CHAPTER III

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

3.1 Conclusions

From the discussion in chapter 2, there are some conclusions as follow:

1. From eight data presented in chapter 2, there are 7 data that have identical pronunciation but have no relation in meanings; those 7 data can be indicated as homonymous word; they are ***of*** vs ***off***, ***by*** vs **buy**, ***two*** vs ***too***, ***bean*** vs ***been***, ***long*** (the antonyms of short) vs ***long*** (not for a moment), ***bank*** (the raising ground bordering a lake, river, or sea or forming the edge of a cut or hollow) vs ***bank*** (an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, issue of money or place of business of a money changer) and ***bat (***wooden stick that is used for hitting ball) vs ***bat*** (flying mammals). Although some data have different word class category, they produce similar pronunciation and can be indicated as homonymous word. However, there is one data that cannot be indicated as homonymous word, which is the word ***cash*** and ***case*** because they have different pronunciation, spelling and meaning.
2. The phonetic transcriptions used in the analysis indicate the category of phonetic; place of articulation and manner of articulation for all data. Those eight data consist of place of articulation because they denote the

place of articulation of the sound, which is the location inside the mouth at which the construction takes place. Whereas, in manner of articulation, they describe the same sounds in terms of how they are articulated. This approach is used to analyze how speech sounds are made in homonymous word.

3.2 Suggestions

Based on the scope of this report, the writer limits the discussion only on the meaning explanation of the homonyms in the data and the phonetic transcription of the homonyms in the data. However, there are still many sources and discussions that can be taken for the next researcher in analyzing homonyms. Therefore, the writer gives some suggestions for the next researcher in discussing homonyms, which are:

1. Analyzing homonymous word with the same source as this report deeply or more details using the other theories such as morphological relations, that consists of derivational approach. In addition, the next researcher can analyze homonymous word in other sources, such as advertising. In advertising, there may always be the possibility of the word that can have more than one meaning, therefore, the data of the research will be more varied.
2. Since the analysis of homonymous word is related to how the sound is used, the next researcher may analyze about the character of the sound using the other phonetic approaches such as phones and allophones to

make reader know that there are many different versions of that sound type regularly produced in actual speech.