HOMOGRAPHS BETWEEN INDONESIAN AND THAI: CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

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Abstract: This research aims to describe the forms and expressions of understanding in Indonesian and Thai with a focus on homographs. The techniques used in this research are observation and note taking techniques. To achieve this goal, the listening method was used in data collection with note-taking techniques, namely observing, listening and recording vocabulary. Next, classify Indonesian vocabulary and Thai vocabulary. Next, to analyze Indonesian vocabulary and Thai vocabulary, this was done by comparing the similarities between the forms of expression and meaning of vocabulary in Indonesian with vocabulary in Thai and then classifying them. The data source was obtained through interactions between students in language learning in Thai students' classes and then compared with Indonesian. The research results show that there are two types of homographs, namely, the same meaning and pronunciation, and the same pronunciation and different meaning.

Keywords: comparison of languages, homographs, Indonesian and Thai

Language is a tool for conveying one's ideas and feelings to other people. Language is important for human life because through language all forms of civilization and knowledge are passed down from generation to generation orally and in writing. Language plays an important role in human survival because language is a medium for conveying messages. As social creatures, humans cannot live alone without the help of others. Therefore, humans need interaction with each other. In the interaction process, a medium or tool is needed that can support the interaction process, one of the most suitable media in the interaction process is language.

The function of language is as a means of communication between humans, so that they can communicate with the outside world because

humans are skilled in language. Language can also be considered the most effective means of communication. With language you can express happiness, sadness, hope and other feelings (Jeong et al., 2017; Maiseng, 2019). Considering the important role of language, namely as a communication tool, integration and adaptation tool, the most important thing is that it is a tool for understanding other people, many people learn language from other languages or whatever. often referred to as foreign languages, especially the languages of nations living in the world. is already advanced and has influence in the international world such as America, England, Germany, Japan and others. The goal is none other than understanding other people to adapt and communicate. In order for communication between nations to be established smoothly, we must know the languages used by other nations because the languages used by each nation are not the same (Nadaraning et al., 2016; Jacibson, 2007; Xiao, 2015).

Currently, Indonesian has also become a foreign language that is in great demand by people in Thailand, in Southeast Asia, and throughout the world, whether students, university students or anyone who is really interested in Indonesian. On the other hand, Thai is also a foreign language for students or anyone who is interested in Thai. For further purposes, Indonesian is studied as the language used for studying in Indonesia or as a language guide in Thai companies outside Thailand or around Indonesia. For foreigners studying Indonesian, one way to understand how Indonesians think is to communicate using Indonesian (Arifni & Engliana, 2021; Aswan et al., 2021; Shaputra et al., 2021; Sumiyani, 2019; Yan Khiong, 2021; Zultiyanti, 2021; Moford, 2014; Hernandez, 2013).

Thai is the official language used as the national language of Thailand and is also the mother tongue of the Thai people, the largest ethnic group in Thailand. The commonly spoken Thai language is Central Thai, also known as Siamese. Siamese is spoken by about 100 million people. As happened in Indonesia. Thai is taught in all schools and colleges in Thailand. Thai also has its own regional dialects, such as the Bangkok accent, the khorat accent used in Nakhon Ratchasima, and the Islamic accent which is similar to the Laotian accent. Like Indonesian, Thai also has language differences

based on social level. Many Thai people understand and can speak all levels of the language. Usually the basis for conversation is everyday language and written language, while royal, religious and invitational languages are taught in schools, whereas in Indonesian there are no language levels, there are only standard and non-standard languages. Standard language is used in official or formal meetings, while non-standard language is used in informal or informal situations.

The grammatical concept of Indonesian is not much different from Thai. For example, the Indonesian sentence structure uses the Subject (S) Predicate (P) Object (O) pattern which is abbreviated to SPO, while the Thai sentence structure uses the Subject (S) Predicate (P) Object (O) pattern which is abbreviated to SPO. Therefore, it requires an understanding of the rules or regulations contained in the language and patience in learning it. This is done to produce communicative language. Thai is a language that uses different tones to differentiate meaning. If a word is said in a different tone, the meaning is different. For Indonesians, Thai is a little more difficult if you are just learning it. Because in Thai there is a combination of tones and pronunciations between one word and another. In contrast to Indonesian which does not recognize differences in tone, the pronunciation only has 26 letters while Thai has 44 consonants with different pronunciations, and vowels in Indonesian only have 5 letters while vowels in Thai have 28 characters (Che, 2007; Kengmalaphi & Mualimin, 2022; Nadaraning et al., 2016; Davis, 2014; Al Midhwah, 2020; Ahmad, 2020).

In Indonesian and Thai there will be several words that are spelled similarly but have different meanings and pronunciations. Words that have the same spelling but have different meanings and pronunciations are what we call homographs. Similar research was also conducted by Ari Kusmiatun and Fu Bo with the title "Euphemisms in Indonesian and Mandarin: Contrastive Linguistic Analysis". : This research describes and compares euphemisms in Indonesian and Mandarin. This research is qualitative research with a contrastive approach. Data collection was carried out through observation and recording as well as through comparative-contrastive descriptive analysis. The research results show that there are 14

regions that often use euphemisms in Indonesian and Mandarin. Euphemisms are used with words or terms, phrases and quotation marks in both languages to show politeness and encourage harmony in communication – the advantages of using euphemisms include mitigating conflict and strengthening one's cultural identity. Understanding euphemisms helps foreign students speak Indonesian better according to the culture adopted in that country (Kusmiatun & Bo, 2021).

Similar research was also carried out by Nurlinda with the title "Representation of the Use of Makassar Language Homographs in Limbung Society". This research aims to determine the existence of homographs in the Makassar language and the representation of the use of homographs in the Makassar language. This type of research is descriptive qualitative which describes or depicts homographs in the Makassar language. This research was conducted to describe the existence of Makassar language homographs and what forms are contained in the use of Makassar language homographs in Tubajeng Village, Bajeng District, Gowa Regency. The research results showed that there are semantic forms and relationships, namely homonyms and polysemy (Nurlinda, 2018).

Another similar research was also conducted by Phaseera Maiseng with the title "Analysis of Contrastive Conjunctions in Thai and Indonesian". The aim of this research is to determine the differences and similarities between the Thai and Indonesian conjunctions. From the results of data analysis, there are similarities and differences between the Thai and Indonesian conjunctions. The similarities between Thai and Indonesian conjunctions consist of the conjunctions and (combining ordinary), or (combining choose), but (combining opposite words) and if (stating conditions). The difference is, the conjunction "which and is" in Thai is not a conjunction but ☐ (a verb that explains a word or sentence) but "which and is" in Indonesian are conjunctions or connecting words and the conjunction "therefore" in Thai is conjunction but in Indonesian "therefore" is not a conjunction in Indonesian therefore what is meant by the conjunction concluding (Maiseng, 2019).

Thus, if Indonesian students and Thai students speak at the same time, different responses or perceptions will arise which can lead to language conflict. This can happen if the speaker and listener do not understand the language used by each other. Therefore, researchers will examine what words are homographs in Indonesian and Thai.

METHOD

The method used in this research is comparative-contrastive descriptive analysis. It is a method used to describe the sentence structures of two languages separately for comparison in order to find similarities and differences (Mirantee, 2021). It also refers to the method used to describe sentence structures separately to compare and identify the similarities and differences of the two languages in order to solve problems. This qualitative research uses a contrastive approach that compares the structure of the mother tongue (L1) and the language acquired or learned later or the second language (L2).

The data source used in this research is qualitative data obtained from interactions between students in language learning in Thai students' classes and then compared with Indonesian. The techniques used in this research are observation and note taking techniques. The data collection method used was the listening method with note-taking techniques, namely observing, listening and recording vocabulary. Next, classify Indonesian vocabulary and Thai vocabulary. Next, to analyze Indonesian vocabulary and Thai vocabulary, this was done by comparing the similarities between the forms of expression and meaning of vocabulary in Indonesian with vocabulary in Thai and then classifying them. This research was conducted in Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand for six months, from November 2021 to May 2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

The research results section presents the results of the research data analysis related to homographs in Indonesian, homographs in Thai, and homograph comparisons between Indonesian and Thai. The research results are described as follows.

Homographs in Indonesian

Homographs are words with the same spelling but have different pronunciations and meanings.Homographs can also be said to be a form of speech that has the same signature or spelling, but the speech and language are not the same (Lestari, Oktavia Winda, Jazeri Mohamad, Kareng, 2022). In Indonesian, homograph data includes.

Table 1. Homographs in Indonesian

Homographs	Meaning of 1 in Indonesian	Meaning of 2 in Indonesian
Teras	Heartwood	Front of house
Apel	Fruit	Gather
Tahu	Food	Situation
Per	Spring	Every one
Kecap	Mouth movements	Food seasoning
Serak	Hoarse voice	Irregular
Bulan	Month of the year	Satellite
Bunga	Flowers	Profits belong to the bank

Based on the table above, it can be said that homographs in Indonesian are related to spelling. What this means is that the spelling is the same, but the meaning is different. Homographs lie in identical orthography (writing and spelling), for example the word sedan (/e/ pronounced weak or pepet) which means "small cry" and the word sedan (/e/ pronounced bright) which means "a type of passenger car". If you look at the two examples above, it can be said that the homograph problem in Indonesian does not differentiate between the symbols for the phoneme /o/ which is pronounced taling [ə] and the phoneme /e/ which is pronounced clearly in the current Indonesian spelling system.

Homographs in Thai

Homographs in Thai are words that look identical in writing but have different meanings. There are two types of homographs in Thai. First, the same words with the same pronunciation but different meanings. Second, the same words with different pronunciations and meanings. Below is presented homograph data in Thai.

Table 2. Writing and Speech are the Same but Have Different Meanings

Thai Homograph	Meaning of 1 in Thai	Meaning of 2 in Thai
เย็น(Yen)	Cold	Evening
ขัน(Kǎn)	Water bowl or scoop	Crowing
แกะ(Gɛ̀)	Sheep	Open
ผม(Pǒm)	I (as a personal pronoun) for male speakers	Hair
ตา(Dtaa)	Eye	Grandpa

Table 3. Same Writing but Different Pronunciation and Meaning

Thai homograph	Sayings 1	Meaning of 1 in Thai	Sayings 2	Meaning of 2 in Thai
สระ	Sa	Pool	sà rà	Vocals
เพลา	Pao	Axle (for cars)	pee laa	Time (old Thai)
ปักเป้า	bpàk bpâo	Balloon factory	bpàk gà bpâo	Globe fish

Based on the data above, it can be seen that Thai language also has homographs in its language use, usually called คำพ้อง (Khả pĥxng). Homographs in Thai are divided into two types. First, writing and speech are the same but the meaning is different. Second, the writing is the same but the pronunciation and meaning are different. Thus, the use of homographs depends on the context of the sentence.

Comparison of Homographs between Indonesian and Thai

Based on a research review, there are several homograph vocabularies between

Indonesian and Thai. This vocabulary is used in everyday life and is similar in many ways. Based on the contrastive analysis conducted, the findings are presented below.

Table 4. Comparison of Homographs between Indonesian and Thai

Homographs	Indonesian	Thai
Kunci	Key	กุญแจ*Kuncae*
Suami	Spouse (husband)	สามี*Sami*
Bahasa	Language	ภาษา*phase*
Semut	Ant animals	*Thatmud*
Masjid	Place of worship for muslims	มัสยิด*Mashid*
Kain batik	Batik fabric	ผ้าบาติก*Phabatic*
Nasi kerabu	Kerabu rice	เคราบู*Kherabu*
Uang	Money	*yesThat*
Kau	Rice	*yesKhaw*
Pintu	House door	ประตู*Pratu*
Anggur	Grapes	องุ่น*Xngun*
Tokek	Gecko animal	ตุ๊กแก*Tukkae*
Sabun	Bath soap	*yesSB*
Guru	Teacher at school	*yesKhru*

Based on the table above, it can be seen at a glance that there are several vocabularies in Indonesian and Thai that have the same pronunciation and different meanings, there are also those that have the same pronunciation and have the same meaning. With this vocabulary, misunderstandings often occur between speakers and speech partners or between students and teachers.

Discussion

Everyone needs and is needed by other people, then communication can run well, in the communication process messages are sent between the speaker and the interlocutor in various situations and conditions. Carrying out communication activities, some planned and some unplanned. Unplanned language use can be observed in everyday communication. In unplanned events, the language used is decided and mutually agreed upon by language supporters, thereby enabling the creation of mutual understanding between the speaker and the interlocutor in the communication. In communication, homographic language is often used in communication. The use of homographs in Thai into Indonesian, this incident can be observed in learning in Indonesian language classes in Thai schools.

Homographs are words that have the same spelling as another word, but have a different origin and meaning. Homographs are relationships between words that have different meanings, but are written the same way. Homographs can also be said to be a form of speech that has the same signature or spelling, but the speech and language are not the same(Arifni & Engliana, 2021; Jeong et al., 2017; Kuswarddayan et al., 2004; Lailatul Fithriyah Azzakiyah, 2020; Lestari, Oktavia Winda, Jazeri Mohamad, Kareng, 2022; Machu, 2021; Natasuwarna, 2020; Nurlinda, 2018 ; Restiasih , 2017; Salleh et al., 2020). In this research, what is often misinterpreted is when a word has the same sound (pronunciation) but has a different spelling and meaning. This is often found in everyday language words-day. Misunderstanding of sounds often leads to misunderstandings and can even cause information not to reach the person you are talking to. There are several similarities and differences between Indonesian and Thai. Similarities based on pronunciation or sound and meaning in vocabulary. Differences based on pronunciation and meaning. This research is also guided by previous research which discussed similar matters, namely contrastive analysis of language phonology (Long, 2018; Wang, 1996; Yang, 2023; Guan, 2024).

Some data was found when communicating in Indonesian language class. In this situation, initially the speaker uses Indonesian, but during the ongoing conversation, the interlocutor inserts

Thai homographs into his speech, this causes the speaker to feel confused about the meaning of the interlocutor's speech. However, with the emergence of Thai homographs, teachers have added vocabulary to the Thai language. Homographs between the two languages, if seen from constructive analysis, can be found to instill bilingual obedience in using each language in a disciplined manner according to the context.

Based on several previous studies that discuss the theory of constructive analysis between languages, it focuses more on vowels and conjunctions in communication, but in this research the focus is more on examining what words in the form of homographs in Indonesian and Thai are mixed when communicating in Indonesian. In this research, we will classify homographs in Indonesian, homographs in Thai, and a comparison of homographs in Indonesian and Thai.

Homographs in Indonesian are related to spelling. The spellingthe same, but the meaning is different. Homographs lie in identical orthography (writing and spelling), such as the word teras (/e/ pronounced weak or pepet) which means "wooden heart" and the word teras (/e/ pronounced bright) which means "front of the house". The word apel (/e/ pronounced weak or pepet) means "fruit" and the word apel (/e/ pronounced bright) means "gather". The word tahu (/e/ is pronounced weakly or pepet) which means "food" and the word tahu (/e/ is pronounced brightly) which means "situation". In the word per (/e/ pronounced weak or pepet) which means "spring" and the word per (/e/ pronounced bright) which means "every-each". In the word kecap (/e/ is pronounced weak or pepet) which means "mouth movement" and the word kecap (/e/ is pronounced bright) which means "food seasoning". The word serak (/e/ is pronounced weakly or pepet) which means "hoarse voice" and the word serak (/e/ is pronounced bright) which means "irregular". The word bulan (/e/ is pronounced weak or pepet) which means "month of the year" and the word bulan (/e/ is pronounced bright) which means "satellite name". The word bunga (/e/ is pronounced weak or pepet) which means "flower" and the word bunga (/e/ is pronounced bright) which means "profit in the bank".

Thai also has homographs or in Thai it is called with **คำพ้อง**(*Khǎ pĥxng)* or twin vocabulary. Homographs in Thai are categorized into two types. First, writing and speech are the same but the meaning is different. Second, the writing is the same but the pronunciation and meaning are different. The first and second types are used depending on the context of the sentence being spoken.

The first type, writing and speech are the same but the meaning is different. On the Word เย็น*(Yen)* has two different meanings, namely "cold" and "night". On the Word ขัน*(Kǎn)*has 2 different meanings, namely "bowl or water scoop" and "crowing sound". On the Word แกะ*(Gè)*means "sheep" and "open". On the Word ผม*(Pǒm)* has the meaning "I (as a personal pronoun) for male speakers" and "hair". On the Word ตา*(Dtaa)* has the meanings of "eye" and "grandfather".

While the second type,The writing is the same but the pronunciation and meaning are different. On the Word สระ can be read "Sà" which means "pool" and can be read "*sà rà"* which means "vowel". On the Word เพลา can be read "Pao" which means "axle (for movil)" and can be read "*pee laa"* which means "time (ancient Thai)". On the Word ปักเป้า can be read "bpàk bpâo" which means "balloon factory" and can be read "bpàk gà bpâo" which means "globe fish".

Homographs between Indonesian and Thai have the same sound or pronunciation, and have the same meaning, namely the words Kuncae, Sami, Phasa, Muud, Masyid, Kherabu, Pratu, Xngun, Tukkae, Sbu, and Khru.Say*Kuncae*in Thai it has the same sound as the word in Indonesian, namely "Key". The word still has the same meaning, namely key. The word Sami in Thai means "husband" and is similar to Indonesian which also means "husband". The word Phasa in Thai has the same sound and meaning, namely "Bahasa". The word Muud in Thai has the same sound and meaning, namely "Ant". The word Masyid in Thai has the same sound and meaning, namely "Mosque". The word Kherabu in Thai has the same sound and meaning, namely "Nasi Kerabu". The word Pratu in Thai has the same sound and meaning, namely "Door". The word Xngun in Thai has the same sound and meaning, namely "wine". The word Tukkae in Thai has the same sound and meaning, namely "gecko animal". The word Sbu in Thai has the same sound and meaning, namely "soap".

The word Khru in Thai has the same sound and meaning, namely "Teacher".

Meanwhile, homographs between Indonesian and Thai have the same sound or pronunciation, but have different meanings, namely the words Thang, and Khaw. The word Thang in Thai means "Money" and in Indonesian the word "Pliers" means a tool for clamping, pulling, cutting nails and so on. The word Khaw in Thai means "rice" and the word when sounded in Indonesian means you. Therefore, homographs between Indonesian and Thai which have the same sound but different meanings are often misinterpreted in meaning and purpose due to misunderstandings in pronunciation.

In other words, homographs are related to spelling. This means that the spelling is the same, but the meaning is different. Homography lies in orthographic identification (writing and spelling), for example the word sedan (/e/ pronounced weak or pepet) which means "little cry" and the word sedan (/e/ pronounced bright) which means "a kind of passenger car"(A. Chaer, 2002; Wijaya and Rohmadi Muhammad, 2011; Hasi, 2012). Homographs refer to forms of speech that have the same signature or spelling, but the speech and food are not the same. Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that homographs are words that have the same written form but different pronunciations and different meanings.(A. & L.A. Chaer, 2003; Riahi & Sedghi, 2012).

CONCLUSIONS

A homograph is a part of language that has the same sound or pronunciation and has the same meaning or a different meaning. In this study, 3 data were found, namely homographs in Indonesian, homographs in Thai, and a comparison of homographs between Indonesian and Thai. In Indonesian and Thai there are several words or vocabulary that have the same sound and the same meaning and have the same sound and different meanings. Based on the data obtained, there is Indonesian vocabulary which has exactly the same pronunciation and meaning as Thai vocabulary. The data also found differences in meaning between Indonesian and Thai, but the pronunciation was similar.

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