the novel Percy Jackson's Greek Gods by Rick Riordan, which serves as the sole source for idiom extraction. Secondary data includes idiom dictionaries, relevant linguistic literature, theoretical frameworks, and other scholarly resources that support the analysis.

Data Collection Method

Data collection involves bibliographic analysis and documentation. The process includes:

- a. Repeated reading of the novel.
- b. Identifying potential idiomatic expressions.
- c. Taking notes of these candidate phrases for further analysis.

Data Analysis Method

Data analysis follows a content analysis procedure through several stages:

1. Identifying: Isolating actual idioms by examining phrases for non-compositional meaning or structural anomalies (flouting Grice's maxims) and analyzing their contextual deixis, using dictionaries for validation.
2. Organizing: Classifying identified idioms based on Makkai's (1976) taxonomy and cataloguing them in a structured table detailing the variable, its base form, type, meaning, and location in the novel.

Table 1. Example of Data Gathering Table

No	Idiom Variable	Base Form	Type	Meaning	Code
1.	Kick the Bucket	Kick The Bucket	Tornure idiom	She is Dying	P. 35
2.	Hanging out	Hang out	Phrasal verb	Socializing	P. 10

1. Decoding: Explaining the meaning of each idiom and determining its semantic transparency (opaque or transparent) according to Makkai's theory.
2. Inferring: Drawing conclusions based on the findings from the novel.

RESEARCH RESULT

Idiom Types Found in the Novel

The data that has been gathered identified and grouped based on the theory proposed Adam Makkai's idioms types classification. Here are some of the idiomatic expression types found in Percy Jackson's Novel Entitled Greek Gods based on the gathered data. Some of the result will be presented in form of table like the example below:

Table 2. Idiom Types Organizer

No	Idioms found in the novel	Base form	Type
1	Gaea was always <i>bad-mouthing</i> him	bad mouth	incorporating verb
2	Lots of lying, stealing, <i>backstabbing</i> , and cannibalism	back stab	incorporating verb
3	Kronos had earned the throne <i>fair and square</i>	fair and square	irreversible binomial
4	The monstrous jailer tromped <i>back and forth</i>	back and forth	irreversible binomial
5	They are your children, you <i>deadbeat!</i>	deadbeat	phrasal compound
6	Who was, in fact, a total <i>airhead</i>	air head	phrasal compound
7	... long-distance relationship never <i>work out</i>	work out	phrasal verb
8	A bunch of other primordial gods <i>popped up</i>	pop up	phrasal verb
9	... calling the sun his " <i>chick magnet</i> "	chick magnet	pseudo
10	Demeter almost forgave Zeus for tricking her into reptile <i>hanky-panky</i>	hanky panky	pseudo
11	(someone) I could <i>fall in love</i> with	fall in love	tournure
12	The youngest of the twelve <i>shouldered his way</i> forward	shouldered his way	tournure

The total idioms found in are unanimously six types of idioms in total. The idiomatic expression types that the researcher found in the Percy Jackson's Novel Entitled Greek Gods, were consisted of Incorporating Verb Idiom, Phrasal Compound Idiom, Tournure Idiom, Phrasal Verb Idiom, Pseudo Idiom, And Irreversible Binomial Idiom which were based on Makkai's Idiom classifications Instrument.

Idiomatic Meanings Found in the Novel

The previous table design, then will be continue in the example table below. The writer analyzed and grouped the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in the Percy Jackson's Novel Entitled Greek Gods based on the previous and will be focused in a Pragmatic Stylistic theory given by Grice's. After given analysis by the researcher, the meaning of idiomatic expression found will be rounded as follow in the table below:

Table 3. Idiom Meaning Organizer

No	Idioms found in the novel	Base form	Type	Meaning
1	Gaea was always <u>bad-mouthing</u> him	bad mouth	incorporating verb	To criticize or speak negatively about someone.
2	Lots of lying, stealing, <u>backstabbing</u> , and cannibalism	back stab	incorporating verb	The act of betraying someone's trust, especially in a deceitful manner.
3	Kronos had earned the throne <u>fair and square</u>	fair and square	irreversible binomial	Honestly, without cheating.
4	The monstrous jailer tromped <u>back and forth</u>	back and forth	irreversible binomial	A repetitive or alternating movement, exchange, or action between two opposite directions, places, or positions.
5	They are your children, you <u>deadbeat!</u>	deadbeat	phrasal compound	A person who is lazy and avoids their responsibilities, especially one who does not pay their debts.
6	Who was, in fact, a total <u>airhead</u>	air head	phrasal compound	A foolish or scatterbrained person.
7	... long-distance relationship never <u>work out</u>	work out	phrasal verb	To be successful or to end in a good way.
8	A bunch of other primordial gods <u>popped up</u>	pop up	phrasal verb	To appear suddenly or unexpectedly.
9	... calling the sun his " <u>chick magnet</u> "	chick magnet	pseudo	Something (or someone) that attracts women.
10	Demeter almost forgave Zeus for	hanky panky	pseudo	Dishonest or suspicious behavior; also playful

	tricking her into reptile <u>hanky-panky</u>			or illicit romantic behavior.
11	(someone) I could <u>fall in love</u> with	fall in love	tournaire	To begin to feel a strong romantic attraction for someone.
12	The youngest of the twelve <u>shouldered his way</u> forward	shouldered his way	tournaire	To push forward using one's body, often forcefully or with determination.

Idiom Total Accumulation

Based on the accumulate data, there are 118 idiom variables vary spreads across the novel. The accumulation data provides at the table below:

Table 4. Idiom Total Accumulation

Frequencies	
incorporating verb	13
phrasal compound	29
tournaire	26
phrasal verb	44
pseudo	4
irreversible binomial	2
Total	118

The accumulated data of this research also align with the previous research that had conducted by the previous researcher in their study. For instance, research conducted by Citra Ayu titled “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Adele’s Lyrics Song” and also research by Nguyen Van Thao titled “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Ed Sheeran’s Selected Lyrics Songs”, whereas all of them had more than 50% idioms found, constitutes of Phrasal Verb found unanimously from all the idioms variables of idiom types that they were found.

DISCUSSION

Focusing on Makkai’s classification and Grice’s pragmatic theory, the analysis identified and interpreted 118 idiomatic expressions from Percy Jackson's Greek Gods. The full dataset is presented in Appendix Table 7.2. The explanations below are condensed for brevity, detailing each idiom's figurative meaning and its flouting of Grice's conversational maxims (Quantity, Quality, Relation, Manner), which signals its non-literal nature.

Phrasal Verb Idioms (44 found)

1. *Work out*: Figuratively means to end successfully. Flouts *Quantity* (less detail) and *Quality* (non-literal).
2. *Pop up*: Means to appear suddenly. Flouts *Manner* (informal diction) and *Quality* (non-literal).
3. *Hang out*: Means to spend casual time. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (colloquial tone).
4. *Step up*: Means to take initiative. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal).
5. *Stand out*: Means to be prominent. Flouts *Manner* (metaphorical) and *Quality* (non-literal).
6. *Count on*: Means to rely on. Flouts *Manner* (obscure) and *Quality* (non-literal).
7. *Take over*: Means to assume control. Flouts *Quantity* (lacks detail) and *Quality* (non-literal).
8. *Hand-me-down*: Refers to a passed-on item. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphorical).
9. *Show up*: Means to arrive. Flouts *Quantity* (lacks detail) and *Quality* (non-literal).
10. *Make up*: Means to reconcile. Flouts *Quantity* (vague) and *Quality* (non-literal).
11. *Turn out*: Refers to an eventual result. Flouts *Quantity* (omits process) and *Quality* (non-literal).
12. *Stake out*: Means to claim territory. Flouts *Manner* (obscure metaphor) and *Quality* (non-literal).
13. *Laid back*: Describes a calm personality. Flouts *Manner* (blunt picture) and *Quality* (non-literal).
14. *Kick back*: Means to relax. Flouts *Manner* (ambiguous) and *Quality* (non-literal).
15. *Rundown*: Refers to a summary. Flouts *Manner* (obscure) and *Quality* (non-literal).
16. *Figure out*: Means to solve or understand. Flouts *Quantity* (omits process) and *Quality* (non-literal).
17. *Catch up*: Means to update or reconnect. Flouts *Manner* (metaphorical) and *Quality* (non-literal).
18. *Round up*: Means to gather. Flouts *Manner* (obscure) and *Quality* (non-literal).
19. *Bug out*: Means eyes bulging in surprise. Flouts *Quality* (exaggerated, non-literal).
20. *Wound up*: Describes a tense state. Flouts *Manner* (mechanical metaphor) and *Quality* (non-literal).
21. *Burst out*: Means to emerge suddenly. Flouts *Manner* (violent imagery) and *Quality* (non-literal).
22. *Tip off*: Means to give a clue. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (indirect expression).
23. *Mop up*: Means to finish decisively. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (imagery for finality).

24. *Live out*: Means to spend a life stage. Flouts *Manner* (metaphorical for completion).
25. *Freak out*: Means to panic or be astonished. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (informal, expressive).
26. *Holdover*: Refers to a surviving remnant. Flouts *Manner* (metaphorical for persistence).
27. *Pass out*: Means to faint. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (idiomatic for suddenness).
28. *Knock out*: Describes stunning attractiveness. Flouts *Quality* (substitutes violence for effect) and *Manner* (playful exaggeration).
29. *Pull off*: Means to succeed stylishly. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphorical achievement).
30. *Stand aside*: Means to move away or withdraw. Flouts *Manner* (figurative imperative for intimidation).
31. *Cut out*: Means to be naturally suited. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphorical imagery).
32. *Break up*: Means to disperse. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (imagery for social event).
33. *Doze off*: Means to fall lightly asleep. Flouts *Quality* (metaphorical) and *Manner* (aesthetic description).
34. *Settle down*: Means to live a stable life. Flouts *Manner* (metaphorical for stabilization).
35. *Point out*: Means to indicate or highlight. Flouts *Quality* (metaphorical action).
36. *Smack down*: Refers to a confrontation. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (hyperbolic metaphor).
37. *Kiss up*: Means to flatter for favor. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (playful, indirect critique).
38. *Turn down*: Means to refuse. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (figurative for politeness).
39. *Back up*: Means to clog or stop progress. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal comparison) and *Manner* (humorous exaggeration).
40. *Give up*: Means to surrender. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (symbolic imagery).
41. *Wear off*: Means to fade gradually. Flouts *Quality* (metaphorical process) and *Manner* (subtle description).
42. *Check out*: Means to inspect or verify. Flouts *Manner* (casual diction for informality).
43. *Throw up*: Means to vomit or express disgust. Flouts *Quality* (metaphorical when not literal) and *Manner* (vivid metaphor).
44. *Payback*: Means revenge or retribution. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (symbolic expression).

Tournure Idioms (26 found)

1. *Fall in love*: Means to begin loving. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (physical metaphor for emotion).
2. *Shouldered his way*: Means to advance forcefully. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (body imagery for determination).
3. *Fight dirty*: Means to use unfair methods. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (moral imagery).
4. *Interested in their own feet*: Means pretending not to notice. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphorical gesture for withdrawal).
5. *Spread eagle*: Describes a vulnerable, outstretched position. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (visual metaphor).
6. *Pat on the back*: Means to give praise. Flouts *Quality* (gesture for abstract praise) and *Manner* (bodily act for commendation).
7. *Go with the flow*: Means to be adaptable. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (water metaphor for emotional state).
8. *Take all the fun out*: Means to ruin enjoyment. Flouts *Quality* (metaphorical removal) and *Manner* (abstract as physical object).
9. *Cannot stand it*: Means to intensely dislike. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (physical metaphor for tolerance).
10. *Stick it out*: Means to persevere. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (physical metaphor for endurance).
11. *Down the hatch*: A saying before drinking. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphorical container for throat).
12. *Don't sweat it*: Means not to worry. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (body symptom for emotion).
13. *Wish me luck*: A request for support. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal granting) and *Manner* (social ritual).
14. *Keep track*: Means to maintain awareness. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphor for cognition).
15. *Stay out of the way*: Means to avoid interfering. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (spatial metaphor for social distance).
16. *Hang their head in shame*: Displays shame. Flouts *Quality* (gesture for feeling) and *Manner* (physical act for moral state).
17. *Turn a blind eye*: Means to deliberately ignore. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphorical physical act).
18. *Head over heels*: Means deeply in love. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (body image for emotion).
19. *Out of his league*: Means undeserving or inferior. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (sports metaphor for social standing).
20. *No way in hell/Tartarus*: Means absolute refusal. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (hyperbolic moral metaphor).
21. *Long time no see*: A friendly reunion greeting. Flouts *Manner* (syntactically irregular) and *Quantity* (elliptical).
22. *Break the ice*: Means to relieve social tension. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (physical metaphor for tension).

23. *Truth to be told*: Introduces blunt honesty. Flouts *Manner* (archaic passive structure) and *Quality* (rhetorical framing).
24. *Get over it*: Means to move on emotionally. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphor for recovery).
25. *Blow her lid*: Means to become explosively angry. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (explosion metaphor for emotion).
26. *Knock it off*: Means to stop an annoying action. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphor for cessation).

Irreversible Binomials Idioms (2 found)

1. *Fair and square*: Means achieved honestly. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (imagery for moral conduct).
2. *Back and forth*: Means repetitive movement or exchange. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (spatial motion for mental shifts).

Phrasal Compound Idioms (29 found)

1. *Deadbeat*: A contemptible, irresponsible person. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphor for lifelessness).
2. *Airhead*: A foolish person. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphor for empty intellect).
3. *Black tie*: Formal attire/event. Flouts *Quality* (part symbolizes whole) and *Manner* (synecdoche).
4. *Golden age*: A peak period of prosperity. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphor for historical success).
5. *One of a kind*: Unique. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal relation) and *Manner* (nonsensical nominal phrase).
6. *Half calories none of the taste*: A poor imitation. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (disorganized message).
7. *Bloodline*: Line of descent. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (bodily metaphor for kinship).
8. *Nursemaid*: To provide fussy care. Flouts *Quality* (not literal roles) and *Manner* (merged symbolic role).
9. *No-brainer*: An obvious decision. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (absurd physical imagery for ease).
10. *Girlfriend*: A romantic partner or close friend. Flouts *Quality* (implies more than friendship) and *Manner* (semantic broadening).
11. *Honeymoon*: An initial blissful period. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (cosmic metaphor for euphoria).
12. *High five*: A celebratory gesture. Flouts *Quality* (non-verbal) and *Manner* (gesture as metaphor for camaraderie).
13. *Piece of cake*: An easy task. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (symbol of ease).
14. *By most accounts*: According to general consensus. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphor linking knowledge to calculation).
15. *Playbook*: A set of standard strategies. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphorical transfer of ideas).

16. *Light-headed*: Dizzy. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (sensation as metaphorical weight).
17. *False alarm*: A mistaken warning. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (emotional reaction as literal alert).
18. *Scumbag*: A despicable person. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (vivid physical degradation for disdain).
19. *Fixer-upper*: A property needing repair. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (process transformed into noun).
20. *Headwaters*: The source of a river. Flouts *Quality* (metaphorical 'head') and *Manner* (personifying natural flow).
21. *Short-term*: Lasting a brief time. Flouts *Quality* (duration not physical) and *Manner* (abstract time as mental effect).
22. *Good call*: A smart decision. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (reasoning as conversational shorthand).
23. *Five-star*: Top quality. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (rating imagery for prestige).
24. *Riverbed*: The bottom of a river. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal bed) and *Manner* (metaphor blending nature/habitation).
25. *Sweetheart*: A term of endearment. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphor for affection).
26. *Nuclear arsenal*: Symbol of immense destructive power. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (hyperbolic metaphor for might).
27. *Whitecaps*: Foamy wave crests. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal 'caps') and *Manner* (unconventional imagery).
28. *Black book*: A confidential list. Flouts *Quality* (no actual secrecy) and *Manner* (color imagery for hidden matters).
29. *Point-blank*: Direct and uncompromising. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal target) and *Manner* (spatial closeness as rhetorical force).

Incorporating Verb Idioms (13 found)

1. *Bad-mouth*: To criticize harshly. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (speech as moral wrongdoing).
2. *Backstab*: To betray deceitfully. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (metaphor for social betrayal).
3. *Fast-forward*: To advance rapidly through time. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (cinematic motion for progress).
4. *Fortune-tell*: To predict the future. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (prediction as narrative).
5. *Foresee*: To anticipate. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (mental anticipation as visual perception).
6. *Babysit*: To care for temporarily. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (posture as metaphor for guardianship).
7. *Honor bound*: Morally obligated. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (moral compulsion as physical restraint).

8. *Cupbearer*: A trusted royal attendant. Flouts *Quality* (figurative 'bearing') and *Manner* (action transformed into status).
9. *Housekeep*: To manage a household. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal 'keeping') and *Manner* (maintenance as custody).
10. *Trash-talk*: To insult boastfully. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (verbal abuse equated to physical nonsense).
11. *Metalwork*: The craft of shaping metal. Flouts *Quality* (conceptualized 'work') and *Manner* (process collapsed into profession).
12. *Love-struck*: Overwhelmed by love. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (emotion as physical impact).
13. *War cry*: A rallying shout. Flouts *Quality* (may not be literal) and *Manner* (vocal imagery for determination).

Pseudo Idioms (4 found)

1. *Chick magnet*: Someone who attracts women. Flouts *Quality* (non-literal) and *Manner* (made-up word and metaphor).
2. *Teeny-weeny/tiny*: Extremely small. Flouts *Quantity* (exaggerated repetition) and *Manner* (made-up rhyming structure).
3. *Hanky-panky*: Mischief or mild sexual activity. Flouts *Quality* (words carry no literal meaning) and *Manner* (nonsense sound obscures reference).
4. *Doggie bag*: A container for leftovers. Flouts *Quality* (food not for dog) and *Manner* (cute pseudo-word softens request).

This condensed analysis confirms the prevalence of idioms in the novel and demonstrates how their figurative meaning is pragmatically cued through systematic flouting of conversational maxims.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

Idioms are figurative expressions whose meanings are culturally embedded and non-literal, serving as vital stylistic devices that enrich communication with vivid imagery and implied meaning. In Percy Jackson's *Greek Gods*, 118 idiomatic expressions were identified and categorized into six types per Makkai's (1976) framework, whereas uses to help analyzing idioms in more structurally comprehensive. On the other hand, according to the data these are some of the idioms found in the novel: Phrasal Verbs (44), Tournures (26), Phrasal Compounds (29), Incorporating Verbs (13), Pseudo-Idioms (4), and Irreversible Binomials (2). These idioms are central to crafting the novel's humorous tone and Percy's narrative voice, which primarily by flouting Grice's Maxims of Quality and Manner to generate figurative and comic effect. Riordan uses idioms to creatively modernize Greek mythology, bridging ancient narratives with contemporary language. This stylistic choice demonstrates how idioms function pragmatically and aesthetically to engage readers, express character, and root evolving language in shared cultural understanding.

1. For Students and Educators: Utilize engaging texts like this novel to teach idioms contextually, aiding EFL learners in mastering vocabulary and comprehending figurative language within authentic cultural and narrative settings.
2. For General Readers: Recognizing idioms deepens appreciation for an author's creative style, character development, and the humorous or emotional layers within a text.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future Researchers: Investigate idioms in other literary genres or by the same author using frameworks like cognitive semantics to further explore their cultural and emotional nuances.

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