THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUMAN AND ANIMAL LANGUAGES LINGUISTICALLY IN *FOUR CONVERSATION TYPES*

A PAPER

Submitted to the school of Foreign Language – JIA as a partial fulfillment of requirements for the undergraduate degree in English Literature programme

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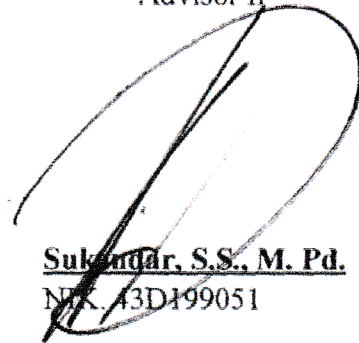
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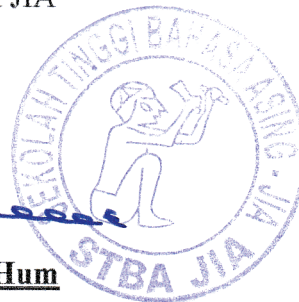**Elsan Arvian, S.S., M. Hum.**
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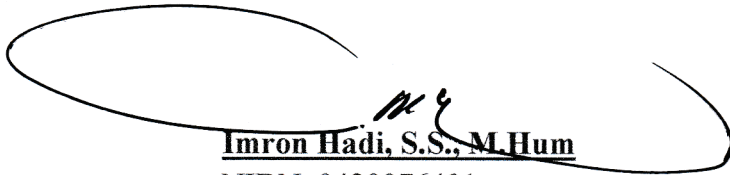
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

"But history does not made by those who did nothing"

"All humans are artists, all of us . . . Our greatest masterpiece of art is the use of a language to create an entire virtual reality within our mind"

~ Don Miguel Ruis ~

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to my beloved parents, my little brothers, special one, and all of people who love me and who inspired me.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUMAN AND ANIMAL LANGUAGES

LINGUISTICALLY IN FOUR CONVERSATION TYPES

ATIKA SARI

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to know the differences between human and animal languages linguistically. This study discusses the human languages properties and the intentional of communication between them those are communicative and informative as the distinguish features. The research method used for this research is a qualitative research method that is descriptive and tends to use analysis. The theoretical basis is used as a guide, so that the focus on the title of this research with the fact had taken from several linguists. The writer used Yule theory as the main theory. The process of data analysis includes collecting data that has been obtained, the analyzed based on the theory that has been collected, and concluded the final results. Analysis data that was successfully obtained from *Four Conversation Types* is 20. The results of data analysis show that the differences between human animal can be viewed by human language properties are involved in conversation and who tend to communicative and informative between them. Human is tend to communicative than animal that can be view that can be view with 50% of the human percentage, while animal shows lower percentage with 0 %. The indication of communicative is caused by human who intentionally convey what human want to convey using language. Animal is more informative than human that can be view with 50% of the Animal percentage, while human show the lower percentage with 0 %. The indication of informative is caused by some response in animal which unintentionally convey through non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under circumtances especially survival.

Keywords: languages, human and animal languages, human languages properties

PERBEDAAN ANTARA BAHASA MANUSIA DAN BAHASA HEWAN

SECARA LINGUISTIK DALAM EMPAT JENIS PERCAKAPAN

ATIKA SARI

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui perbedaan Bahasa manusia dan bahasa hewan secara linguistic. Penelitian ini merujuk property bahasa yang dimiliki manusia, dan intensi komunikasi sebegai pembeda diantara mereka. Metode penelitian yang digunakan untuk penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif yang bersifat deskriptif dan cenderung menggunakan analisis. Landasan teori dimanfaatkan sebagai pemandu agar fokus pada judul penelitian ini sesuai dengan fakta yang diambil dari beberapa ilmuan. Penulis menggunakan teori Yule sebagai teori utama. Proses analisis data diantaranya mengumpulkan data yang telah didapat, kemudian dianalisis berdasarkan teori yang telah dikumpulkan, dan disimpulkan hasil akhirnya. Data analisis yang berhasil diperoleh dari Empat Jenis Percakapan sebanyak 20. Hasil analisa data memperlihatkan bahwa perbedaan antara bahasa manusia dan bahasa hewan dapat diketahui melalui property property bahasa manusia yang terlibat dalam conversation dan kecenderungan dalam berkomunikasi, siapa diantara keduanya yg lebih communicative dan siapa yg lebih invormative. Manusia lebih communicative dapat dilihat dari data yang diperoleh sebanyak 50% sedangkan hewan menujukan prosentase lebih rendah yaitu 0%. Indikasi komunikatif disebabkan karena manusia dengan sengaja menyampaikan apa yang hendak disampaikan melalui bahasa. Hewan lebih informatif dapat dilihat dari data yang diperoleh 50%. Sedangkan manusia menunjukan prosentase lebih rendah yaitu 0 %. Indikasi komunikatif disebabkan karena beberapa response pada komunikasi diantara hewan disampaikan secara tidak sengaja melalui non-arbitrary sinyal dipengaruhi keadaan tertentu khususnya hal – hal yang berhubungan dengan kelangsungan hidup.

Kata kunci : bahasa, bahasa pada manusia dan hewan, property – property bahasa manusia

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7. Her beloved brothers, for their kind love, motivations, prayers, and supports.

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9. Last but not least, she also gives her grateful to some others who always cannot be mentioned for their concerning support in writing this paper.

Finally, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for her and generally for everyone who reads it.

Bekasi, 11th August, 2018

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. **Background of the Research**

Linguistics is scientific study of language and the discovery of languages work. In the study of language and communication, it relates to human beliefs and behaviour such as in philosophy, literary criticism, theology problems information theory. Linguistics examines language itself. All the information covers how language works and how it is learned and used can be immediately applied to help solve problems. It reviewing the origins of language generally in which the object is language.

Language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. In everyday life, language also serves important social and emotional functions. The fundamental function of language system is to link meaning and expression. It provides comprehensible verbal expression for thought and feeling and for that expression to be to others. Human use language to let other know the feeling of direct or indirect in form spoken or written, share information, and express their idea. Human language is complex and allows people to communicate at a deep level.

Crystal (2008) explained that at a comparably abstract level 'language' is seen as a defining feature of human behaviour – the universal properties of all speech/writing systems, especially as characterized in terms of 'design

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features' (e.g. productivity, duality, learnability) or 'language universals' (formal, substantive, etc.). (p. 265). Another possibility can be found by studying language is the abstract principles that govern its structure and use, principles that are universal by biological necessity and not only historical accident, that is gotten from mental characteristics of the species. It refers to a specific form of expression that is restricted to human, and differs from all other possible languages, such as animals communication. Through creativity, language make conceptual abstractions. It also provides the possibility of reflection on language for human. It means human not only convey anything through language, either make a comment or think actively about what and how someone said

When people think about communication, people not only think about human, either other creature's communication like animals. Human govern communication to create something new that can be useful for their relationship or sometimes exchange knowledge to find new discovery. Animals also communicate by their own ways. When human take the role in their communication, human by means tend to create utterances human want to utter. Meanwhile, animal communication relates to the act of survival function.

Considering communication between human and animal, so that make us considering what sets human apart from other animals. Much of the communication between animals relies on non-narbitrary signs that accompany desires and possibilities. Whatever animals express through

sounds seems to reflect not a logical arrangement of thoughts but an arrangement accompanying a series of emotional condition. Non – arbitrary means there is connection between the signals and the messages are conveyed. Meanwhile, the communicative activities of most animals thus differ from human language. In Human language consist essentially of arbitrary signs. Arbitrary means there is no connection between messages and signals are conveyed.

The distinctions between human and animal communication, also can be viewed by their potential as a means of intentional communication. Regarding to the signals are conveyed, there are two different types of signals in communication: Communicative signals and informative signals. Communicative signals are those that are intended to tell something. Communicative signals are those that are intended to tell something and carry meaning. While, the informative signals are those that unintentionally doing but still carry meaning, such as a sneeze, a nervous behavior, non-matching socks telling that you aren't organized, strange accent identifies you are from somewhere else. Furthermore,

1) A man sitting through the next at the desk in the front of the classroom…

The information that contain in the examples is he must be the lecturer. It is one kind of informative signal because he informed through a number of signals that he have not intentionally sent. However, when he use language to tell all of students

2) "I am here to teach the class"…

It contains same meaning that he must be lecturer. Thing which distinguish it is he considered to be intentionally communicating something that determine it as communicative signals.

Further, we looking for the different of animal, in intentionally of bird communication

3) Bird sitting on the branch of the tree…

It seems that it communicate nothing. But when we compare

4) Bird produce louder sounds when cat appears…

We may assume that the bird is in danger. If it can say something, by its voice they would tell us that it needed our help.

To understand our humanity, human must understand the nature of language that makes us human. The nature of human language refers to some properties of human language that is unique for human and distinguish them from other creatures like animals. Yule (2010) derive the properties of human language into five, those are displacement, arbitrariness, productivity, cultural transmission and duality. The ability of human to talk about the past, present and future, things and places (e.g. angels, fairies, heaven, hell) whose existence we cannot even be sure of is called displacement. While, arbitrariness is the ability to see that there is no natural connection between a linguistic and its meaning. Then, human ability to produce infinite and open-ended of vocabularies and sentences is referred to creativity or as same the term productivity. Moreover, human acquire speech from the environment

human are raised in, culture, including language, accent, and expressions it is cultural transmission. The last is duality that can be defined as the features of human language that gives human the capability to produce a large number of sound combination which are distinct in meaning.

Animal communication is any behavior on the part of one animal that has an effect on the current or future behavior of another animal. Body language like some gesture and action is a common way that animal communicates with others. Combined with other body language, in a specific context, many gestures such as yawns, direction of vision, and so on all transmit meaning. As with human beings, who may smile or hug or stand a particular way for multiple reasons, many animals reuse gestures as well. Communication system varies among animals. Some may use gestures and some may use a particular sound to inform others some message.

To make the obvious about the writer intention regarding in analyzing differences between human and animal languages and the cases which is mentioned above, the writer has taken from *Conversation and Correspondence in Business English* by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan. The following examples are the case that has been taken from the conversation:

A   : good afternoon how can I help you?

B   : I want to register for **insurance** and banking conference.

A   : Could you tell me your name, please?

1. **Insurance**

a. Displacement

When **B** make utter about **insurance**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **insurance** absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **insurance** means or what person in **B** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **A** who reflecting **B** utterance by asking *Could you tell me your name, please?* It means A want to know the 'name' because usually name is useful for 'register' something that related to **B** utterance *register for **insurance***. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about word **insurance,** there will be no response by **A**. Because animal cannot interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Animals utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place.It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **insurance**. This utterance relates to *a company or government agency provides a guarantee of compensation for specified loss, damage, illness, or death in return for payment of a premium.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **insurance** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be

understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **insurance** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. Duality

In the above conversation of **B** part existing **register for insurance**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: insurance / ɪnˈʃʊrəns/, so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **B** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

In this research, the writer explains the differences between human and animal language taken from The *Four Conversation Types* by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan, those are; *1.Greetings, Name, and Job, 2.Address and Activity in Business, 3.Country, Nationality, Company, 4.English for Tour Leader and Guide* as the source of data. The differences between them would be investigated by classifying human languages properties and their potential of intentional communication, those are communicative and informative. This research also has intention to which one are attend to be communicative and informative between human and animal.

B. Questions and Scopes of the research

1. Questions of the research

   a. What kinds of human languages properties (displacement, productivity, and duality) are involved in communicative and informative communication as distinguish feature between human and animal languages?

   b. What do those human language properties means and the differences from animal language?

   c. Which one who tend to be informative and communicative between human and animal?

2. Scope of the research

   In this research the analysis just focuses on the human language properties (displacement, productivity, and duality) which differ from

animal language in communicative and informative communication. The theory used by Yule (2010). By classifying and analysing we can understand the human language properties and their differences from animal languages.

C. Objectives and significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of this research are described as the following:

a. This research is for knowing kinds of human languages properties are involved What kinds of human languages properties (displacement, productivity, and duality) are involved in communicative and informative communication as distinguish feature between human and animal languages

b. This research is for understanding the meaning of those human language properties and the differences from animal language

c. This research is for finding out which one who tend to be informative and communicative between human and animal

2. Significance of the research

Hopefully, this writing and research paper can be useful not only for the writer but also for the reader mainly who learn at least who has relation with English in daily activity. The significances of the writing are described as follows:

Theoretically, gaining another research that have relevance, the writer hope the result of this research may give more information about properties of human languages roles and the analysis is deeper than before.

Practically, for the writer, the writer hopes this research can add the writer's knowledge about theory sharply and get through final of the study. For the readers, the writer hopes this research can get the reader's knowledge about differences between human and animal languages through the role and types of properties of human languages.

D. Operational definition

Theory which found in some books that relate to the data have been read and understood by the writer. Those theories are the bases of the analysis process in research, but here is personally definition by the writer after concluding from other sources, they are:

1. Language is a system of communication that enable us to express idea and exchange information.

2. Human Languages

   1. Human communication that the possession of language separates humans from other animals.

   2. Communicative and Informative Signals. Communicative signals are those that are intended to tell something and carry meaning. While, the informative signals are those unintentional doing but still carry meaning.

3. Human language properties is a unique design features to distinguish human language from other systems communication of other creatures. Those are:

   a) Displacement is the human language property that allows language users to talk about the existence of things and events not present in the immediate moment.

   b) Productivity is capacity of language users to continually produce and understand an indefinitely large number of sentences which they will not have heard or used before.

   c) Dualitity is the property that enable language users to compose discrete units which consist of sounds , vowels, and consonants, are organized in multiple ways to produce infinite meaning combinations.

   d) Arbitrary can be described as there is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning.

   e) Cultural transmission is a language is passed on from one generation to the next.

3. Animal Languages and Communication that is animals automatically know how to communicate without learning. Their system is *genetically inbuilt.* Most of communication among animal are non-abritrary signals.

4. Conversation is any interactive spoken exchange between two or more people

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the research means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follow.

Chapter I: Introduction explains about the Background of the research, the Questions and Scopes of the research, Objectives and Significance of the research, Operational definitions, and the Systematization of the writing.

Chapter II: Theoretical Description consists of Language, Human Languages, Animal Languages and Communication, The Definition of Conversation and Relevance of the Research.

Chapter III: Methodology of the Research contains about The Method of the research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis and Sources of the Primary and Secondary data.

Chapter IV: Research Findings and Discussion shows the Data Description, the Data Analysis, and the Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion gives the Conclusion of all chapter and some suggestions.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Language

Language as a tool of human interaction. It investigates various kinds of meanings which can be conveyed in language (not in one language, but in different languages of the world) - meanings which involve the interaction betpeopleen the speaker and the hearer. (Wierzbicka, 2003, p. 1). Finegan and Besnier define language as a finite system of elements and principles that make it possible for speakers to construct sentences to do particular communicative jobs. (as cited in Fasold, and Linton, 2006, p. 9). Still in the same book Fasold and Linton (2006) explain that human capacity for self-awareness and abstract thought is facilitated by language, if not dependent upon it. The ability to transfer complex information, to discuss the meaning of events and possible outcomes of alternative actions, to share feelings and ideas. (p. 1). All these are impossible without language.

Meanwhile Fischer (1999) has different view about language. He said that in its simplest definition, language signifies 'medium of information exchange". This definition allows the concept of language to encompass facial expressions, gestures, postures, whistles, hand signs, writing, mathematical language, programming (or computer) language and so forth. (p.11)

From the definitions above, it can concluded that language is a system of communication that enable us to express idea and exchange information.

B. Human Languages

1.) Human Communication

What separates humans from other animals, one of the first things that would probably come to mind is language. Chomsky stated that "when people study human language, people are approaching what some might call the "human essence," the distinctive qualities of mind that are, so far as people know, unique to man. (as cited in Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams, 2014, p. 1).

The possession of language, distinguishes humans from other animals. Human are capable of doing communicative, so do animals. However when human do communicative, they allow the human language properties to create sentences or novel utterances. Crystal (2008) stated that "at a comparably abstract level 'language' is seen as a defining feature of human behavior – the universal properties of all speech/writing systems, especially as characterized in terms of 'design features' (e.g. productivity, duality, learnability) or 'language universals' (formal, substantive, etc.)" (p. 265).

2.) Communicative and Informative Signals

The difference between human and animals can be defined with the help of the difference between communicative and informative signals. In

order to describe the properties of human language are involved. Yule (2010) stated that to distinguish between the specifically communicative signals and the unintentionally made informative signals. Distinctions between human language and animal communication are considered by both in terms of their potential as a means of intentional communication. (p. 11). For example, a person may get information about another person through unintentionally made signals. It can be known that, a person has cold. (if he sneezes), a person is not at ease. (if he is shifting around in his seat), a person is untidy. (if he has unbrushed hair, rumpled clothing). Those are unintentional informative signals. But if someone is intentionally told something using the language, that is communicative signals. The differences can be seen by the view of communicative and informative signals through the following examples:

1) A black bird sitting on a bench eating a worm…

2) A black bird squeaks loudly when a cat appears...

Example 1) shows that it is taken to send informative signals, the information that can be drawn are: it was hungry. Then, compare the case toward example 2) people can see how Bird is taken to send communicative signals. Means, it try to tell that the cat want to eat it. It was in danger situation. Furthermore, people are going to see other differences between communicative and informative signals being governed by human.

3) A man sneezed and worn a blanket…

4) "My body is getting unwell, would you please turn off the Air Conditioner? It is really cold here"…

Example 3) shows that he attend to be informative, the information that people can get are: he catch a cold. In example 4) people can see the man ask someone intentionally communicative using language. By his language people get the information that his body is unwell.

Communicative is accomplishing the work of language in use requires knowing how to link sentences appropriately in conversations and rely appropriately on context to shape and interpret utterances. It enables us to wave utterances together into narratives, apologies, requests, directions, recipes, sermons, scolding, jokes, prayers, and all other that people can do with language. Being a fluent speaker presumes both communicative competence and grammatical competence. Grammatical competence is the language user's unconscious, or implicit, knowledge of vocabulary, pronunciation, sentence structure, and meaning. Communicative competence is the implicit knowledge that underlies the appropriate use of grammatical competence in communicative situations. (Finegan. 2011. pp.10-11).

In conclusion, communicative signals are those that are intended to tell something and carry meaning. While, the informative signals are those unintentional doing but still carry meaning. Creating utterances by the properties is possessed only by Human.

3.) Human Languages Properties

Human language properties are features which are unlikely to be found in the communication systems of other living creatures. It make us unique and as a way of setting ourselves apart from other creatures. Yule (2010) defined properties of human language as term the property of Reflexivity. If people see the primary function of human language as communication, people cannot use it as a distinguish feature. All creatures communicate in some way. Howeverver, other creatures are not reflecting on the way they create their communicative messages or reviewing how they work (or not). The property of reflexivity (or "reflexiveness") accounts for the fact that people can use language to think and talk about language itself, making it one of the distinguishing features of human language. (p. 11)

Meanwhile Aitchison (2003) stated the properties as a signaling systems which uses sounds, a characteristic shared by a large number of animal systems. To summarize: language is a patterned system of arbitrary sound signals, characterized by structure dependence, creativity, displacement, duality and cultural transmission. (p. 21)

In summarize, properties of human language is a unique design features to distinguish human language from other systems communication of other creatures. People will look in detail at another five of them: displacement, arbitrariness, productivity, cultural transmission and duality.

a. **Displacement**

Language can be used to refer to contexts removed from the immediate situation of the speaker (i.e. it can be displaced). For example, if someone says *I was afraid*, it is not necessary that the speaker still is afraid, whereas animal calls seem generally tied to specific situations, such as danger or hunger, and have nothing comparable to displaced speech (unless this is artificially taught to them, as some experiments with chimpanzees have tried to do). (Crystal, 2008, p. 151)

Yule (2010) stated that human can refer to past and future time. This property of human language is called displacement. It allows language users to talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Indeed, displacement allows us to talk about things and places (e.g. angels, fairies, Santa Claus, Superman, heaven, hell) whose existence people cannot even be sure of. (p.11). Likewise, Aitchison (2003) agree with Yule that displacement is ability of human to communicate about things that are absent as easily as about things are present. (p. 16).

Then, the writer concludes that displacement is the property of human language that allows language users to talk about the existence of things and events not present in the immediate moment.

b. Productivity

Creativity is the other name of productivity. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2014) maintains that Creativity is A basic property of human language—a speaker's ability to combine the basic linguistic units to form an infinite set of "well-formed" grammatical sentences, most of which are novel, never before produced or heard. Human languages consist of discrete units that combine according to the rules of the grammar of the language.

The creativity of language is owed particularly to the two properties of *openness* and *recursion* (Hudson, 2000, p.10):

- *Openness* is the characteristic of languages that they are always able to come up with new morphemes to express new ideas and new things in the world, also expressing old ones. For example, a word 'toon' in English then being clipped in casual way of saying 'cartoon'.

- *Recursion* allows phrases to expand by the expansion of phrases within themselves. For example the phrase 'a friend' may expand as 'a friend of mine', and maybe 'a friend of a friend'. Recursion nothing limits the length of sentences except limits of our patience and memory.

Moreover, human can produce novel utterances whenever they want to and utter a sentence which has never been said before, in the most unlikely circumstance and still be understood. But most animals

have a very limited number of messages they can see or received. (Aitchison, 2003, p.17). In addition, Yule (2010) defines productivity as, "The language users manipulate their linguistic resources to produce new expressions and new sentences."

In conclusion, productivity is capacity of language users to continually produce and understand an indefinitely large number of sentences which they will not have heard or used before.

c. **Duality**

Duality is a term for *Double Articulation*. According to the definition of Crystal (2008) in 'A dictionary of phonetics and phonology', "it is a suggested defining property of human language (contrasting with the properties of other semiotic systems), which sees language a being structurally organized in terms of two abstract levels. At the first, higher level, language is analysed in terms of combinations of (meaningful) units (such as morphemes, words); at another, lower level, it is seen as a sequence of segments which lack any meaning in themselves, but which combine to form units of meaning. These two levels are sometimes referred to as Articulation – a primary and a secondary articulation respectively. (p.158) The term is especially used in phonetics and phonology to refer to sounds which have relatively clear-cut boundaries, as defined in acoustic, articulatory or auditory terms. It is evident that speech is a continuous stream of sound, but speakers of a language are able to segment this continuum

into a finite number of discrete units, these usually corresponding to the phonemes of the language. The minimal discrete units in phonetics are known as phones.

Likewise Yule (2010) defines duality as clear, "human language is organized at two levels or layers simultaneously. It means at one level it distinct sounds, at another level it distinct meanings. In speech production at physical level, individual discrete sounds (e.g. g, d,& o) mean nothing separately. At another level, they take on meaning only when they are combined together in various ways (e.g. god/dog). (p.15). So, every language has two levels of structure i.e. distinct sound level and distinct meaning level. The smaller or lower level elements are meaningless, whereas the larger higher level units have a distinct identifiable meaning. The Advantage that found in Duality is one sound never equal to one meaning throughout a language.

It can be concluded that duality is one of features of human language that enable language users to compose discrete units which consist of sounds , vowels, and consonants, are organized in multiple ways to produce infinite meaning combinations.

d. Arbitrary

Some people regard language, when reduced to its elements, as a naming-process only-a list of words, each corresponding to the thing that it names. For example:

The signify concept that will utter by speaker in English is 'House';

- if you know French, this same meaning is represented by 'maison';

- if you know Russian, by 'dom';

- if you know Spanish, by 'casa';

This conception is open to criticism at several points. It assumes that ready-made ideas exist before words, it does not tell us whether a name is vocal or psychological in nature (*House* in English, for instance, can be considered from either viewpoint in Spanish as *casa*); it lets us assume that the linking of a name and a thing is a very simple operation-an assumption that is anything but true. As Saussure said about *speaking-circuit* that both terms involved in the linguistic sign are psychological and united in the brain by an associative bond. Arbitrariness puts a considerable burden upon memory in the language acquisition process. For Chomsky (2006), as his hypothesis, human beings are genetically arbitrary general principles which determine the general structure of all languages. (pp. 119-120).

Saussure explained the linguistic sign unites, not a thing and a name, but a concept and a sound-image.' The latter is not the material sound, a purely physical thing, but the psychological imprint of the sound, the impression that it makes on our senses. The psychological character of our sound-images becomes apparent when people observe our own speech. Without moving our lips or tongue, people can talk to ourselves or recite mentally a selection of verse. Because people regard

the words of our language as sound images, people must avoid speaking of the "phonemes" that make up the words. This term, which suggests vocal activity, is applicable to the spoken word only, to the realization of the inner image in discourse. (as cited in baskin. 2011. p. 66)

Still in the same book, moreover, Saussure defines arbitrary through the view of the bond of signifier and the signified. The term should not imply that the choice of the signifier is left entirely to the speaker (people shall see below that the individual does not have the power to change a sign in any way once it has become established in the linguistic community). Arbitrary makes the signal more difficult to interpret for one who does not know the system. If you do not know a language, the words (and sentences) of that language will be mainly incomprehensible. It can be implied that there is no connection between the signifier and the signified, they unmotivated in relation to its signified. (as cite in Baskin, 2011, pp 68-69).

e. **Cultural Transmission**

Language vary make them differ from generation to generation. The changed forms of the language persist as variants which distinguish the different varieties of language of social group, including dialect, and as the different forms of language by people express our understanding of different social circumstances. Languages differ from place to place in the world, and people have to

learn the form appropriate for the place. This learning is called cultural transmission. (Hudson. 2000. p. 11).

Aitchison (2003) in his agreement toward Hudson's theory, he stated that human language *innately guided*. People do not born speaking or inherit language genetically but people acquire it to which people are exposed through long learning process. People are drawn from other speakers of the same language. (p. 15). For example a baby born in Pakistan and brought up in United States will have physical features like us but he will inevitably speak English.

Further, Yule (2010) agrees with Aitchison by defining cultural transmission as process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next. It is clear that humans are born with some kind of predisposition to acquire language in a general sense. People are not born with the ability to produce utterances in a specific language such as English. People acquire our first language as children in a culture. (p. 14).

C. Animal Languages and Communication

Fischer (1999) stated that the study of animal communication and 'language' allows us to speculate more intelligently on the evolution of human language. It is certainly no coincidence that those animals which appear most closely to possess 'language' as conceive it – though vocalization is here achieved only by electronic means – are also genetically closest to us. Human

Language very concept of what language constitutes is, by necessity, anthropocentric. People are not looking for language in animals; people are looking for human language. (p. 33). Think about the ways animal communicated is as same as limit them to human language properties. Some animals can communicate about things in immediate environment only. A bird utters its danger cry only when danger is present. However it cannot give information about a danger or risk which is removed in time and place.

Communication between humans and animals has furnished almost no information about what animals are communicating to one another in their natural environment. (Fischer, 1999, p. 32). Other creatures are capable of communicating, certainly with other members of their own species. Humans may be teaching Parrot and chimpanzees to communicate humanly, but parrots and chimpanzees are not teaching humans to communicate non-humanly.

Animals automatically know how to communicate without learning. Their system is *genetically inbuilt*. For example, bees present a parallel case: they are not born with encyclopedia of flowers. Instead they pre–programmed to pay attention to important flowers characteristics-especially scent. So they quickly learn how to recognize nectar-filed blooms, and do not waste time flying everywhere. Some birds however combine intrinsic with learning (exposure) to produce calls. But if these birds do not hear other birds for the first seven weeks of their life, they will instinctively produce some calls or songs although they will be abnormal in some way. On the other hand if a

human infant is kept in isolation, he will produce no instinctive language. It proves that cultural transmission of a specific language is crucial to human acquisition only.

Yule (2010) stated that it is generally the case that there is no natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning. However, there is a reverse of arbitrary in animals. These are the words in language which echo the sounds of objects or activities. In English for example the words *cuckoo*, *crash*, *whirrs* are onomatopoeic words. These Onomatopeic exist in animal signalling as part of natural sound theory. Animal signaling are onomatopoeic because the set of signals used in their communication is finite. That is, each variety of animal communication consists of a fixed and limited set of vocal or gestural forms. Many of these forms are only used in specific situations (e.g. establishing territory) and at particular times (e.g. during the mating season). (pp. 12-13). Animals have limited set of signals to choose from- fixed reference. They cannot produce any new signals to describe novel experiences. For instance, bees communicate only about nectar, Dolphins in spite of their intelligence and large number of clicks, whistles and squawks, seem to be restricted to communicate about the same things again and again.

Duality is a feature specific to human language only. Animals only have a stock of basic sound. Aitchison (2003) explained that animals which use vocal signals have a stock of basic sounds which vary according to species. Most animals can use each basic sound only once. That is the number of messages an animal can send restricted to the number of basic sounds, or

occasionally the basic sounds plus a few simple combination. (p. 15). Among other creatures, each communicative signal appears to be a single fixed form that cannot be broken down into separate parts. For instance, your dog may be able to produce "woof"("I am happy to see you). But in this sound w+oo+f elements cannot be separated out as distinct level of production. If a dog could operate with double level, then it would have been able to produce sounds as 'oowf or 'foow'.

D. Definition of Conversation

Pridham (2001) said that conversation is any interactive spoken exchange between two or more people. It can be as followed:

1. Face to face exchange, these can be private conversations, such as talk at home between the family, or more public and ritualized conversation such as classroom talk question time in the house of parliament.
2. Non face to face exchange, such as telephone conversations.
3. Broadcast materials such as a live radio phone in or a television chat show. (p. 2).

E. Research of Relevance

The writer has tried to find the relevance research in English S1 Program. The writer found the same title in the STBA-JIA library. This research is needed to be compared by other relevant research in order to make the research better. ANI ISTIANA (043131.51114.029) (2015) *Displacement,*

Productivity, and Duality Analysis of Human Communication in Three Conversation Types. The similarity are found in analyzing Properties of Human Language. She restricts in properties only in three properties of human language, and she only focus analyzing word. The differences are she not analyzing the role human language properties in animals.

The writer found the second title of research of relevance. The title is *Linguistic birds: Exploring Cognitive abilities in Zebra Finches by using artificial grammars* written by Chen Jiani (2014) from Leiden University. Her thesis dealt with whether animals show the ability to learn 'algebraic' rules that are relevant to syntax learning in humans. It examined the ability of zebra finch to learn nonadjacent dependency that is important for learning the hierarchical structure of languages. The similarities are she also discussed human language properties that take the role in Zebra. However she specifically investigate only one of human language properties related to syntax learning connected with human ability to create novel utterances that is productivity.

The writer found the third title of research of relevance. The title is *The communicative relationship between human and dog* written by Sanne van Wingerden (2012) from Utrecht University. His thesis dealt with, domestic dogs appear to be 'special' canid species in terms of social communication with humans. Domestic dogs appear to understand more about human communicative cues than humans understand about dog communicative signals and misunderstandings do arise frequently. The similarities are she

discussing about communicative signals term. Meanwhile, this research discussing two term of types of communication, those are communicative and informative.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of the Research

1. Time and Place of the Research

The research entitled *The Differences between Human and Animal Languages Linguistically in Four Conversation Types* was started from the beginning of March 2018 to the beginning of July 2018. The references were obtained from various kinds of books in STBA JIA library, also books in other university libraries, and e-books. The research was taken place in STBA JIA library.

2. Kind of the research

The data in this research is a text that requires comprehension, descriptions, and in-depth interpretation so that this research is qualitative. Qualitative methodology refers to research that produces descriptive data which are people's own written or spoken words and also observable behaviour. (Taylor, Bogdan, and DeVault, 2016, p. 7). In addition, the data of qualitative research cannot be easily quantified and the analysis is interpretive rather than statistical. (Mackey and Gass, 2005, p.2)

In this research, the methods that the writer used is descriptive qualitative methods. "Descriptive studies are communicated through the data. Although researchers in descriptive studies may try to lead readers to certain conclusions by virtue of what they choose to report and how they report it, readers are free to come to their own interpretations and draw

their own generalizations." (Taylor, Bogdan, and DeVault, 2016, p. 162).

In addition, Moleong (2011) said that descriptive signed by the collected

data which are from interviews, field notes, photographs, videotapes,

personal documents, notes or memos, and other official documents. (p. 11)

This research will explore the differences between human and animal

languages linguistically and the writer will describe it, so that the

application of qualitative methods is appropriate to be used in this study.

The selection of qualitative methods for this research is related to the

objectives of the research that have been explained above which to find

out the differences by the human language properties and distinguishing

through communicative and informative signals in *Four Conversation*

Types by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan.

B. Procedure of the Research

After understanding the role systematically and considering the arranged

steps, it comes to the procedure of the research. The steps are listed as follows:

1. Preparation

The several basic things during the writing are to identify the problem,

to select the fixed title, to formulate and to limit the statements of the

research and to consider the advantage later. The research uses books of

theories to strengthen and to prove the analysis of the research. Despite

having read some books, it is important to seek some advices from advisor

I and Advisor II.

2. Implementation

To obtain the research well, the implementation presents analysing the differences between human and animal languages taken from *Four Conversation Types* by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan. Moreover, the research was done by classifying human languages properties are involved in the conversation, identifying the meaning of each human language properties, and identifying who tend to be communicative or informative between human and animal.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analysed data

Before reporting the result to finish the research, the data analysis need to be composed after giving the mark, to be gathered with the other types of conversation.

b. Discussing with the counsellor

Discussing with first and second counsellor has been done every time to maximize the result of the research.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis, it is important to seek advices about how to analyse the differences between human animal language found in *Four Conversation Types* by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan from counsellor I and counsellor II. The counsellors gave some corrections on mistakes in the material or technical in writing. Revising the mistakes in the research is important to make the research better.

d. Concluding the result

  The final phase to make the research can be understood is concluding the result of all chapters. The result is based from all chapters in the research. The research can be concluded with the kinds of human language properties are involved between human and animal languages and by distinguishing them through two types of communication those are communicative and informative found in *Four Conversation Types* by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan.

C. Technique of the data collection

  The technique of the data collection in this research can be done by using *teknik simak bebas libat cakap* (non-participant observation) which the researcher is only being the observer of the informant's language use. The researcher is not directly involved in the conversation. The researcher just scrutinizes the dialogue between the informants. This technique is possible to be used because the data of the research is conversation. The taking notes technique is also used in this research. This technique is the continuation technique of non-participant observation technique. It can be done by jotting down the data that have been obtained in a paper. (Mahsun, 2007, as cited in Muhammad, 2011, p. 218).

D. Technique of the data analysis

Before doing the research, the data analysed need to be understood first. After collecting data from the data source, the data need to be analysed using the basic technique in order to derive the accurate data. There are steps to analyse the data: collecting data from four conversation types, classifying human languages properties are involved in the conversation, identifying the meaning of each human language properties, and identifying who tend to be communicative or informative between human and animal, and result.

It is important to collect the references and linguistic book from some sources. The data can be drawn if the data related to the differences between human and animal languages. The analysis uses some references which are related to Human Language properties, Communicative, and Informative signals.

The first step to do in this research is collecting data from four conversation types. The writer is analysing and reading the first conversation text until the fourth conversations hierarchically.

The second step to do in this research is classifying human languages properties are involved in the conversation. The writer seeks the data in the form of word or phrase. It is drawn from someone's utterance in the conversation. Then, the writer looks for the human languages properties (displacement, productivity, and duality) are involved in the words or phrase.

The third step to do in this research is identifying the meaning of each human language properties. The writer explains the meaning and role of

human languages properties (displacement, productivity, and duality) in both human and animal that make human and animal different. After that, the writer looks for the differences by the view of communicative and informative.

The forth step to do in this research is concluding the data. The differences between human and animal languages can be viewed by the properties are involved and the view which one who tend to be communicative and informative between them.

E. Source of the primary and secondary data

1. The Primary Data

The primary data is data directly obtained from research sources, The primary data of this research are conversation which taken from *Four Conversation Types* those are; *1.Greetings, Name, and Job, 2.Address and Activity in Business, 3.Country, Nationality, Company, 4.English for Tour Leader and Guide* by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan as the source data. So, the object data of them are conversation. And the data source is *Four Conversation Types* by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan.

2. The Secondary Data

The secondary data the writer uses are based on several articles, journals, and Linguistic books which related to distinguish feature to compare human and animal languages as the writer's main focus in this research.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter presents the analysis of the research finding and discussion. The data are taken from four conversation texts of *Conversation and Correspondence in Business English* book by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan, those are; *1.Greetings, Name, and Job, 2.Address and Activity in Business, 3.Country, Nationality, Company, 4.English for Tour Leader and Guide* as the source data, the distinguish feature from human language properties and both types of communication signals those are communicative and infoemative. The data which are going to be analyzed are words or phrase contained in someone utterances of conversation as the way they were reflecting language.

Finding data in the film is analyzed according to some steps. The first step is analysing and reading the first conversation text until the fourth conversations hierarchically. The second step, classifying the human language properties (displacement, productivity, and duality) are involved in conversation. Third step, explaining the meanings and functions of those humans language properties of the conversations and finding which one the humans language properties that animal use. The Forth is distinguishing them by the properties and the types of communication those are communicative and informative.

B. Data Analysis

1. Greetings, Name, and Job

Datum 1

A   : good afternoon how can I help you?

B   : I want to register for insurance and **banking conference**.

A   : Could you tell me your name, please?

1) Banking Conference

a. Displacement

When **B** make utter about **banking conference**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **banking conference** absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **banking conference** means or what person in **B** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **A** who reflecting **B** utterance by asking *Could you tell me your name, please?* It means A want to know the 'name' because usually name is useful for 'register' something that related to **B** utterance *register for insurance and Banking Conference.* Because this property let both A and B

interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by A who continued the conversation by asking different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about **Banking Conference** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **Banking Conference**. This utterance relates to *a large official meeting of banking divisin, usually lasting for a few days, at which people with the same work or interests come together to discuss their views.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**.

Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **bank conference** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **bank conference** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. Duality

In the above conversation of **B** part existing **bank conference**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: bank /bæŋk/ conference

/ˈkɒnfərəns/, so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If A is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 2

A   : What do you do Mr. Nicholas?

B   : I am **Finance Director** at astra.

A   : Here's your registration card, Mr. Nicholas.

2) Finance Director

   a. Displacement

When **B** make utter about **Finance Director**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Finance Director** absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **Finance Director** means or what person in **B** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** question by answering *I am Finance Director at astra* related to the **A** that asking about *B's job*. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by A who continued the conversation by asking different topic. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **A** who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard

what person **B** said about **Finance Director** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **Finance Director**. This utterance relates to *the job that B has already been governed as one who is in charge of an activity of the management of large amounts of money.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and

dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **Finance Director** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **Finance Director** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. Duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is exist **Finance Director**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: Finance /ˈfaɪnæns/, Director /dəˈrektə(r)/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If A is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be

a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 3

A   : What do you do Mr. Nicholas?

B   : I am Finance Director at **astra**

A   : Here's your registration card, Mr. Nicholas.

3) Astra

  a. Displacement

When **B** make utter **Astra**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Astra** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **Astra** means or what person in **B**

means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** question by answering *I am Finance Director at **astra***. It mean **B** explaining about his job and where the company of his job. It related to the **A** that asking about ***B***'s *job*. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by A who continued the conversation by asking different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about **Astra** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **Astra**. This utterance relates to *the place where B has been working. Astra is a multinational company producing automotive in Indonesia.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **Astra** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to

choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **Astra** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. Duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is exist **Astra**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: Astra /ɑstrɑ/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If A is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey

by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 4

A : Here is your **registration card**, Mr. Nicholas.

B : Thank you

4) Registration Card

a. Displacement

When **A** utter **Registration card**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Registration card** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **Registration card** means or what person in **A** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** utterance by saying *thank you* related to *grateful because A serve him to make registration card*. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism

communication can be seen by **B** who continued the conversation by utter the different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **Registration Card** there will be no response by **B** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **Registration card**. This utterance relates to *the card contain an official record of something or somebody.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **Registration card** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **Registration card** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. Duality

In the above conversation of **A** part is exist **Registration card**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: Registration /ˌredʒɪˈstreɪʃn/ and Card /kɑːd/ so that they are to be word, and the

word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

2. **Address and Activity in Business**

Datum 5

A : Putri, You are **broadcaster** now, aren't you?

B : Yes, at Radio Republik Indonesia.

5) **Broadcaster**

a. Displacement

When **A** utter **Broadcaster**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Broadcaster** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **Broadcaster** means or what person in **A** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** utterance by answering *Yes* related to the certainly that conveyed *by* **A** about **B***'s job*. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by B who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **Broadcaster** there will be no response by **B** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not

present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **Broadcaster**. This utterance relates to *an organization that transmits a programme or information by radio or television*. Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the

conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **Broadcaster** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **Broadcaster** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **A** part is existed **Broadcaster**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: broadcaster /ˈbrɔːdkɑːstə/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs**

displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties. Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 6

A   **:** Putri, You are broadcaster now, aren't you?

B   **:** Yes, at Radio Republik Indonesia.

A   **:** Which part of the city is that in?

6) Radio Republik Indonesia

    a. Displacement

        When **B** utter **Radio Republik Indonesia**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Radio Republik Indonesia** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **Radio Republik Indonesia** means or what person in **B** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because

human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **A** who reflect **B** utterance by asking *Which part of the city is that in?* That means **A** *want to know specifically the location* related to **B** utterance about **Radio Republik Indonesia**. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by A who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about **Radio Republik Indonesia** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **Radio Republik Indonesia**. This utterance relates to *a name of broadcasting station or channel.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable

number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **Radio Republik Indonesia** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **Radio Republik Indonesia** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is existed **Radio Republik Indonesia**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: radio /ˈreɪdɪəʊ/ Republik /rɪˈpʌblɪk/ Indonesia /ˌɪndəˈniːʒə/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **B** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 7

B   **:** Yes, at Radio Republik Indonesia.

A   **:** Which part of the city is that in?

B   **:** It is in **Central Jakarta**

A   **:** Is it far from Presidential Place?

7) Central Jakarta

    a. Displacement

When **B** utter **Central Jakarta**, authmatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Central Jakarta** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **Central Jakarta** means or what person in **B** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **A** who reflecting **B** utterance by asking *Is it far from Presidential Place?* That mean person **A** *want to know specifically the location* related to **B** utterance about **Central Jakarta**. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The

indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **A** who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about **Central Jakarta** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **Central Jakarta**. This utterance relates to *at the point or in the area that is in the middle of Jakarta.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it

will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **Central Jakarta** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **Central Jakarta** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is existed **Central Jakarta**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: radio /ˈreɪdɪəʊ/ central/ˈsɛntr(ə)l/ Jakarta/dʒəˈkɑːtə/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 8

B   **:** It is in Central Jakarta

A   **:** Is it far from **Presidential Palace**?

B   **:** No, only five minute walk.

8) Presidential Palace

a. Displacement

When **A** utter **Presidential Palace**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Presidential Palace** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **Presidential Palace** means or what person in **A** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflect **A** utterance by answer *No, only five minute walk.* That mean person **B** *explain how long time to get into Presidential Place* related to **A** that certain whether **Presidential Palace** far or not. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by B who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **Presidential Palace** there will be no

response by **B** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **Presidential Palace**. This utterance relates to *a large and impressive building forming the official residence of president or presidency*. Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like

gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **Presidential Palace** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **Presidential Palace** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is existed **Presidential Palace**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: Presidential /prɛzɪˈdɛnʃ(ə)l/ Palace /ˈpalɪs/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be

used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 9

A : What is the address and the **ZIP code?**

B : Jalan Merdeka Barat, Number 4. The ZIP code is 12810

A : I will come and visit you in your radio sometime.

9) ZIP Code

    a. Displacement

When **A** utter **ZIP code**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **ZIP code** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **ZIP code** means or

what person in **A** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflect **A** question by answer *The ZIP code is 12810.* It is related to **A** question about **ZIP code**. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **A** who continued the conversation by uttering different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **ZIP code** there will be no response by **B** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **ZIP code**. This utterance relates to *a postal code consisting of five until nine digits*. Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **ZIP code** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances

that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **ZIP code** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **A** part is existed **ZIP code**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: ZIP code /ˈzɪp ˌkəʊd/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in

animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

3. Country, Nationality, Company

Datum 10

A : I want to register for the **seminar**. The topic is internet Business, isn'it?

B : that's right. What's your full name?

10) Seminar

    a. Displacement

When **A** utter **seminar**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **seminar** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **seminar** means or what person in **A** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** utterance by aswer *that's right* related to A *that certaining the topic of* **seminar**. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were

creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **B** who continued the conversation by uttering different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **seminar** there will be no response by **B** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **seminar**. This utterance relates to *group discussing or study a particular topic*. Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **seminar** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **seminar** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. Duality

In the above conversation of **A** part is exist **seminar**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: Seminar /ˈsemɪnɑː(r)/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the

language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 11

A   **:** I want to register for the seminar. The topic is **internet Business**, isn'it?

B   **:** that's right. What's your full name?

11) Internet Business

a. Displacement

When **A** utter **Internet Business**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Internet Business** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **Internet Business** means or what person in **A** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** utterance by aswer *that's right* related to A *that certaining whether the topic for the seminar about **Internet Bisnis** is right or not*. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **B** who continued the conversation by uttering different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **Internet Business** there will be no response by **B** and were not creating mutualism communication by

continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **Internet Business**. This utterance relates to *an international computer network connecting other networks and computers for business.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks,

etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **Internet Business** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **Internet Business** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **A** part is exist **Internet Business**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: Internet /ˈɪntənet/, Business /ˈbɪznəs/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 12

B   **:** what is your nationality?

A   **:** I am **French**

B   **:** what do you do?

12) French

   a. Displacement

        When **A** utter **French**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **French** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **French** means or what person in **A** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things

that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **A** who reflecting **B** utterance by answering *I am a French* related to the question that asked *by* **B** about *nationality*. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by B who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **French** there will be no response by **B** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal cannot interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Animals utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **French**. This utterance relates to *the name of Country, connected with its people or its language*. Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his

language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **French** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **French** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **A** part is exist **French**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: French /frentʃ/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 13

B   **:** what do you do?

A   **:** I am a **journalist**

B   **:** what are you doing here?

13) Journalist

    a. Displacement

When **A** utter **journalist**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **journalist** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **journalist** means or what person in **A** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **A** who reflecting **B** utterance by answering *I am a Journalist* related to the question that asked *by* **B** about **A**'s *job*. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by B who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **Journalist** there will be no response by

B and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in Animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **Journalist**. This utterance relates to *a person whose job is to collect and write news stories for newspapers, magazines, radio or television.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like

gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **Journalist** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **Journalist** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **A** part is existed **Journalist**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: Journalist /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be

used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 14

B : what are you doing here?

A : I'm making an **article** on Internet Service Provider.

B : What is the name of your company?

14) Article

    a. Displacement

       When **A** utter **article**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **article** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **article** means or what person in **A** means in

his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **A** who reflecting **B** utterance by answering *I'm making an article* related to the question that asked *by* **B** about **A***'s duty*. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by B who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **article** there will be no response by B and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **article**. This utterance relates to *a piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or magazine.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **article** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances

that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **article** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **A** part is existed **article**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: article /ˈɑːtɪkl/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in

animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 15

B   **:** what are you doing here?

A   **:** I'm making an article on **Internet Service Provider**.

B   **:** What is the name of your company?

15) Internet Service Provider

a. Displacement

When **A** utter **Internet Service Provider**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Internet Service Provider** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **B** understands what **Internet Service Provider** means or what person in **A** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **A** who reflecting **B** utterance by answering *I'm making an article on **Internet Service Provider*** related to the question that asked *by* **B** about **A***'s duty*. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and

acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **B** who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **B** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **A** said about **Internet Service Provider** there will be no response by B and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **A** utters **Internet Service Provider**. This utterance relates to *a company that provides subscribers with access to the Internet*. Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **A** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the

possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **A** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **A** allow this property creating **Internet Service Provider** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **A** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **A** can produce different words beside **Internet Service Provider** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **A** part is existed **Internet Service Provider**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes:

Internet/ˈɪntənɛt/ service/ˈsəːvɪs/ provider/prəˈvʌɪdə/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **A** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

4. **English for Tour Leader and Guide**

Datum 16

A   **:** talking about itinerary, where will we have breakfast?

B   : we will have breakfast at **Sheraton Hotel**. Then we will have go

         to Mount Tangkuban Perahu. We will arrive there at 10.

A   : Tell us more about Mount Tangkuban Perahu.

16) Sheraton Hotel

     a. Displacement

         When **B** utter **Seraton Hotel**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Seraton Hotel** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **Seraton Hotel** means or what person in **B** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** utterance by answering *we will have breakfast at Sheraton Hotel* related to question *where will we have breakfast*? that ask by A. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **A** who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about **Seraton Hotel** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **Seraton Hotel**. This utterance relates to *a name of an establishment providing accommodation, meals, and other services for travellers and tourists.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages

under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **Seraton Hotel** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **Seraton Hotel** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is existed **Seraton Hotel**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: Seraton / Seraton/ Hotel /həʊˈtɛl/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **B** is

being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 17

A   : talking about itinerary, where will we have breakfast?

B   : we will have breakfast at Sheraton Hotel. Then we will have go

         to **Mount Tangkuban Perahu**. We will arrive there at 10.

A   : Tell us more about Mount Tangkuban Perahu.

17) Mount Tangkuban Perahu

   a. Displacement

         When **B** utter **Mount Tangkuban Perahu**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and

understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **Mount Tangkuban Perahu** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **Mount Tangkuban Perahu** means or what person in **B** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** utterance by answering *we will go to Mount Tangkuban Perahu* related to utterance *talking about itinerary* that utter by A. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **A** who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about **Mount Tangkuban Perahu** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication

in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **Mount Tangkuban Perahu**. This utterance relates to *a name of a mountain or hill (archaic except in place names).* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **Mount**

Tangkuban Perahu not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **Mount Tangkuban Perahu** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is existed **Mount Tangkuban Perahu**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: mount /maʊnt/ Tangkuban /Ta̅ngkuban/ Perahu /Perahu/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **B** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs**

displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties. Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 18

A **:** Tell us more about Mount Tangkuban Perahu.

B : Tangkuban Perahu is a **volcano**, 25 kilometers North of Bandung with the direction of Lembang. The shape is like an upside down boat. We can walk through the three craters of this mountain.

A : Then what else is the program?

18) **Volcano**

a. Displacement

When **B** utter **volcano**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **volcano** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **volcano** means or what person in **B** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things

that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** utterance by answering *Tangkuban Perahu is **Volcano*** related to question *Tell us more about Mount Tangkuban Perahu* that ask by A. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **A** who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about **volcano** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **volcano**. This utterance relates to *a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or*

vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust. Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **volcano** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce

different words beside **volcano** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is existed **volcano**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: volcano/vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **B** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in

animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 19

A   **:** Tell us more about Mount Tangkuban Perahu.

B   : Tangkuban Perahu is a volcano, 25 kilometers **North of Bandung** with the direction of Lembang. The shape is like an upside down boat. We can walk through the three craters of this mountain.

A   : Then what else is the program?

19) North of Bandung

    a. Displacement

        When **B** utter **North of Bandung**, authomatically the person who listen the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **North of Bandung** is absent or present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically the person in **A** understands what **North of Bandung** means or what person in **B** means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of human language property that allow human to talk about things that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** utterance by explaining *25 kilometers **North of***

Bandung. **B** explains the location of Tangkuban Perahu related to question *Tell us more about Mount Tangkuban Perahu* that ask by A. Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating mutualism communication can be seen by **A** who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about **North of Bandung** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **North of Bandung**. This utterance relates to *the part of the horizon lying in this direction of region.* Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being

uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **North of Bandung** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **North of Bandung** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is existed **North of Bandung**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation,

means those words consist in several phonemes: North /nɔ:θ/ of /ɒv/ Bandung /Bandung/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **B** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

Datum 20

A   **:** Tell us more about Mount Tangkuban Perahu.

B   : Tangkuban Perahu is a volcano, 25 kilometers North of Bandung

with the direction of Lembang. The shape is like an upside down

boat. We can walk through the three **craters** of this mountain.

A   : Then what else is the program?

20) Craters

a. Displacement

When **B** utter **craters**, authomatically the person who listen

the utterance, is going to interpret and understand what the

utterance means. Eventhough the condition of **craters** is absent or

present in the area where the conversation takes but automatically

the person in **A** understands what **craters** means or what person in

B means in his utterance. It is because displacement is one of

human language property that allow human to talk about things

that are absent as easily as about things that are because human has

knowledges and experiences in human life. Another indication of

displacement can be seen by **B** who reflecting **A** utterance by

explaining *we can walk through the three **craters** of this mountain.*

B explains what does Tangkuban Perahu have related to question

Tell us more about Mount Tangkuban Perahu that ask by A.

Because this property let both **A** and **B** interpreting and

acknowledging the existence thing that absent, so they were

creating mutualism communication. The indication of creating

mutualism communication can be seen by **A** who continued the conversation by utter different topic.

This human language property **does not exist in animal communication**. If **A** is being replaced as animal, and it heard what person **B** said about **craters** there will be no response by **A** and were not creating mutualism communication by continuing to different topic in the conversation. Because animal don't have the property to interpret about things and events not present in the immediate environment. Kind of communication in animals is utter the danger only when the danger is present. It cannot effectively be used to relate events that are far removed in time and place. It cannot interpret and understand.

b. Productivity

In the above conversation, **B** utters **craters**. This utterance relates to *a large bowl-shaped cavity in the ground or on a celestial object, typically one caused by an explosion*. Productivity allows human to produce an incalculable number of new combination of word from the element of his language. Despite those words is already or already has not being uttered by the speaker **B** yet, the word is can be understood by both **A** and **B**. Also the property, allow the speaker to the possibility of creating a new combination of words on next conversation.

This property is **absent in Animal communication**. Its communication is a closed system. If **B** were replaced as animal, it will be receiving and sending a very limited number of messages under circumtances for instance survival things (foods and dangers). The possibility that would be shown by animal that was producing the messages through some signaling system like gesture and different vocal sounds like clicks, whistles, squawks, etc. It seems to be restricted to communicating about same things again and again. Unlike animal, regarding to the case in the conversation, speaker **B** allow this property creating **craters** not under circumtances, he creating new expressions and novel utterances by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations. Means speaker **B** have freedom to choose the infinite word randomly and combine it to the utterances that can be understood by listener. It causes speaker **B** can produce different words beside **craters** that can be viewed as producing novel utterances.

c. duality

In the above conversation of **B** part is existed **craters**. Those words are produced by human sound articulation, means those words consist in several phonemes: crater/ˈkreɪtə/ so that they are to be word, and the word then to be morpheme, means the

language of human has double articulation (phonemes and morphemes), it is called duality.

In animal communication, this property is absent. Animals do not communicate by arranging arbitrary sounds. If **B** is being replaced as animal, the response will be signal appears to be a single fixed form. Animal has stock of basic sounds that can be used only once. The number of messages an animal can send is restricted to the number of basic sounds.

From the explanation above, **the differences** can be seen from the property are involved between human and animal. **Human governs displacement, duality, and productivity, while animal governed no properties.** Another differences can viewed by their potensial intentionally and unintentionally communication. **Human is communicative**, because he intentionally convey what he want to convey by his utterances. While **animal is informative**, because some response in animal is by unintentionally convey non arbitrary signal and only reflecting on language under the circumtances.

C. Interpretation of the Research Findings

Having analyzed the data from *Four conversation Types* By Ir. Fahmi Sofyan, the differences between human animal languages can be distinguished

by the Human Language Properties and types of their intentional potential of
communication those are communicative and informative.

Table of 4.1 The Differences by The Human Language Properties

No	Governed by	The human language properties	Data	Percentages
	Human	Displacement	20	33,3%
		Productivity	20	33,3%
		Duality	20	33,3%
	Animal	Displacement	0	0%
		Productivity	0	0%
		Duality	0	0%
Total			60	100%

From the table above, differences between human and animal can be
seen from the human language properties are involved. The table shows there
is no dominant human language properties on human that can be seen by
33,3% for each human language properties. While in animal, human language
properties do not involed at all that can be seen by 0% for each human
language properties.

Table of 4.2 The Differences by Two Types of Communication

No	Governed by	The human language properties	Data	Percentages
	Human	Communicative	20	50%
		Informative	0	0%
	Animal	Communicative	0	0%
		Informative	20	50%
Total			40	100%

From the table above, differences between human and animal can from the view of the intentional of communication. Human is more communicative than animal that can be view with 50% of the human percentage, while animal shows lower percentage with 0 %. Animal is more informative than human that can be view with 50% of the Animal percentage, while human show the lower percentage with 0 %.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From all chapters, the writer obtained the conclusion from all chapters and also the 20 data that have been analysed. The conclusion addresses three primary objectives of the study. This research is for knowing kinds of human languages properties are involved. What kinds of human languages properties (displacement, productivity, and duality) are involved in communicative and informative communication as distinguish feature between human and animal languages. This research is for understanding the meaning of those human language properties and the differences from animal language. This research is for finding out which one who tend to be informative and communicative between human and animal. The conclusion can be listed as follows:

1. The human languages properties as distinguish features are involved in human are duality, productivity, displacement. While animals, involved no human language properties in their communication.

2. The human languages properties (duality, productivity, displacement) are involved in the conversation are unique for human. The human languages properties make human different than animal. It can be view by how those properties take more the role in the human conversation. While animal do not involve human language properties at all because most communication in animals is non – arbitrary or signalling system.

3. The writer found that human is tend to communicative than animal that can be view with 50% of the human percentage, while animal shows lower percentage with 0 %. Animal is more informative than human that can be view with 50% of the Animal percentage, while human show the lower percentage with 0 %.

B. Suggestion

After analysing and giving conclusions from the differences between human animal languages found in *Four Conversation Types* by Ir. Fahmi Sofyan, this paper has reached the last chapters. In this last chapter, the writer would like to suggest all the readers related to this paper. The suggestions that the authors make are as follows:

For students who study linguistics, the writer expected that this research can be one of references in studying the distinguish features that make human and animal languages different in linguistic field

For all lectures, the writer hopes that lecturer can use this research as the authentic material for students in studying linguistics especially about how to distinguish human and animal languages by the two types of communication and the human language properties.

Then, for general readers that interested in studying linguistics, the writer hopes this research can improve the readers' knowledge about what that set human a apart than animal languages. The writer also hopes after the readers read this research, they will understand the function of human

languages properties and the two types of communication those are communicative and informative.

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BIOGRAPHY

Atika Sari was born in Pemalang on 23rd March 1994, her mother is Siti Khotimah and her Father is Tarono. She has three little brother, they are Anggi, Agil, and Azhar. The writer completed elementary education in SDN 1 Pemalang. Then, she completed his Junior High School at SMP N 5 Pemalang in 2008. After that, she has continued and finished her Senior High School at SMA PGRI 1 Pemalang in 2011. In 2013, she continued her study to take the undergraduate program for English Department at School of Foreign Language JIA Bekasi.

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