CHAPTER II

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

This chapter discusses about the existence of homonyms in daily conversation especially in the book entitled "*General Conversation in Travelling*" (2014). Homonyms are not practically produced from the same language form; they are also produced from phonetic transcription of the word with different word classes which share the same sound. Through this approach, the writer wants to show that language users intensively use language competence indirectly in their daily conversation.

2.1 Homonyms

Homonyms are kind of semantics study that discusses about the meaning of words that are not related and have the same category word class or even different word classes. Homonyms are the words which are pronounced and spelled identically but have unrelated meanings (Kreidler, 1998: 52). From the way it is defined, homonyms are the words which have the same pronunciation and spelling but they have no relation in meaning. There are two kinds of homonyms; the words that have the same pronunciation but have different spelling, which is called homophones; and the words that have different pronunciation but have the same spelling, which is called homographs.

2.2 Phonetic

In explaining the phonetic transcription, the writer uses the theory from Yule, he mentions that:

> "*Phonetic is the general study of the characteristic of speech sound and languages, phonetic is one of phonology study discussing that every sounds has characteristic about how speech sounds are made with the help of organs of speech consisting of bilabials, labiodentals, dentals, alveolars, palatals, velars, glottals, charting consonant sound, and limitations of the chart that are included in the category place of articulation. In addition, phonetic also has the category manner of articulations that consist of stops, fricatives, affricates, nasals, liquids, glides, the glottal stop and the flap, vowels, diphthongs, and subtle individual variation*" (2006: 30).

There are two categories of phonetic, which are place of articulation and manner of articulation, this theory is used in the analysis as one of the language competence approach in daily conversation.

2.3 Homonym in General Conversation

In this sub chapter, the writer provides eight data that are taken from the book written by the writer entitled "*General Conversation in Travelling*" when the writer conducted the job training in Balai Bahasa Bandung. The book was asked by the institution as the contribution of the writer during the writer conducted the Job Training in the institution. The writer finally decided to make a book about General Conversation in Traveling field carrying homonyms case.

After the topic and theme of the book was proposed, the writer also got supervised by the supervisor in the institution.

Data 1

Travel agent : When do you want to go?

Putri : I'd like to go on Monday ***of*** four next month.

Travel agent : No miss, Monday is not ***off*** for next month. It is available.

Putri : I mean I want to go on four date.

Analysis 1

The words ***of*** and ***off*** are prepositions. Prepositions are usually used in front of nouns or pronouns to show the relationship between the noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence. Commonly, ***of*** is used for belonging to, relating to, or connected, while ***off*** means away from, removed, or disconnected. In this data, the word ***of*** [əv] serves to connect the word *Monday* and *four*. Meaning that it serves to describe the date of the day mentioned, that is *four*. On the other hand, the word ***off*** [ɒf] serves to describe that Monday is *not available* which means holiday.

Additionally, the words ***of*** and ***off*** are pronounced similarly despite their different forms. The word ***of*** is transcribed into vowels, which is produced with a relatively open vocal tract, the airstream from the vocal folds to the lips. The word

of is relatively unimpeded, because there is no constriction of the oral (pharynx) which is significant. Whereas the word ***off*** is transcribed into consonant, that are produced with a significant constriction in the oral (pharynx). The airstream from the vocal folds to the lips, it has constriction because the column of air makes its way through the tract, which occur articulation afterward. Look at their transcription, it obvious that they are pronounced similarly, the shape of sound which is produced by words ***of*** and ***off*** are voiceless, because there should be no vibration. In conclusion, o***f*** and ***off*** produce a sound that is identical although their meanings are unrelated, it means that ***of*** and ***off*** has phonetic meaning because the characteristic from the word ***of*** and ***off*** show how speech sounds are made.

Therefore, based on their unrelated meaning and their similar pronunciation, they can be indicated as homonymous words.

Data 2

Travel agent : Ok, because that day is our travel's birthday there will be special food for every passenger as a prize.

Putri : ***By*** how?

Travel agent : No, that is free miss. You don't have to ***buy***.

Analysis 2

The word ***by*** is preposition and the word ***buy*** is verb. Usually, the word ***by*** is used to indicate proximity, the way in which something is done, or an action with a particular purpose, whereas, ***buy*** is used to get (something) by paying money for it, or to accept or believe (something) as true. In this data, the word ***by*** [baɪ] means an action with a particular purpose because it explains the question how the subject can get special food. Furthermore, the word ***buy*** [baɪ] means to get (something) by paying money for it.

The word ***by*** and ***buy*** have the same pronunciation and phonetic form although their spelling are different. ***By*** and ***buy*** are transcribed into bilabials stop consonant, because when ***by*** and ***buy*** are pronounced, the sound is formed using both upper and the lower lip and from manner of articulation, this sound is produced from the airstream and then gone abruptly. In conclusion, the word ***by*** and ***buy*** have different word classes but have the same pronunciation and phonetic form. Besides, the meanings from each word are completely unrelated. From that characteristics, the words ***by*** and ***buy*** can be indicated as homonymous word.

Data 3

Susan : How about the ***case***?

Receptionist : For the ***cash*** you can pay if you already in here.

Analysis 3

The word ***case*** and ***cash*** are nouns. The word ***case*** means an instance of a particular situation, a disease, injury or problem, whereas, the word ***cash*** means as money in coins or note. In this data, the word ***case*** [keɪs] describes meaning as a particular situation and the word ***cash*** [kæʃ] describes meaning as price to be paid.

In this data, the word ***cash*** and ***case*** do not have the same pronunciation although their meanings are unrelated such as shown in data 2. Looking at their phonetic forms, the word ***case*** is transcribed into velars fricatives consonant because the sound produces with the back of the tongue against the velum. Whereas, the word ***cash*** is transcribed into hard-palate fricatives consonant because the sound involves partially sealing off the column of air in between the alveoral ridge and the hard palate by raising the tongue. These two words are included into analysis as one of the data since they are part of the book. However, from this characteristic, the word ***case*** and ***cash*** have different pronunciations and spellings. Then both ***case*** and ***cash*** cannot be indicated as homonymous word.

Data 4

Receptionist : How many cases do you have?

Susan : I have ***two***.

Receptionist : Is there any others goods ***too*** except the case?

Analysis 4

The word ***two*** is number; many other words in English which reflect the number two are spelled with twin, twice, etc. In this data, the word ***two*** [tu] is used to indicate amount which means indicate how many cases that the subject (Susan) has. Whereas, the word ***too*** [tu] is an adverb meaning excessively or also, but in this data the word ***too*** is used to indicate the meaning "***also" that there*** are other goods that the subject (Susan) has except the case.

From this data, the words ***two*** and ***too*** have similar pronunciation despite their different forms. The word ***two*** is transcribed into labiodentals stops consonants, which is produced with the upper teeth and the lower lip and the sound is produced by some form of complete "stopping" of the airstream and then gone abruptly. Whereas, the word ***too*** is transcribed into dentals fricatives consonant, which is produced with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth and the sound is produced by almost blocking the airstream and having the air push through the narrow opening. Looking at their transcription, the words ***two*** and ***too*** are produced by different forms.

Based on their unrelated meaning and similar pronunciation, the words ***two*** and ***too*** can be indicated as homonymous word.

Data 5

Putri : Is the pancake will be ***long***? (A)

Waiter : No miss, it is round.

Putri : I mean how ***long*** it will take? I'm hungry. (B)

Analysis 5

In this data, the word ***long*** [lɒŋ] in (A) and (B) are adjectives. The word ***long*** means the antonyms of short, having a specified length, and lasting or continuing for a great amount of time. In (A), the word ***long*** describes the antonyms of short and in (B) describes about time which means "not for a moment".

The word ***long*** has the same forms and same pronunciation which is produced with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth and the sound is produced by almost blocking the airstream. From this characteristic, the word ***long*** is transcribed into dental fricatives consonant. In conclusion, the word ***long*** has the same category word class and has the same pronunciation and also phonetic forms. From those characteristics, the word ***long*** can be indicated as homonymous word.

Data 6

Putri : What is it?

Waiter : It is ***bean*** soup.

Putri : I don't care what it was (***been***), I just want to know what it is now.

Analysis 6

The word ***bean*** is a noun and ***been*** is a past participle of be. The word ***bean*** means the seed of any of various erect or climbing plants (as of the genera *Phaseolus* and *Vigna*) of the legume family other than the broad bean. In this data, the word ***bean*** [bi:n] describes a kind of vegetable which means a pea. Whereas, the word ***been*** [bi:n] describes that the soup was not originally bean soup but something else.

In this data, the word ***bean*** and ***been*** have similar pronunciation and same phonetic forms. The word ***bean*** and ***been*** are transcribed into bilabials stop consonants, because when the sound is produced by some form of complete and then gone abruptly, the sound is formed using both upper and lower lip. In conclusion, the word ***bean*** and ***been*** have similar pronunciation but have unrelated meaning. The words that have those characteristics can be indicated as homonymous word.

Data 7

Riki : There are so many restaurants, but I chose a sundanese restaurant near ***the bank***. (A)

Susan : Oh really? Is there any restaurant near the bank? I think that is rare.

Riki : Yes, of course not. Usually ***the bank*** always places in the middle of city because people need the bank to keep their money. (B)

Analysis 7

In this data, the word ***bank*** is a noun. In (A), the word ***bank*** [bæŋk] means the raising ground bordering a lake, river, or sea or forming the edge of a cut or hollow. Whereas, in (B), the word ***bank*** means an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, issue of money or place of business of a money changer.

The word ***bank*** has the same pronunciation and phonetic forms. The word ***bank*** is transcribed into bilabials stop consonants, because the sound is formed using both upper and lower lips and from manner of articulation, the sound is produced by some forms of complete “stopping” of the airstream and then gone abruptly. Looking at their transcription, the word ***bank*** has the same pronunciation although their unrelated meanings. Then the word ***bank*** in this data can be indicated as homonymous word.

Data 8

Susan : Yes, someday I will. Did you buy something?

Riki : Yes, I bought a ***bat***. (A)

Susan : That hotel allows you to bring a ***bat***? Is there any animal care? (B)

Analysis 8

The word ***bat*** in (A) and (B) are noun. ***Bat*** means as a stout solid stick, a sharp blow, used for hitting ball in various games, or some kind of flying mammals. In this data, the word ***bat*** [bæt] in (A) describes as wooden stick that is used for hitting ball; whereas, the word ***bat*** [bæt] in (B) describes as flying mammals.

In this data, the word ***bat*** has same pronunciation and same phonetic forms. The word ***bat*** is transcribed into bilabials dentals stop consonants, it is because the sounds of ***bat*** are formed using both upper and lower lips and the sound is formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth then it is produced by some form of complete "stopping" of the airstream and then gone abruptly. In conclusion, the word ***bat*** produces the same sound and pronunciation although the meanings are unrelated. From the characteristics that the word ***bat*** has, it can be determined as homonymous word.