CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISSCUSSION

This chapter gives a deeper explanation about the analysis of data based on the classifications. The data are analysed based on the construction and meaning. The analyzed data are divided into two classifications based on their syntactic categories.

4.1. Homophones of the same syntactic category

This classification contains of homophones, which have the same syntactic category. In this classification, only one sub-classification found. Further, five data in this sub-classification are formed from two same word classes.

Noun – Noun

Data 1

*What is the loud, sad crying of the biggest animal in the ocean? A **whale wail**.*

$\text{whale}_{\text{noun}}$ $\text{wail}_{\text{noun}}$

In this data, the homophones ‘whale’ and ‘wail’ have the same pronunciation, which is /weɪl/. The question unit asks ‘what is’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are ‘the loud, sad crying’ and ‘the biggest animal in the ocean’, since both of mentioned information indicate noun, they form a noun phrase, which is ‘the biggest’ as a head and ‘the loud sad crying’ as a modifier of a noun phrase in the question unit.

From the question unit that asks ‘what is’, the answer indicates noun phrase ‘a whale wail’, which ‘wail’ as a head and ‘whale’ as a modifier. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with subject and predicate are hidden. That is because these homophones quite complete the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym and hyponym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. Crying (‘+action’ ‘-animate’) = wail (‘+action’ ‘animate’)

b. Whale (‘-action’ ‘+animate’) < animal (‘-action’ ‘+animate’)

‘Wail’ indicates a long loud high cry, especially one expressing pain or sadness. From the conceptual meaning of ‘wail’, it shows that ‘wail’ and ‘crying’ are synonymy, since they together indicate the way to express pain or sadness. Further, ‘whale’ indicates a very large animal that lives in the sea and looks like very large fish. It can be determined that ‘whale’ is hyponym of ‘animal’, which lives in the sea and has the biggest size as mentioned in the question unit.

The associative meanings found in this data are connotative and collocative meanings. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what is’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘whale wail’ to substitute ‘the loud, sad crying of the biggest animal in the ocean’. So it can be determined that ‘whale’ is neutral connotation to express ‘the biggest animal in the ocean’, and ‘wail’ is neutral connotation to express ‘the loud, sad crying’. The expression a whale wail can be indicated as collocative of the person who is feeling bad, especially the

way he/she expresses sad or pain. So it can be said that he/she is feeling sad like a whale wail.

Data 2

What do you use to make blossom bread and petal pie? ***Flower flour***.

$flower_{noun}$ $flour_{noun}$

In this data, the homophones ‘flower’ and ‘flour’ have the same pronunciation, which is /'flaʊə(r)/. The question unit asks ‘what do you use to make’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are ‘blossom bread’ and ‘petal pie’, since the mentioned information indicate noun, they form a noun phrase, which is ‘bread’ as a head of ‘blossom bread’ and ‘pie’ as a head of ‘petal pie’. From the question unit that asks ‘what do you use to make’, the answer indicates noun phrase ‘flower flour’, which ‘flour’ as a head and ‘flower’ as a modifier. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with subject and predicate are hidden. That is because these homophones quite complete the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym, hyponym and meronyms; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. Blossom (‘-animate’ ‘+plant’) = flower (‘-animate’ ‘+plant’)
b. Petal (‘-animate’ ‘+plant’) < flower (‘-animate’ ‘+plant’)
c. Pie (‘-animate’ ‘-plant’) < bread (‘-animate’ ‘-plant’)
d. Flour (‘-animate’ ‘-plant’) < bread (‘-animate’ ‘-plant’)

‘Blossom’ indicates a ‘flower’ or a mass of flowers, especially on a fruit tree or bush. From the conceptual meaning of ‘blossom’, it shows that ‘blossom’ and ‘flower’ are synonymy. Forward, ‘pie’ indicates fruit baked in a dish with pastry on the bottom, sides and top. It shows that ‘pie’ is hyponym of bread. On the other word, pie is a kind of bread. Since ‘petal’ indicates a delicate coloured part of a flower, it can be said that ‘petal’ is meronym of ‘flower. In addition, ‘bread’ indicates a type of food made from flour. It also makes ‘flour’ can be determined as a meronym of bread.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what do you use to make’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘flower flour’ to substitute ‘blossom bread’ and ‘petal pie’. So it can be determined that ‘flower flour’ is neutral connotation to express both ‘blossom bread’, and ‘petal pie’ as well.

Data 3

What is rabbit fur? ***Hare hair***.

$\text{hare}_{\text{noun}}$ $\text{hair}_{\text{noun}}$

In this data, the homophones ‘hare’ and ‘hair’ have the same pronunciation, which is /heə(r)/. The question unit asks ‘what is’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are ‘rabbit’ and ‘fur’, since ‘rabbit’ and ‘fur’ are noun, they form a noun phrase, which ‘fur’ as a head and ‘rabbit’ as a modifier. From the question unit that asks ‘what is’, the answer indicates noun phrase ‘hare hair’, which is ‘hair’ as a head and ‘hare’ as a

modifier. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with some subject and predicate are hidden. That is because these homophones are quite completing the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonyms and meronyms; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. Rabbit (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’) = hare (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’)
b. Fur (‘-animate’ ‘-animal’) = hair (‘-animate’ ‘-animal’)
c. Fur (‘-animate’ ‘-animal’) < rabbit (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’)
d. Hair (‘-animate’ ‘-animal’) < hare (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’)

‘Hare’ indicates an animal like a large ‘rabbit’ with very strong back legs that can run very fast. From the conceptual meaning of ‘hare’, it shows that ‘hare’ and ‘rabbit’ are synonymy. Forward, ‘fur’ indicates the soft thick mass of ‘hair’ that grows on the body of some animals. It also shows that ‘fur’ and ‘hair’ are synonymy. Since ‘hare’ and ‘rabbit’ indicate to the same kind of animal, and ‘fur’ and ‘hair’ indicate to soft thick mass growing on some animal’s body. So it can be determined that ‘fur’ and ‘hair’ are meronym of ‘rabbit’ and ‘hare’ because ‘fur’ and ‘hair’ are soft thick mass that grow on ‘rabbit’ and ‘hare’ body.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what is’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘hare hair’ to substitute ‘rabbit fur’. So it can be determined that ‘hare’ is neutral connotation to express ‘rabbit’, and ‘hair’ is neutral connotation to express ‘fur’.

Data 4

*What is clam strength? **Mussel muscle.***

$mussel_{noun}$ $muscle_{noun}$

In this data, the homophones ‘mussel’ and ‘muscle’ have the same pronunciation, which is /'mʌsl/. The question unit asks ‘what is’ about some information. There are pieces of information are mentioned, which are ‘clam’ and ‘strength’, since ‘clam’ and ‘strength’ are noun, they form a noun phrase, which ‘strength’ as a head and ‘clam’ as a modifier. From the question unit that asks ‘what is’, the answer indicates noun phrase ‘mussel muscle’, which is ‘muscle’ as a head and ‘mussel’ as a modifier. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with some subject and predicate are hidden. That is because these homophones are quite completing the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonyms and meronyms; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. Clam (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’) = mussel (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’)
b. Strength (‘-animate’ ‘-animal’) = muscle (‘-animate’ ‘-animal’)
c. Strength (‘-animate’ ‘-animal’) < clam (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’)
d. Muscle (‘-animate’ ‘-animal’) < mussel (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’)

‘Mussel’ indicates a small shellfish that can be eaten, with a black shell in two parts. From the conceptual meaning of ‘mussel’, it shows that ‘mussel’ and ‘clam’ are synonyms. Forward, ‘muscle’ indicates physical ‘strength’. It also shows that ‘muscle’ and ‘strength’ are synonyms. Since ‘mussel’ and ‘clam’

indicate to the same kind of animal, and ‘fur’ and ‘hair’ indicate to physical strong. So it can be determined that ‘strength’ and ‘muscle’ are meronym of ‘clam’ and ‘mussel’ because ‘strength’ and ‘mussel’ are the physical strong of ‘clam’ and ‘mussel’.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what is’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘mussel muscle’ to substitute ‘clam strength’. So it can be determined that ‘mussel’ is neutral connotation to express ‘clam’, and ‘muscle’ is neutral connotation to express ‘strength’.

Data 5

What do you call a hot drink on the golf course? ***Tee tea.***

tee_{noun} tea_{noun}

In this data, the homophones ‘tee’ and ‘tea’ have the same pronunciation, which is /tiː/. The question unit asks ‘what do you call’ about some information. There are pieces of information are mentioned, which are ‘a hot drink’ and ‘the golf course’, since both of mentioned information indicate noun, they form a noun phrase, which ‘drink’ as a head of ‘a hot drink’ and ‘course’ as a head of ‘the golf course’. From the question unit that asks ‘what do you call’, the answer indicates noun phrase ‘tee tea’, which is ‘tea’ as a head and ‘tee’ as a modifier. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with subject and predicate are hidden. That is because these

homophones are quite completing the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are hyponym and meronym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. Tea (‘-animate’ ‘-action’) < drink (‘-animate’ ‘+action’)

b. Tee (‘-animate’ ‘-action’) < golf (‘-animate’ ‘-action’)

‘Tea’ indicates a hot drink made by pouring boiling water onto tea leaves. From the conceptual meaning of ‘tea’, it shows that ‘tea’ is hyponym of drink, which is supported by adjective ‘hot’ in the question unit and it is relating to the conceptual meaning. Forward, ‘tee’ indicates a flat area on a ‘golf’ course from which players hit the ball. So it can be determined that ‘tee’ is meronym of ‘golf’ because ‘tee’ is a part of a golf course, which is the spot of players to hit the ball.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what do you call’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘tee tea’ to substitute ‘a hot drink on the golf course’. So it can be determined that ‘tee’ is neutral connotation to express ‘the golf course’, and ‘tea’ is neutral connotation to express ‘a hot drink’.

4.2. Homophones of different syntactic categories

This classification contains of homophones, which have the different syntactic categories. In this classification, seven sub-classifications found. Further, seventeen data in this sub-classifications are formed from two or three different word classes.

4.2.1. Adjective – Noun

Data 6

*What is a large animal with thick fur but no clothes on? A **bare bear**.*

$bare_{adjective}$ $bear_{noun}$

In this data, the homophones ‘bare’ and ‘bear’ have the same pronunciation, which is /beə(r)/. The question unit asks ‘what is’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are ‘a large animal with thick fur’, since both of mentioned information indicate noun phrase, which is ‘animal’ as a head of ‘a large animal’. They form a noun phrases and mention some characteristic ‘no clothes on’, which indicates an adjective. From the question unit that asks ‘what is’, the answer indicates noun phrase ‘a bare bear’, which is ‘bear’ as a head and ‘bare’ as a modifier for substituting the characteristic that is mentioned in the question unit. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with some subject and predicate are hidden. That is because these homophones quite complete the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are hyponym and meronym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. Bear (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’) < animal (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’)

b. Fur (‘-animate’ ‘-animal’) < bear (‘+animate’ ‘+animal’)

‘Bear’ indicates a heavy wild ‘animal’ with thick fur and sharp claws. From the conceptual meaning of ‘bear’, it shows that ‘bear’ is hyponym of animal, which is supported by adjective ‘large’ in the question unit and it is relating to the conceptual meaning. Forward, ‘fur’ indicates the soft thick mass of hair that grows on the body of some animals. So it can be determined that ‘fur’ is meronym of ‘bear’ because ‘fur’ and are soft thick mass that grow on ‘bear’ body.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what is’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘a bare bear’ to substitute ‘a large animal with thick fur but no clothes on’. So it can be determined that ‘bare’ is neutral connotation to express ‘no clothes on’, and ‘bear’ is neutral connotation to express ‘a large animal with thick fur’.

Data 7

*What is a reddish-purple vegetable that is all worn out? A **beat beet.***

$\text{beat}_{\text{adjective}}$ $\text{beet}_{\text{noun}}$

In this data, the homophones ‘beat’ and ‘beat’ have the same pronunciation, which is /bi:t/. The question unit asks ‘what is’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are ‘a reddish-

purple vegetable', since both of mentioned information indicate noun phrase, which 'vegetable' as a head of 'a reddish-purple vegetable'. They form a noun phrases and mention some characteristic 'all worn out', which indicates an adjective. From the question unit that asks 'what is', the answer indicates noun phrase 'a beat beet', which is 'beet' as a head and 'beat' as a modifier for substituting the characteristic that is mentioned in the question unit. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with some information hidden. That is because these homophones quite complete the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are hyponym and synonyms; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. Beet ('-state' '+plant') < vegetable ('-state' '+plant')

b. worn out ('+state' '-plant') = beat ('+state' '-plant')

'Beet' indicates a plant with a root that is used as 'vegetable', especially for feeding animals or making sugar. From the conceptual meaning of 'beet', it shows that 'beet' is hyponymy of vegetable, which is supported by adjective 'reddish-purple' as the colour of the vegetable itself. Forward, 'beat' as an adjective indicates completely exhausted. So it can be determined that 'beat' is synonym of 'worn out' because 'worn out' also indicates exhausted.

The associative meanings found in this data are connotative and collocative meanings. According to the question unit that asks about 'what is', the homophones in the answer unit express 'a beat beet' to substitute 'a reddish-

purple that is all worn out'. So it can be determined that 'beat' is negative connotation to express 'all worn out', and 'beet' is neutral connotation to express 'a reddish-purple vegetable'. Collocatively, the expression a beat beet can be indicated as the person who is feeling exhausted. So it can be said that he/she exhausted like a beat beet.

Data 8

*What do you call a less expensive bird? A **cheaper cheeper**.*

$\text{Cheaper}_{\text{adjective}}$ $\text{cheeper}_{\text{noun}}$

In this data, the homophones 'cheaper' and 'cheeper' have the same pronunciation, which is /tʃiːper/. The question unit asks 'what do you call' about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are 'bird', and some characteristic 'a less expensive'. They form a noun phrase, which indicates chicken as a head and less expensive as a modifier. From the question unit that asks 'what do you call', the answer indicates noun phrase 'a cheaper cheeper', which is 'cheeper' as a head and 'cheaper' as a modifier for substituting the characteristic that is mentioned in the question unit. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with subject and predicate are hidden. That is because these homophones quite complete the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are antonym and hyponym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. expensive (‘-animate’ ‘+state’ ‘-animal’) / cheaper (‘-animate’ ‘+state’ ‘-animal’)
b. cheeper (‘+animate’ ‘-state’ ‘+animal’) < bird (‘+animate’ ‘-state’ ‘+animal’)

‘Cheaper’ indicates costing little money or less money than you expected. While ‘expensive’ indicates costing a lot of money. From the conceptual meanings of ‘cheaper’ and ‘expensive, they show that they are antonyms, non-binary antonym because there is a middle ground between expensive and cheaper. Forward, ‘cheeper’ indicates young bird. So it can be determined that ‘cheeper’ is hyponym of ‘bird’.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what do you call’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘a cheaper cheeper’ to substitute ‘a less expensive bird’. So it can be determined that ‘cheaper’ is neutral connotation to express ‘less expensive’, and ‘cheeper’ is neutral connotation to express ‘bird’.

Data 9

*What do you call a smelly chicken? A **foul fowl**.*

$\text{foul}_{\text{adjective}}$ $\text{fowl}_{\text{noun}}$

In this data, the homophones ‘foul’ and ‘fowl’ have the same pronunciation, which is /faʊl/. The question unit asks ‘what do you call’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are ‘chicken’, and mention some characteristic ‘smelly’. They form a noun phrase,

which indicates bird as a head and smelly as a modifier. From the question unit that asks ‘what do you call’, the answer indicates noun phrase ‘a foul fowl’, which is ‘fowl’ as a head and ‘foul’ as a modifier for substituting the characteristic that is mentioned in the question unit. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with subject and predicate are hidden. That is because these homophones quite complete the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym and hyponym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. smelly (‘-animate’ ‘+state’ ‘-animal’) = foul (‘-animate’ ‘+state’ ‘-animal’)
b. fowl (‘+animate’ ‘-state’ ‘+animal’) < chicken (‘+animate’ ‘-state’ ‘+animal’)

‘Foul’ indicates dirty and smelling bad. From the conceptual meaning of ‘foul’, since they share the same word classes and the information of having an unpleasant smell, it show that ‘foul’ and ‘smelly’ are synonyms. Forward, ‘fowl’ indicates a bird that is kept for its meat and eggs, for example a ‘chicken’. While chicken is also a kind of bird that the meat and eggs are used to eat, it can be determined that ‘fowl’ and ‘chicken’ are synonyms.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what do you call’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘a foul fowl’ to substitute ‘a smelly chicken’. So it can

be determined that ‘foul’ is negative connotation to express ‘smelly’, and ‘fowl’ is neutral connotation to express ‘chicken’.

Data 10

*What did the fancy flying machine call the undecorated one? A **plain plane**.*

$\text{plain}_{\text{adjective}}$ $\text{plane}_{\text{noun}}$

In this data, the homophones ‘plain’ and ‘plane’ have the same pronunciation, which is /pleɪn/. The question unit asks ‘what did … call’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are ‘the fancy flying machine’, and some characteristic ‘the undecorated one’. They form a noun phrase, which indicates ‘machine’ as a head for each phrase; machine as a head of ‘the fancy flying machine’ and machine as a head of ‘the undecorated one’, one here refers to ‘the fancy flying machine. From the question unit that asks ‘what did … call’, the answer indicates noun phrase ‘a plain plane’, which is ‘plane’ as a head and ‘plain’ as a modifier for substituting the characteristic that is mentioned in the question unit. Although these homophones indicate a phrase, these homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence with subject and predicate are hidden. That bis ecause these homophones quite complete the information, which is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym and meronym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. machine (‘+animate’ ‘-state’ ‘+object’) < plane (‘+animate’ ‘-state’ ‘+object’)

b. undecorated (‘-animate’ ‘+state’ ‘-object’) = plain (‘-animate’ ‘+state’ ‘-object’)

‘Plane’ indicates a flying vehicle with wings and one or more engines. From the conceptual meaning of ‘plane’, which has one or more engines, it means that ‘engine’ is a part of the plane, so it can be said that ‘engine’ is a meronym of ‘plane’. Forward, ‘plain’ indicates not decorated or complicated. According to the conceptual meaning, not decorated and undecorated are related. So it can be determined that ‘plain’ and ‘undecorated’ are synonym.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what did … call’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘a plain plane’ to substitute ‘the fancy flying machine’ and ‘the undecorated one’. So it can be determined that ‘plain’ is negative connotation to express ‘the undecorated one’, and ‘plane’ is neutral connotation to express ‘the fancy flying machine’.

4.2.2. Verb – Noun

Data 11

*How do you say, "Run away, small jumping insect that lives on a dog!"? "**Flee**, **flea**!"*

$flee_{verb}$ $flea_{noun}$

In this data, the homophones ‘flee’ and ‘flea’ have the same pronunciation, which is /fliː/. The question unit asks ‘how do you say’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are ‘run away’, which

indicate the act of this expression and ‘small jumping insect that lives on a dog’. They form a verb phrase, which indicates ‘run away’ as a head of the phrase. From the question unit that asks ‘how do you say’, the answer produces verb phrase ‘flee, flea!’, which is ‘flee’ as a head and ‘flea’ as a modifier for substituting the characteristic that is mentioned in the question unit. These homophones produce a sentence, imperative sentence; flee occupies the position of verb and flea occupies the position of complement, and the exclamation mark (!) indicates the expression to be imperative sentence. In addition, these homophones well complete the information that is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym and meronym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. flee (‘-animate’ ‘+action’) = run away (‘-animate’ ‘+action’)

b. flea (‘+animate’ ‘-action’) < insect (‘+animate’ ‘-action’)

‘Flee’ indicates to leave a person or place very quickly, especially because you are afraid of possible danger. From the conceptual meaning of ‘flee’, which to leave a place very quickly, it means that ‘run away’ and ‘flee’ are synonyms. Forward, ‘flea’ indicates a very small jumping insect without wings that bites animals and humans and sucks their blood. According to the conceptual meaning, since ‘flea’ is a kind of insect, so it can be determined that ‘flee’ is hyponym of ‘insect’.

The associative meaning found in this data is affective meaning; the word ‘flea’ is going to be different for each person who uses the word. It could mean literary or denotative or vice versa; ‘flea’ as an insect, or ‘flea’ as a troublemaker.

So it is important to remember that each individual will have a different affective meaning for a word. As such, only the person using a word will be aware of the particular affective meaning that they hold with the word.

Data 12

*How did the plate introduce the potatoes to the steak? "**Meet meat**!"*

$meet_{verb}$ $meat_{noun}$

In this data, the homophones ‘meet’ and ‘meat’ have the same pronunciation, which is /miːt/. The question unit asks ‘how did … introduce the potatoes to …’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned, which are ‘the plate’, which indicate the expresser and ‘the steak’ which indicates the target of ‘the plate’. From the question unit that asks ‘how did … introduce the potatoes to …’, the answer produces verb phrase ‘meet meat’, which is ‘meet’ as a head and ‘meat’ as a modifier for substituting the characteristic that is mentioned in the question unit. These homophones produce a sentence, imperative sentence; meet occupies the position of verb and meat occupies the position of object, and the exclamation mark (!) indicates the expression to be imperative sentence. In addition, these homophones well complete the information that is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym and meronym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. steak (‘-animate’ ‘+object’) = meat (‘-animate’ ‘+object’)

b. potatoes (‘-animate’ ‘+object’) < steak (‘-animate’ ‘+object’) < plate (‘-animate’ ‘+object’)

‘Meat’ indicates the flesh of an animal or a bird eaten as food. From the conceptual meaning of ‘meat’, it relates to the conceptual meaning of steak, which is a thick slice of any type of meat. So it can be said that ‘steak’ and ‘meat’ are synonyms. Forward, ‘steak’ is served in a plate with potatoes. So it can be determined that ‘potatoes’ are meronym of ‘steak’, then ‘steak’ is meronym of plate.

The associative meanings found in this data are connotative and collocative meanings. Connotatively, the expression meat in ‘meet meat!’ substitutes ‘the steak’ in the question unit. So it can be determined that ‘meat’ is neutral connotation for ‘the steak’. In addition, the expression ‘meet meat!’ can be indicated as the situation when person has never eat meet, then he/she has a chance to eat meat, so he/she will say ‘meet meat!’.

Data 13

What does the man who looks at oceans do all day? ***Sees seas.***

$\text{Sees}_{\text{verb}}$ $\text{seas}_{\text{noun}}$

In this data, the homophones ‘sees’ and ‘seas’ have the same pronunciation, which is /siːs/. The question unit asks ‘what does the man who’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned in the question unit, which are ‘looks’, which indicate ‘the man’ act and ‘ocean’ which indicates the object of the action of ‘the man’. From the question unit that asks

‘what does the man who’, the answer produces verb phrase ‘sees seas’, which is ‘sees’ as a head and ‘seas’ as a modifier for substituting the information that is mentioned in the question unit. These homophones produce a sentence, declarative sentence; sees occupies the position of verb and seas occupies the position of object. In addition, these homophones well complete the information that is needed by the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym and meronym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. sees (‘-animate’ ‘-object’ ‘+action’) = looks (‘-animate’ ‘-object’ ‘+action’)
b. seas (‘+animate’ ‘+object’ ‘-action’) = ocean (‘+animate’ ‘+object’ ‘-action’)

‘Sees’ indicates to become aware of somebody/something by using your eyes. From the conceptual meaning of ‘sees’, it relates to the conceptual meaning of look, which are action using eyes. So it can be said that ‘sees’ and ‘looks’ are synonym. Forward, ‘seas’ is the salt water that covers most of the earth’s surface and surrounds its continents and islands. The denotation of ‘seas’ also relates to the denotation of ‘ocean’, which includes the salt water. So it can be determined that ‘seas’ are synonym of ‘ocean’.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘what does the man who’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘sees seas’ to substitute ‘looks’ and

‘ocean’. So it can be determined that ‘seas’ is neutral connotation to express ‘looks’, and ‘seas’ is neutral connotation to express ‘ocean’.

Data 14

If four couples went to a restaurant, how many people dined? ***Eight ate****.*

$eight_{noun}$ ate_{verb}

In this data, the homophones ‘eight’ and ‘ate’ have the same pronunciation, which is /eɪt/. The question unit asks ‘how many’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned in the question unit, which are ‘four people’, which indicate ‘how many’ who did the act and ‘dined’ which indicates the act of the ‘four people. From the question unit that asks ‘how many’, the answer produces sentence ‘eight ate’, which is ‘eight’ as a subject and ‘ate’ as a past form of eat, for substituting the information that is mentioned in the question unit. In addition, this homophones make a declarative sentence; since the purpose of the homophones substitutes the information that is contained in the question unit, even so ‘ate’ is a transitive verb that requires one or more objects, when ‘four people’ is substituted by ‘eight’ and ‘dined’ is substituted by ‘ate’ is quite enough to answer the question unit.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym and meronym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. ate (‘-animate’ ‘-human’ ‘+action’) = dined (‘-animate’ ‘-human’ ‘+action’)

b. people (‘+animate’ ‘+human’ ‘-action’) < couple (‘+animate’ ‘+human’ ‘-action’)

‘Ate’ indicates to put food in your mouth, chew it and swallow it. From the conceptual meaning of ‘ate’, it relates to the conceptual meaning of ‘dined’, which is to ‘eat’ a dinner. So it can be said that ‘ate’ and ‘dined’ are synonyms, beside of the tenses that use past participle tense. Forward, ‘couple’ indicates two people or things. The denotation of ‘couple’ shows that people is the part of people, so it means that people is meronym of couple, because there are two people in a couple.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘how many’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘eight ate’ to substitute ‘4 couples’ and ‘dinned’. So it can be determined that ‘eight’ is neutral connotation to express ‘4 couples’, and ‘ate’ is neutral connotation to express ‘dinned’.

Data 15

*Why didn't the cloud of very fine drops wet us? The **mist missed**.*

$\text{mist}_{\text{noun}}$ $\text{missed}_{\text{verb}}$

In this data, the homophones ‘mist’ and ‘missed’ have the same pronunciation, which is /mɪst/. The question unit asks ‘why’ about some information. There are piece of information are mentioned in the question unit, which are ‘the cloud of very fine’, which indicate the expresser of the act and ‘missed’ which indicates the act of the ‘the cloud of very fine’. From the question

unit that asks ‘why’, the answer produces sentence ‘the mist missed’, which is ‘the mist’ as a subject and ‘missed’ as a past form of miss, for substituting the information that is mentioned in the question unit. In addition, these homophones make a declarative sentence. Since the purpose of the homophones substitutes the information that is contained in the question unit, even so ‘missed’ is a transitive verb that requires one or more objects, when ‘the cloud of very fine’ is substituted by ‘the mist’ and ‘didn’t drops’ is substituted by ‘missed’ is quite enough to answer the question unit.

The lexical relation found in this data is synonym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. cloud (‘+animate’ ‘+object’) = mist (‘+animate’ ‘+object’)

‘Mist’ indicates a ‘cloud’ of very small drops of water in the air just above the ground, to make it difficult to see. From the conceptual meaning of ‘mist’, it relates to the conceptual meaning of ‘cloud’, which indicates a grey or white mass made of very small drops of water, that float in the sky. So it can be determined that ‘mist’ and ‘cloud’ are synonyms; the related things are ‘very small drops of water’, and ‘floating above the ground’, ‘in the sky’ means the position is above the ground too.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning. According to the question unit that asks about ‘why’, the homophones in the answer unit express ‘mist missed’ to substitute ‘the cloud of very fine’ and ‘didn’t drop wet us’. So it can be determined that ‘mist’ is neutral connotation to express

‘the cloud of the very fine’, and ‘missed’ is negative connotation to express ‘didn’t drop wet us’.

4.2.3. Pronoun – Verb

Data 16

What would we do if we found bad plants spoiling our lawn? ***We'd weed****.*

$\text{We'd}_{\text{pronoun+verb}}$ $\text{weed}_{\text{verb}}$

In this data, the homophones found are ‘we’d’ and ‘weed’, they have the same pronunciation, which is /wi:d/. First, we have to know what ‘we’d’ and ‘weed’ are; we’d indicates a combination of ‘we’ that is another person or other people and ‘would’ that is taken the last letter, which used as the past form of will when reporting what somebody has said or thought. The pronunciations are combined from we /wi:/ + woul[d] /d/ = /wi:d/. Weed indicates to take out weeds from the ground. These homophones are formed as a sentence, which the structure is ‘we’ as a subject and ‘would weed’ as a past future participle verb, and makes a declarative sentence. since the purpose of the homophones substitutes the information that is contained in the question unit, when the question unit asks ‘what would we do’ then that is answered by ‘we’d’ and since the question unit asks ‘what would we do if we found bad plants spoiling our lawn?’. The subject we and modal verb would need an action to complete the sentence. Then, the best action to do when ‘we found bad plants spoiling our lawn’ and to produce the same pronunciation with the subject and the modal verb that are combined is ‘weed’.

The lexical relation found in this data is meronym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. plant (‘-animate’ ‘+object’) < lawn (‘-animate’ ‘+object’)

‘Plant’ indicates a living thing that grows in the earth and usually has a stem leaves and roots, especially one that is smaller than a tree or bush. From the conceptual meaning of ‘plant’, it has a relation with lawn, which indicates an area of ground covered in short grass in a garden/yard or park, or used for playing a game. It can be determined that ‘plant’ sometimes grows on ‘lawn’, so ‘plant’ is a meronym of ‘lawn’.

The associative meaning found in this data is affective meaning; the action ‘weed’ is going to be different for each person who uses the word. The author says ‘if we found bad plants spoiling our lawn’, and then asks ‘what would we do’. It means that the author would weed when found bad plants spoiling our lawn. The author uses ‘we’ and ‘our’ for generalizing. It is important to remember that each individual will have a different affective meaning for a word. As such, only the person using a word will be aware of the particular affective meaning that they hold with the word.

4.2.4. Pronoun – Verb – Adverb

Data 17

*If they are not here, where are they? **They're there**!*

They're$_{\text{pronoun+verb}}$ there$_{\text{adverb}}$

In this data, the homophones found are 'they're' and 'there', they have the same pronunciation, which is /ðeə(r)/. First, we have to know what 'they're' and 'there' are; they're is a combination of 'they' that indicates people, animals, or things that have already been mentioned or are easily identified and 'are' that is taken two last letter, which means to be present. The pronunciations are combined from they /ðeɪ/ + a[re] /ə(r)/ = /ðeə(r)/. 'There' indicates in, at or to that place or position. These homophones are formed as a sentence, which the structure is 'they' as a subject and 'are' as a 'to be' of present, and 'there' as an adverb, they make an imperative sentence. Since the purpose of the homophones substitutes the information that is contained in the question unit, when the question unit asks 'where are they' then that is answered by 'they're' and since the question unit asks 'where' and supports with the information 'if they are not here'. The subject they and auxiliary would need an adverb of place to complete the sentence. Then, the best adverb for 'if they are not here' and to produce the same pronunciation with the subject and auxiliary that are combined is 'there'.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym and antonym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. here ('-animate' '+state') = there ('-animate' '+state')

b. here ('-animate' '+state') / there ('-animate' '+state')

‘There’ and ‘here’ share the same conceptual meaning, which indicates in, at or to that place or position. It can be said they are synonyms. But if we see them in the position itself, they will have contrasted each other. So it can be determined that ‘there’ and ‘here’ are also antonyms, binary antonym, it because there is no middle ground of them.

The associative meaning found in this data is social meaning; people don't usually talk to themselves. They talk to other people and their talk has social meaning. In this data, imagine that somebody that you do not know asks when you are in the band festival with many stage, she/he asks “if they are not here, where are they?”, then to answer “they’re there!” is a social meaning being friendly and polite, everyone will know if they are not here, so they’re there.

4.2.5. Verb – Adverb – Noun

Data 18

What did the teacher say to Orville when his letters slanted too much to the left?

*"**Write right**, **Wright**!"*

$\text{write}_{\text{verb}}$ $\text{right}_{\text{adverb}}$ $\text{wright}_{\text{noun}}$

In this data, the homophones found are ‘write’, ‘right’ and ‘Wright’, they share the same pronunciation, which is /raɪt/. First, we have to know what ‘write’, ‘right’ and ‘Wright’ are; ‘write’ indicates to make letters or numbers on a surface, especially using a pen or a pencil; ‘right’ indicates on or to the right side; Wright indicates Family name of brothers Orville (1871–1948) and Wilbur (1867–1912), US aviation pioneers. In 1903, the Wright brothers were the first to make brief

sustained and controlled powered flights in an airplane, which was designed and built by them. They were also the first to make and fly a practical powered airplane 1905 and a passenger-carrying airplane 1908. These homophones are formed as a sentence, which the structure is ‘write’ as a transitive verb, ‘right’ as an adverb and ‘Wright’ as a complement, and makes an imperative sentence; since the purpose of the homophones substitutes the information that is contained in the question unit. The question unit asks ‘what did the teacher say’ an expression “to Orville when his letters slanted too much to the left?” then to shorten the expression and produce an imperative sentence, the expression becomes “Write right, Wright!”

The lexical relation found in this data is antonymy; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. left (‘-animate’ ‘+state’) / right (‘-animate’ ‘+state’)

‘Right’, which appears on the answer unit, indicates on or to the right side, not about the properly on something, while ‘left’ indicates the left side or direction. From the conceptual meanings of ‘right’ and ‘left’, they show that they have contrasted on the direction. So it can be determined that they are antonyms, non-binary antonym because there is a middle ground between ‘right’ and ‘left’, which is centre.

The associative meaning found in this data is social and affective meaning; in phatic communication, when somebody makes a wrong action, there are many expressions to tell that are wrong. In this case, Orville writes letter slanted too much to the left, so that the teacher tells him to ‘write right’. The expression

‘write right’ is going to be different for each person who uses the word. In this case, the author uses the expression to tell the reader that Orville have to write the letter not slanted too much to the left, so he uses right. The other option of ‘right’ usage in writing is to write exactly, but the possibilities have a correlation, because when somebody write slanted too much to the left then the teacher reprimands that means that the writing is wrong, and to fix the problem is writing exactly to right. It is important to remember that each individual will have a different affective meaning for a word. As such, only the person using a word will be aware of the particular affective meaning that they hold with the word.

4.2.6. Verb – Adverb

Data 19

*If you don't listen over there, where should you listen? **Hear here**!*

$\text{hear}_{\text{verb}}$ $\text{here}_{\text{adverb}}$

In this data, the homophones found are ‘hear’ and ‘here’. They have the same pronunciation, which is /hɪə(r)/. First, we have to know what ‘hear’ and ‘here’ are; ‘hear’ indicates to be aware of sounds with your ears; ‘here’ used after a verb or preposition to mean ‘in, at or to this position or place’. These homophones are formed as a sentence, which the structure is ‘hear’ as a predicate and ‘here’ as an adverb. They make an imperative sentence, because the sentence leads to an order of something and ends with an exclamation mark (!). Since the purpose of the homophones substitutes the information that is contained in the question unit, when the question unit asks ‘where should you listen?’ then that is

answered by ‘hear’ to substitute ‘listen’ and since the question unit needs the additional information of place and supports with the information ‘if you don't listen over there’. The predicate ‘hear’ needs an adverb of place to complete the sentence, then the best adverb for ‘If you don't listen over there’ and to produce the same pronunciation with the predicate is ‘here’.

The lexical relations found in this data are synonym and antonym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. Listen (‘-animate’ ‘+action’ ‘-state’) = hear (‘-animate’ ‘+action’ ‘-state’)
b. Here (‘-animate’ ‘-action’ ‘+state’) / there (‘-animate’ ‘-action’ ‘+state’)
c. here (‘-animate’ ‘-action’ ‘+state’) / there (‘-animate’ ‘-action’ ‘+state’)

‘Hear’ indicates to be aware of sounds with your ears. From the conceptual meaning of ‘hear’, it relates to the conceptual meaning of ‘listen’, which indicates sounds aware using ear. So it can be determined that ‘hear’ and ‘listen’ are synonyms. ‘There’ and ‘here’ share the same conceptual meaning, which indicates in, at or to that place or position. It can be said they are synonyms. But if we see them in the position itself, they will have contrasted each other. So it can be determined that ‘there’ and ‘here’ are also antonyms, binary antonym, it because there is no middle ground of them.

The associative meaning found in this data is social meaning; people don't usually talk to themselves. They talk to other people and their talk has social

meaning. In this data, imagine that there is a conversation between 3 people, but there are just two of them who have conversation, then the rest wants to be listened, then he/she would say “hear here!

4.2.7. Article – Noun

Data 20

*What did the math student shout when he added up all the numbers? "**Some sum**!"*

$\text{Some}_{\text{article}}$ sum_{noun}

In this data, the homophones found are ‘some’ and ‘sum’. They have the same pronunciation, which is /səm/. First, we have to know what ‘some’ and ‘sum’ are; ‘some’ used with uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns to mean ‘an amount of’ or ‘a number of’, when the amount or number is not given. ‘Sum’ indicates the number you get when you add two or more numbers together.

These homophones are formed as a phrase, a noun phrase. However, this phrase indirectly produces an imperative sentence, because the sentence leads to an order of something and ends with an exclamation mark (!). The exclamation mark is used to express word ‘shout’ in the question unit. Since the purpose of the homophones substitutes the information that is contained in the question unit. There are two components in question unit that makes the homophones appear; ‘some’ pops up because it is a determiner for uncountable nouns or plural countable nouns. In this case, ‘all the numbers’ is what makes determiner ‘some’ appears; then ‘sum’ pops up because there is information in the question unit that

mentions ‘the math student’ and ‘added’, when you add all the numbers then you do ‘sum’.

The lexical relation found in this data is meronym; to share the basic meaning, semantic features are included:

a. sum (‘-animate’ ‘+action’ ‘-object’) < math (‘-animate’ ‘+action’ ‘-object’)
b. number (‘-animate’ ‘-action’ ‘+object’) < math (‘-animate’ ‘-action’ ‘+object’)

‘Math’ indicates the science of numbers and shapes. From the conceptual of ‘math’, numbers are part of math, and ‘sum’ indicates the number you get when you add two or more numbers together. So it can be determined that ‘sum’ and ‘number’ are the meronyms of math.

The associative meaning found in this data is connotative meaning, according to the question unit, the homophones express ‘some sum!’ to substitute added up all the numbers, by math student. So that ‘some’ is neutral connotation to express ‘all the numbers’. In addition, ‘sum’ is neutral connotation to express ‘added’.