

## THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SEMANTIC AND PHONOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

Semantic is the study of meaning communication through language. Linguist who work in these branches of linguistics are interested in the ways in which words acquire meaning and the processes by which native users of a language are able to give stable interpretations to word strings. Problems of meaning are arguably among the most significant which addressers and addressees experience in communicating with the other. This is principally because of two things: first, the range of possible meanings of which many words are capable; and second, the considerable contextual features which influence how strings are interpreted. We are all aware, in everyday communication, just how much factors such as intonation, word stress, and situational context can affect the interpretation of utterances. In the other hand, phonology is defined about the speech on sound including intonation and stress. This paper describes that semantic and phonology have the correlation in analyzing the language communication.

Keywords: Correlation, Semantic, and Phonology.

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### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The review of semantic

##### 1. *The definition of semantic*

Study about the meaning is semantic. According to Hornby semantics is the branch of the linguistics dealing with the meaning of the words and sentences.

Meaning has a big influence in forming words. Semantic is the part of linguistic, which explores meaning. According to Parker (1986: 29) semantic is the study of linguistic meaning that is the meaning of word, phrase, and sentence. It shows that semantic is a symbol and sign, which shows meaning, the relationship between meaning and the words. Besides, semantic also includes the meaning of words

development and changing. Meaning has a linguistic correlation with other word elements based on agreement of the users in a communication between speaker and hearer.

Rinehart Holt and Winston argue that knowing a language knows how to produce and understand sentences with particular meanings. The study of linguistic meaning is called semantic. According the statement above, we can know semantic concerns about the meaning in the language communication. In communication, people have to understand what they communicate. In this case, the speaker and the hearer have to understand what they talk. Understanding the speech material means they have to understand the meaning.

2. *The aspect of meaning*

a. *Sense*

Aspects of this meaning can be achieved if the speaker /writer to speak the same language.

b. *Feeling*

Dealing with this aspect of the attitude of the speaker and the speech situation.

c. *Tone*

Tone is an attitude to his listener.

d. *Intention*

His aim, conscious or unconscious the effect he is endeavoring to promotes.

e.g. You're liar!

The goal is to change the other person's behavior (actions) are not desired.

**B. The review of phonology**

1. *The definition of phonology*

Phonology is the study of systems or pattern of sounds, at an abstract level, while phonetic concerned with the actual physical properties of sounds.

Crystal (1992: 300) explains that phonology is the study of the sounds systems of a language, and of the general or universal properties displayed by these systems.

Hornby (1973) says that phonology is a science of vocal sounds; the study of the sounds changes which take place, or have taken place in a language.

Rinehart Holt and Winston argue phonology is the study of the sound patterns found in human language, it also the term used to refer to the kind of knowledge that speakers have about the sound patterns of their particular language. The study of language sound is called phonology.

Hyman Larry M mentions phonology is the study of the sound system language. Phonology has been differed as the structure and function in languages. As we shall see some speech sounds can be used in a language to distinguish words of different meaning, whereas other sounds cannot.

Soenjono Dardjowidjojo (2010: 20) phonological component is interpretive. This component handles the particulars relating to the sound. The sound is a verbal symbol that is used by humans to convey whatever to be conveyed.

According to the statements above, phonology is the study of how sounds are organized and used in natural languages. Phonology is the study of the sound system of languages. The aim of phonology is to discover the principles that govern the way sounds are organized in languages and to explain the variations that occur. We begin by analyzing an individual language to determine which sound units are used and which patterns they form--the language's sound system.

## 2. *The characteristic of prosodic or supra segmental in language*

### *a. Stress*

Hyman Larry M mentions stress receives by far the most developed treatment in the literature. Stress has been defined in basically two ways: first, in terms of its phonetic properties; second in terms of its linguistic function. The function of stress is to highlight a particular syllable of a word, any rule which contributes to the identification of that syllable of prominence.

By "stress" is meant the degree of force or loudness with which a syllable is pronounced so as to give it prominence. A stressed syllable is produced by pushing more air out of the lungs in one syllable relative to others. A stressed syllable thus has greater respiratory energy than neighboring unstressed syllable. It may also have an increase in laryngeal activity. Stress can always define in terms of something speaker does in one part of an utterance relative to another.

### *b. Intonation*

Geoffrey Finch (2000:50) argues that tone refers to the way in which pitch is used in language. And it is acknowledged by linguists to be crucially important in both construction of speech and the determination of meaning.

In linguistics, intonation is variation of pitch while speaking which is not used to distinguish words. It contrasts with tone, in which pitch variation does distinguish words. Fluctuations in pitch either involve a rising pitch or falling pitch. Intonation is found in every language and even in tonal languages, but the realization and function are seemingly different.

Generally speaking, the following intonations are distinguished:

- 1) Rising Intonation means the pitch of the voice increases over time [ $\nearrow$ ];
- 2) Falling Intonation means that the pitch decreases with time [ $\searrow$ ];
- 3) Dipping Intonation falls and then rises [ $\searrow\nearrow$ ];
- 4) Peaking Intonation rises and then falls [ $\nearrow\searrow$ ].

### *3. Lexical meaning*

#### *a. Synonymy*

Geoffrey Finch (2000: 184) said a sense relation which exists between words which have a similar meaning or sense.

George Yule argues that Synonyms are two or more forms, with very closely related meanings, which are often, but not always, intersubstitutable in sentences.

#### *b. Homonymy*

Geoffrey Finch (2000:165) mentions homonymy is a relation which exists between words which have the same form but unrelated senses.

Actually, homonyms represent the big category, from which 3 sub-categories emerge: Homograph is homonyms that share the same spelling. They may or may not have the same pronunciation; Homophone is two more words that share the same pronunciation but have different meanings. They may or may not be spelled on the same way.

#### *c. Polysemy*

Geoffrey Finch (2000:173) said it is a sense relation in which a word, or lexeme has acquired more than one meaning.

John, Lyons says whereas homonymy is a relation between two or more distinct lexemes, polysemy (“multiple meaning”) is a property of single lexemes.

This diagram shows the relationships between semantic and phonology (between blue and yellow) and related linguistic concepts. It means that there is a correlation between semantic and phonology.

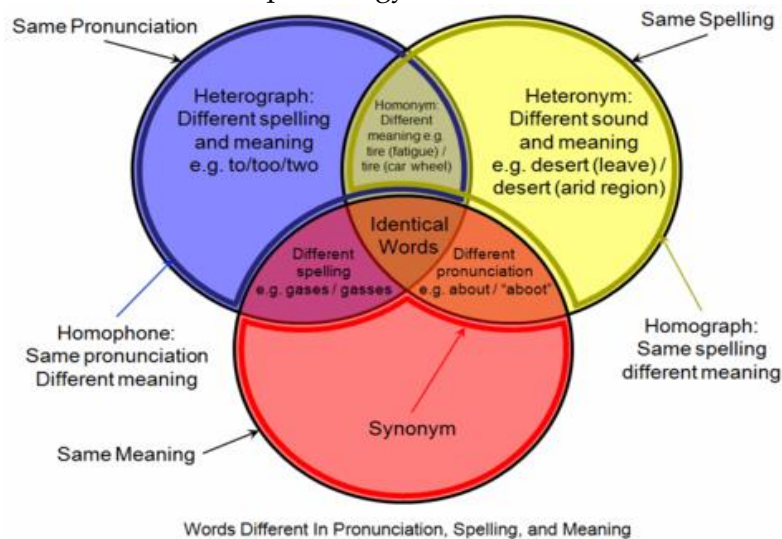


Diagram 1. The relationships between semantic and phonology

## METHODOLOGY

In this research, the writer used design of descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the objects in accordance with reality. The descriptive method is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. The writer used selected vocabularies in English that are being analyzed related to the semantic and phonological aspects.

## DISCUSSION

### A. Relationship between Semantic and Phonology

The aspect of meaning considers about the sense in the same language, tone of the speaker, feeling and the intention. Most of them cannot be analyzed without expression of the speaker trough his voice.

Based on it, the relationship of semantic and phonology are closely so it can't be separated, because the meaning of a word or phrase is determined by the elements of sound or tone of voice and tone of voice, word formation or change of form of the

word, or arrangement of words in the sentence. That is the meaning of a word or phrase based on stressing of sound patterns.

**B. The examples of cases of supra segmental in language**

1. *Stress*

The stress placed on syllables within words is called word stress or lexical stress. The stress placed on words within sentences is called sentence stress or prosodic stress. Each stress has different meaning in semantic.

a. *Word Stress*

The distribution of stress in a word in English cannot be predicted. This means that each word in English has its own stress-pattern, which should, therefore be learned together with its meaning. Because of this irregularity in the distribution of stress it is advisable to consult a dictionary in case of doubt. It is very common for English word and their derivatives to have different stress patterns.

Examples:

- One word

No	Noun	Verb
1	REcord /'rekɔ:d	ReCORD /ri'kɔ:d
2	PROgress /'prəʊgres	ProGRESS /prə'gres
3	PREsent /'preznt	PreSENT /pri'zent
4	PERmit /'pɜ:mɪt	PerMIT /pə'mɪt
5	IMport /'ɪmpɔ:t	ImPORT /ɪm'pɔ:t

- Two Word

<b>WHITE</b> house	white <b>HOUSE</b>
/waɪt/	/haʊs/
[In Washington]	[House painted white]
<b>LIGHT</b> bulb	Light <b>BULB</b>
/laɪt/	/bʌlb/
[Shines with electricity]	[A bulb that is not heavy]

**FAT** boy

/fæt/

[The nickname of a boy]

Fat **BOY**

/bɔɪ/

[An overweight young male.]

*b. Sentences Stress*

The three degrees of stress are also found in phrases or sentences. A word consisting of three or more syllables may have the same stress-pattern as a phrase or sentences consisting of the same number of syllables.

Examples:

- I **love** you.  
(Love, rather than just like.)
- I **I** love you.  
(I, it's me rather than another person who loves you.)
- I love **you**.  
(And nobody else.)
- This is my **house**.  
(To emphasize the possessor, it is not your, but my house)
- This **is** my house.  
(It is not a lie; this house does belong to me)
- **This** is my house.  
(It is this house and not that house)

*2. Intonation*

The going up and down of pitch over different syllables in an utterance is called intonation. Intonation can also be used for discourse analysis where new information is realized by means of intonation. It can also be used for emphatic/contrastive purposes.

It is the classification of forms of sentences in using intonation:

- a. Wh-word questions : falling intonation
- b. Yes/No questions : rising
- c. Statements : falling
- d. Question-Tags : 'chat' - falling; 'check' - rising

Examples:

*He found it on the street?*

[ hi: 'faʊnd it | ɒn ðə ʌ' sti:t ]

Here the rising pitch on street indicates that the question hinges on that word, on where he found it, not whether he found it.

*Yes, he found it on the street.*

[ ʌ' jes || hi 'faʊnd it | ɒn ðə ʌ' sti:t ]

*How did you ever escape?*

[ ʌ' haʊ dɪd ju: | 'evə | ə' skɛp ]

Here, as is common with *wh*- questions, there is a rising intonation on the question word, and a falling intonation at the end of the question.

### C. The examples of cases of lexical meaning

#### 1. Synonymy

Synonym has the different sound in pronunciation and has different meaning.

The Examples and analysis of Synonym in English language:

#### c. Entertainment /`enter`tenement/

Amusement /e`myuwmzment/	Enjoyment /èn`joinment/	Fun /fan/
Pleasure /`plèzyer/	Cheer /cir/	Feast /fist/
Merriment /`merriment/	Recreation /`rèkri`ésyen/	Sport /spowrt/
Frolic /`fralik/	Pastime /`pés`taim/	
Diversion /dai`verzyen/	Delight /di`lait/	

*Entertainment and recreation* imply thought and mental occupation, though in agreeable refreshing way; they are therefore words of a higher order. *Entertainment*, apart from its special senses of a public performance or a social party, and predominantly even there, is used of somewhat mirthful mental delight; *recreation* may, and usually does, combine the mental with the physical. *Amusement* and *pastime* are nearly equivalent, the latter probably the lighter word;



many *diversions* may be *pastime* which we should hardly dignify by the name of *amusements*.

*Sports* are almost wholly on the physical plane, though involving a certain grade of mental action; foxhunting, horse-racing, and baseball are *sports*. Certain *sports* may afford *entertainment* or *recreation* to certain persons, according to their individual tastes. *Cheer* may be very quiet, as the *cheer* of a bright fire to an aged traveler; *merriment* is a form of *enjoyment*, but *enjoyment* may be too keen to be called *amusement*. A *feast* is the *enjoyment* of rich or plentiful food.

d. Delicious /di`lisyəs/

Dainty /`dənti/	Delectable /dilə`tebel/	Delightful /di`laitfel/
Exquisite /ək`skwit,`ək-/	Luscious /`layəs/	Savory /`séveri/

That is *delicious* which affords a gratification at once vivid and delicate to the senses, especially to those of taste and smell, as, *delicious* fruit, a *delicious* odor; *luscious* has a kindred but more fulsome meaning, inclining toward a cloying excess of sweetness or richness. *Savory* is applied chiefly to cooked food made palatable by spices and condiments. *Delightful* may be applied to the higher gratifications of sense, as *delightful* music, but is also used for that which is mental and spiritual. *Delicious* has a limited use in this way; as, a *delicious* bit of poetry; the word is sometimes used ironically for some pleasing absurdity; as, this is *delicious!* *Delectable* is used interchangeably with *delightful* and *delicious*, though it suggests a more discriminating and refined enjoyment; as, a *delectable* morsel or story.

Happy /`hæpi/		
Blessed /`blesid/	Delighted /di`laitid/	Jolly /`jail/
Prosperous /`prasperəs/	Blissful /`blisfel/	Jovial /`jovviəl/
Dexterous /`dekstrəs/	Joyful /`joifəl/	Rejoice /ri`jois/
Felicitous /fə`lisitəs/	Joyous /`joies/	Bright /brait/
Fortunate /`fɔ:tʃənit/	Lucky /`lʌki/	Smiling /`smaɪlɪŋ/
Buoyant /`boiənt/	Gay /gei/	Merry /`meri/
Sprightly /`spraitli/	Cheerful /`tʃiəfəl/	Glad /glæd/
Mirthful /merthfel/	Successful /sək`sesfəl/	Cheering /`tʃiəriŋ/
Jocund /`dʒɔkənd/	Pleased /pli:zd/	Sunny /`sʌni/
Cherry /`tʃeri/	Delightful /di`laitfel/	
Rapturous /`ræptʃərəs/	Blithe /blaith/	

*Happy*, in its original sense, refers to something that comes “by good hap,” a chance that brings prosperity, benefit, or success. Here, *happy* is closely allied to *fortunate* and *lucky*. By direct reference to the divine will, it becomes almost equivalent to *blessed*, excluding all idea of chance. *Happy* is also a synonym for *dexterous*, *felicitous*, and associated words when it is applied to the ready skill by which favorable results, usually in minor matters, are secured; as, a *happy* wit, *happy* at retort.

In its most, frequent present use, *happy* is allied to the state of one enjoying happiness, or to that which express happiness; as, a *happy* marriage, a *happy* face, *happy* laughter. *Cheerful* applies to the possession or expression of a moderate and tranquil happiness. A *cheer* word spontaneously gives cheer to others; a *cheering* word is more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. *Sprightly* refers to nimbleness and to that quickness that pleases. *Gay* applies to a temporary and perhaps superficial state of happiness and an overflowing of animal spirit; we speak of a *gay* party, *gay* laughter.

That which is *jolly* is lively *merry*. *Jovial* refers to a general tendency toward merriment which finds expression in smiles, laughter, and even boisterous mirth; *jovial* is often, but not necessarily associated with convivial gaiety. The *jocund* man is witty, crackling with good humor, making jokes. A *buoyant* spirit is, as it were, borne up with joy and hope. A *bright* person brings a glow of cheer and well-being to his companions; a *sunny* disposition has a constant tranquil brightness that irradiates all who come within its influence.

Check /tʃek/	Arrest /ə`rest/	Checkmate /`tʃekmeɪt/
Hinder /`hɪndə/	Obstruct /əb`strʌkt/	Slacken /`slækan/
Baffle /`bæfəl/	Counteract /kauntə`rækt/	Impede /ɪm`pi:d/
Reduce /ri`dju:s/	Stay /steɪ/	Brake /breɪk/
Curb /kə:b/	Inhibit /ɪn`hɪbɪt/	Repress /ri`pres/
Stop /stɒp/	Bridle /`braɪdl/	Foil /fɔɪl/
Moderate /`mɒdəreɪt/	Restrain /ri`streɪn/	

The *check* is to restrain movement suddenly, and partially or temporarily; as, to *check* the speed of a horse or of a railway train; to *check* the advance of an enemy; to check progress. It implies a retardation of motion, rather than complete stoppage. *Check* has none of the suggestion of art, cunning, or superior skill that is

in *baffle* and *foil*; an enemy's advance may be *checked* by marching up an effective force or planting cannon squarely in his front. The word *check* and *checkmate* are to be discriminated as partial and total; in the game of chess, *check* is any attack upon the king and is temporary in effect, whereas *checkmate* is final and decisive. *Checkmate* from Pers. Shah *mat*, the king is dead) is never to be used figuratively of anything less than irremediable defeat. A person or movement is *checked* if in any way *restrained*; *checkmated* if defeated beyond recovery.

A man may *curb* anger and *bridle* his tongue; barriers may *impede* or *hinder* free passage, or completely *obstruct* it. *Inhibit* and *restrain* imply drawing back again; *repress* is to press back; *restrain*, to hold in from some action. We *reduce* the volume when we *check* the flow of water.

Love	/lʌv/	Fondness	/ˈfɒndnis/	
Affection	/əˈfekʃn/	Charit	/ˈtʃærɪti/	Friendship
Regard	/rɪˈɡɑːd/	Attachment	/əˈtætʃmənt/	Devotion
Liking	/ˈlaɪkɪŋ/	tenderness	/ˈtendənəs/	Attraction

*Affection* is kindly feeling, deep, tender, and constant, going out to some person or object, being less fervent and ardent than *love*, whether applied to person or things. *Love* is in an intense and absorbing emotion, drawing one toward a person or object and causing one to appreciate, delight in, and crave the presence or possession of the person or object loved, and to desire to please and benefit the person, or to advance the cause, truth, or other objects regarded as excellent, beautiful, or desirable; *love* may be briefly defined as strong and absorbing *affection* for and *attraction* toward a person or object.

*Love* is more intense, absorbing, and tender than *friendship*, more intense, impulsive, and perhaps passionate than *affection*, we speak of fervent *love* or of close, firm, strong *friendship*. *Love* is used specifically for personal *affection* between the sexes in the highest sense, the *love* that normally leads to marriage, and subsists throughout all happy wedded life. *Love* can never properly denote more animal passion, which is expressed by such words as "appetite", "desire", "lust". One may properly be said to have *love* for animals, for inanimate objects, or for abstract qualities that enlist the *affections*, as we speak of *love* for a horse or a dog, for mountains, woods, ocean, or of *love* of virtue. *Love* of articles of food is better expressed as *liking*.

In the other hand, there are the examples of synonymy pairs of word in Javanese language:

- Ambles* : *Angslup* (it means 'set')  
*Ilang* : *Sirna* (it means 'miss')  
*Jeneng* : *Aran* (it means 'name')  
*Rikat* : *Banter*(it means 'fast')

## 2. Homonymy

Homonymy has the same sound but different meaning in semantic. As the following examples:

This is the examples of homonymy in Javanese language;

- Pancingen* : (1) *Guluku 'pancingen', rasane lara yen kanggo ngulu.*  
(2) *Iwak iku 'pancingen', lumayan kena kanggo lawuh.*

The first sentence, 'pancingen' means 'neck illness' and the second sentence it means 'to angle'.

- Sduken* : (1) *Wetengku rasane 'sduken', amarga kakehan mangan.*  
(2) *Yen kowe pancen wani, 'sduken' wetenge wong iku.*

The first sentence, 'sduken' means 'stomachache' and the second sentence, it means 'to push with something'.

### a. Homograph

Homograph is the different words that has same spelling but has different sound and meaning in semantic. The examples of homograph in Javanese language:

- Teken* : it can be 'signature' and 'stick'  
*Cemeng* : it can be 'black' and 'cat's child'

In Indonesia language, we can find the words of homograph as follows:

- Amplop* : it can be 'envelope' and 'bribe'  
*Bisa* : it can be 'able' and 'poison'

### b. Homophone

Homophone is words that have exactly the same sound but different meanings and spelling.

The examples of homophone in Javanese language:

- parab* - (it means someone's called)  
*parap* - (it means signature)

- anteb* - (talking about weight)
- antep* - (talking about heart feeling)

And the examples of homophone in Indonesia language:

- *Sangsi* (it means anxious)  
*Sanksi* (it means punishment)
- *Masa* (it means time)  
*Massa* (correlate with public)
- *Sarat* (over loaded)  
*Syarat* (something has to be done)

### 3. Polysemy

A polysemy is a word or phrase with different, but related senses. The examples of polysemy are:

Man

- e. The human species (i.e., man vs. animal)
- f. Males of the human species (i.e., man vs. woman)
- g. Adult males of the human species (i.e., man vs. boy)

Bank

- [a finance institution](#)
- the building where a financial institution offers services
- a [synonym](#) for 'rely upon' (e.g. "I'm your friend, you can bank on me").

Book

- abound collection of pages
- a text reproduced and distributed (thus, someone who has read the same text on a computer has read the same book as someone who had the actual paper volume)
- to make an action or even a matter of record (e.g. "Unable to book a hotel room.")

Wood

- a piece of a tree
- a geographical area with many trees
- an erection

## CONCLUSION

Sounds, facial expressions, body language, have many impacts in semantic (meaningful) content. In the other hand, phonology is talking about the pattern of sound and each sound has the meaning. So, it has the relationship with semantic. We can know it in the example of words of:

- Synonymy
- Homonymy
- Homophone
- Homograph
- Polysemy

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