CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Topic

Language users are often not aware about the use of language in daily conversation; they usually make miss understanding in doing the conversation. There are many causes of miss-understanding in daily conversation; homonyms are one of the causes in this case. Homonyms are one of semantic study that discusses about the meaning of the word; some people only use the word according to what they mean regardless the meanings of word in certain situation. However, they usually use the word that has more than one meaning but identical pronunciation and spelling which eventually lead to misunderstanding. As the case of homonyms in the daily conversation, the words ***tail*** and ***tale*** in the conversation below:

Lily: Have you ever heard about a bird with a long ***tail***?

Lilo: I'm not interested with the kind of ***tale*** like that

From the conversation above, the word ***tail*** and **tale** are nouns. The word ***tail*** which is meant by Lily can be indicated as the hindmost part of an animal, whereas, the word ***tale***, which is meant by Lilo can be indicated as a fictitious or

true story. Both of the words have the same category word class but have different meanings although pronunciation and spelling are identical. The similarity between the word ***tail*** and ***tale*** result in different understanding between Lily and Lilo. Lily understands the word ***tail*** as a tail of the bird, whereas, Lilo understands the word ***tail*** which is meant by Lily as a ***tale*** that is not interesting which leads to the idea delivering which is not quite well.

The idea of conversation above is one of many problems, which are also happened in daily life such as general conversation, speech and even in advertising. That miss-understanding in conversation above will always happen if there is no explanation and analysis about the meaning of the word which tries to be delivered.

Based on that reason, the writer interested in analyzing the use of homonym in the book entitled *"General Conversation in Travelling"* as the data source. The book is written by the writer when she conducted Job Training in Balai Bahasa Bandung.

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1.2 Scope

The issue that the writer wants to discuss in this report is about the use of homonyms in the book entitled "*General Conversation in Travelling*" (2014) which is written by the writer. The discussion includes the identification of homonyms through the meaning approach along with phonetic transcription.

1.3 Objectives

Based on the scope of this report, the objectives are:

1. To explain the existence of homonymous words in conversation in *"General Conversation in Travelling"*

2. To explain the meaning and phonetic transcription of homonyms in the data

1.4 Significant to Knowledge

The discussion of the topic has benefits in understanding the use of homonyms in daily conversation. Through this discussion, the writer does not only show the case of homonyms, but also to make the reader be more informed and have more understanding that there are many words in daily conversation which can be indicated as homonyms and can be transcribed into phonetic form. Based on that discussion, the words that can be indicated as homonyms are not only contained in daily conversation, but they can also be found in other sources such as novel and advertising. Based on that reason, the writer expects this research can help the readers, the writer, and the next researchers to add more knowledge about homonyms and phonetics.

1.5 Framework of the Theories

The theory that is used in this report is the theory from Charles W. Keidler in his book entitled "*Introducing English Semantic*" which mentions that "*Homonym is pronunciation and spelling are identical but meanings are unrelated*" (1998: 52). The meanings of the word that can be indicated as homonyms are produced the same pronunciation although they have no relation in meanings.

In addition, Kreidler also mentions, "*Meaning is more difficult to determine because it reflecting the fact that the word were once different in their phonological form*" (1998: 52). Then the word that can be indicated as homonyms are not only produced from the same language form but also phonological to make characteristic of speech sound.

The writer uses phonetic theory from George Yule in his book entitled "*The Study of Language*" which mentions that "*Phonetic is the general study of the characteristic of speech sound and language*" (2006: 30). Phonetic discusses about how speech and sound are made with the help of organs of speech, the characteristic of speech and sound consist the place of articulation and manner of articulation.

1.6 Research Method

The research method that is used in this report is descriptive method, which mentions by Sugiyono:

> *"Metode Deskriptif Analisis merupakan metode penelitian dengan cara mengumpulkan data-data sesuai dengan yang sebenarnya kemudian data-data tersebut disusun, diolah dan dianalisis untuk dapat memberikan gambaran mengenai masalah yang ada" (2008:105).*

In other words, descriptive method is used to explain the issues, which are related to the data in research. Meanwhile, this theory is related to the research because the data that have been collected, processed, and analyzed are parts of the way to identify the issue, in this case are homonyms.

1.7 Place and Time

The writer conducted the job training at Balai Bahasa Bandung located at Jln. Sumbawa No. 11 Bandung. The job training was conducted since Monday, July 14, 2014 to Friday, August 15, 2014. The writer should attend from Monday to Friday at 08.00 a.m. to 04.00 p.m.