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MEANING RELATIONSHIP OF THE VERB HOPE AND WISH IN ENGLISH

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Abstract

This research is qualitative which aims to describe grammatical form of wish and hope, to classify elements of wish and hope sentences, and to analyse meaning of both words based on meaning tendency of grammatical form and elements. This research uses British National Corpus as data source, then the data are presented informally. This research shows that hope and wish have the same 5 grammatical forms, but hope and wish cannot be used interchangeable for having different tendency. Hope and wish can be synonymous conceptually, but characteristically they cannot be (real-unreal, and desired-wanted).

Key words: *hope, wish, grammatical form, element of sentence, element of meaning, British National Corpus*

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INTRODUCTION

English is the language spoken in Britain, the United States and many other countries. This worldwide English language has the most frequently used vocabulary of at least 3000 words. Mastery of 3000 vocabulary indicates 86% mastery of English (Longman Communication 3000). Even though it is spoken on a massive scale all over the world, non-native speakers still find it difficult to understand and pronounce English vocabulary. This situation encourages non-native speakers to get around the expression of ideas with words that often appear to be used, for example the words make, have, get, let, and by looking for word equivalents or synonyms. Synonyms are understood as words or phrases that have similar meanings or are almost similar to other words or phrases in the same language.

Alzuhdy, Y. A. (2014). All kinds of activities carried out certainly require good communication so that it can be understood by the parties involved. English

has many synonyms from one word to another, for example investigation and inquiry, hope and wish. Given that the nature of synonyms is partial, there will be differences in tendencies even though they refer to similar meanings. For this reason, a semantic explanation of the synonyms of existing words is needed with the semantics frame approach, namely a cognitive theory that emphasizes the relationship between the conceptual framework and its actualization in language (Gilquin, 2003). On the synonym of investigation and inquiry, the conceptual framework is a process of finding facts. The tendency that arises is that inquiry is official and bad (example: Citizens have demanded a full inquiry into the government's handling of the epidemic.), Whereas investigation is more open, not only focused on criminal matters or problems (example: An investigation has been under way for several days into the disappearance of a thirteen-year-old boy.).

Hope and wish are synonymous as personal feelings which are mental activities of desire. The tendency that arises is in the form of real and unreal expectations, with hope as encouragement accompanied by desire and wish as desire without encouragement (Gleason, 1980). Seeing the tendency of the meanings of hope and wish, the similarities in the meaning of the two words are not clear. In order to reveal the relationship between these two words, this research is aimed at describing the grammatical forms of the verbs hope and wish, classifying the elements of sentence frames containing the verbs hope and wish, and describing the meanings of both which are supported by understanding the tendency of the meanings of the verbs hope and wish based on their grammatical and elements of the frame.

In this connection, the British National Corpus (BNC) is used to support the achievement of research objectives by presenting the real use of hope and wish. This is in line with the opinion of McEnery and Wilson (2001) who explain that Corpus Linguistics is described as a language study based on examples of language use in real life. Bennett (2010) also argues that Corpus Linguistics can be used to determine patterns associated with lexical and grammatical features. Corpus Linguistics examines language in its use with corpora which can provide

linguistic information on constructs regarding its forms, frequencies, registers, and how language is used (Meyer, 2002 and Bennett, 2010).

METHOD

This research is a qualitative research. Data is collected by 1) accessing the BNC corpus to obtain sentence data with the verbs hope and wish, 2) selecting sentences from the corpus containing hope and wish only as verbs, 3) selected data are then recorded and sorted by numbering. The data were analyzed by 1) parsing the grammatical form that is in each sentence data, 2) translating the sentence data with the intention of making it easier to understand with the equivalent words to determine the meaning of the verbs hope and wish, 3) describing the elements of the conceptual framework of the verbs hope and wish in the sentence data, 4) determine the meaning based on the illocutionary power contained in the data of the verb hope and wish. The data is presented informally, namely the formulation in ordinary words even though with technical terminology (Sudaryanto, 1998).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This section provides a discussion of the words hope and wish in terms of the grammatical form of BNC data sentences and the semantic meanings they contain.

a. The Grammatical Verbs of Hope and Wish

To understand the grammatical form of sentences with the verbs hope and wish, it is referred to the formulation of the grammatical form and sentence co-insurance structure with the word hope or wish which is classified into fourteen, namely to-infinitive, with the preposition for, with clauses, (pro) noun and adjective, with direct and indirect objects, verb inert, with reflexive pronouns, with (pro) noun and past participle, with (pro) noun and to-infinitive, verbs in the perfect tense, verbs in progressive tense, co-insurance with various combinations of times, followed by subjunctive were, and with proform so and not (Gleason, 1980).

The verb hope means to want something to happen or to be true, and usually have a good reason to think that it might 'want something to happen or be real, and usually have good reason to think it might'. Basically, hope has four basic grammatical forms, hope with for (hope + for), hope with that (hope + (that)), hope with to-infinitive (hope + to-infinitive) and hope followed by not or so (Cambridge, 2008). However, data from the BNC corpus shows that the verb hope has another grammatical form, namely as follows.

1. As an Intransitive Verb

(1) **<CCR 37>** This study is concerned ostensibly with the political development of West Ham in the early interwar years but, I hope, not merely that.

(2) **<KBW 17472>** True, we hope

2. + to infinitive

(3) **<CH3 2317>** I hope to play in our UEFA Cup game on Wednesday.'

(4) **<K4T 5618>** Alan Smithson, promotions manager at The Mall, said: 'We hope to encourage new talent and give them a chance.

(5) **<K52 2241>** They hope to collect around 800 tins of food at their annual Thinking Day service at St Teresa's Church on Sunday.

3. + for

(6) **<A6V 625>** What I do mean is that although most women do hope for a happy and loving relationship with their husbands, the attainment of this is not the purpose of marriage.

(7) **<CE9 1262>** She hoped for a reply, but dared not hope too much; she imagined that the Hon Mrs Anderson-Hunt would have had many replies and perhaps ladies with experience would be far more preferable to a young comparatively inexperienced girl like her.

(8) **<FAG 1698>** It was far safer to start a town off with a charter, a market and a fair, and a few other practical inducements to settlers, and then to sit back and hope for the best.

4. + on

(9) **<JXW 2115>** 'I look forward to seeing you again soon, though I hope on a social rather than a professional basis.

5. + Clause (that) in the Present Times

(10) **<A1A 1352>** My position is, I hope, straightforward.

(11) **<B3H 806>** This circumstance encourages me to hope that you may, if you have any opening for such a youth, be willing to take George, who is exceedingly desirous of obtaining the situation — or indeed any situation which through industry and a desire of improvement may hereafter insure a creditable independence; but, above all things he seems to wish that it may be possible for you to take him into a situation similar to that which was offered to his Brother.

(12) **<CH2 10829>** 'Let's hope this is the last chapter for them — it has been hanging over them for more than a year — and they can now start to rebuild their lives.'

(13) **<CM4 2070>** Led by the tendril of intuition, Jaq said lightly, 'Let's hope that, after all your loyal assistance, Inquisitor Obispal doesn't report adversely to the Imperium about your mutation…

(14) **<CK0 659>** 'I hope someone can do something for him

(15) **<EB6 1280**> They already hold the Southern fortress of Pax Tharkas (I hope they change its name), and will soon crush the Elven folk between it and their devilish hordes.

(16) **<G1L 2041>** I hope they are not like the ones we found in the store, still a bit alive.

(17) **<G4U 189>** And as you well know, or at least I hope you well know, as you approach sort of absolute sort of purity limits, the costs of doing so, escalate out of all proportion.

(18) **<HA6 883>** He said carefully, 'I hope you don't intend using those on me, Lissa.

(19) **<HTN 1449>** And as Gabriel walked away, the Mason was heard to say loudly, 'I hope you keep him tied up at night.

6. + Clause (that) in the Present Progressive Times

(20) **<FP6 2262>** I want to hope that I'm being melodramatic and everything will settle back to the way it used to be, before all this ghastliness, but I doubt it.

7. + Clause (that) in the Present Perfect Times

(21) **<GXA 143>** I hope we have turned the corner.

(22) **<GXG 161>** I hope those you have indicated provide the necessary additional material.

(23) **<G0X 2553>** 'I hope you haven't caught whatever it was I had.'

8. + Clause (that) in the Past Times

(24) **<CBF 6213>** But as one of yesterday's fellow travellers muttered: 'I just hope she didn't have ordinary BR tea.'

9. + Clause (that) in the Future Times

(25) **<AJ3 294>** Organisers are seeking a Royal patron for the event and have formed a charity to raise £100,000, which they hope will be increased by grants from the Sports Council and private business.

(26) **<B28 1590>** We hope we shall be educating future academics and researchers who will be much more effective and imaginative thinkers, who will perceive areas of conceptual exploration beyond the traditional boundaries of their disciplines.

(27) **<C9L 2693>** I think the reason a lot of guitarists go out and buy traditional Fender or Gibson-like designs has nothing to do with single coil versus humbuckers, vintage trem systems or control layout; they simply hope that some of their guitar hero's 'mojo magic' will rub off on them!

(28) **<EVM 9>** We hope that this book will help those contributing to a Compact to understand the issues at stake, be alert to potential pitfalls, be sensitive to the needs and concerns of constituent members, and, in the end, develop a creative structure through which Partnership between Education and Industry can provide a positive future for young people.

(29) **<HCW 137>** This item has been raised with the Head of Staff Relations, Bank of Ireland and we would hope that an early meeting will take place to discuss this issue

(30) **<HHV 13263>** That is why the Department has written to the Northern region saying in effect,' We hope you will take account of our reservations in the next year's allocations, either in the formula or in tempering the pace of change where you have yet to satisfy yourselves and us that the adjustment you propose is entirely reliable.'

(31) **<HHV 24785>** I hope that the consultation document will prompt a number of proposals of the kind that my hon. Friend makes, and we will certainly consider them.

(32) **<HP7 156>** I hope you will join me in supporting this initiative.

(33) **<K55 8165>** The developers hope it will link with the existing Magnetic Imaging Centre, which already operates a sophisticated body scanner.

On the other hand, the verb wish is not as simple as its orthographic form, as it contains meanings which can include regret, desire and hope. The three meanings contained in the verb wish have their respective conditions. When the tendency for the meaning of the verb wish is in the form of regret, the grammar rule used is that the clause that is periodically past or past, provided that the pronoun + (that) is in the past simple term to express regret or sadness about the situation or situation that is happening and the pronoun + (that) in the past perfect to express regret or sadness regarding certain past actions. When wish means wish, the terms of usage are [+ to infinitive] or [+ object + adjective], whereas when wish means wish is [transitive + two objects]. Data from the BNC corpus shows that the verb wish has other grammatical forms, which are as follows.

1. As an Intransitive Verb

(34) **<CA5 1604>** (Repeat as often as you wish, with other inner blockages.)

(35) **<G17 1320>** 'As you wish.'

2. As a Transitive Verb + Two Objects

(36) **<K4T 9262>** 'It is all very sad but I do wish Kevin and the club success.

(37) **<FPU 1258>** 'Pip, I wish you even more success.

3. + to infinitive

(38) **<AEA 910>** She did not wish to lose his approbation; the Colonel and his wife were valuable, long-standing guests.

(39) **<A55 241>** Only a mass revolt by AFBD members — which is unlikely -or legal action by particularly aggrieved firms, for example the Commodity Traders' Group, can prevent the great majority of those firms which wish to continue doing business with Americans from signing the commission's order exempting them from the full rigour of its rules.

(40) **<B39 100>** Aimed at those who wish to start up and run their own small business or develop a recently started business.

(41) **<C9H 100>** There is also a 24 hour answer phone service on this line, should you wish to call after 6pm.

(42) **<CA5 2136>** Whatever we wish to know — however trivial, however important —is available in an energy field that constantly surrounds us.

(43) **<CDA 2703>** I do not wish to be a martyr.

(44) **<CMK 512>** Contrary to popular belief, it is possible to covenant (that is 'promise') quite small amounts of money to charities you wish to support.

(45) **<EC8 801>** I never saw anything like it; nobody ever saw anything to equal the infinite age which was graven on that fearful countenance, no bigger now than that of a two months old child, though the skull retained its same size; and let all men pray they never shall, if they wish to keep their reason.

(46) **<EDR 652>** I for one would not wish to spend quite so much.

(47) **<EE0 1289>** If you wish to apply for a mortgage under our Professionals' Mortgage Service, please call at any Midland branch or write to the address at the back of this leaflet, and ask for a copy of our Home Buyers' Pack, including Midland's Guide to Home Buying.

(48) **<EWW 482>** Suppose we wish to calculate B-1.

(49) **<F9G 13>** I do not wish to nail my colours to this mast, but one of the characteristics of the last decade has been the shift of interest of innovative aspects of capital as displayed in my locales, from a concern with the restructuring of production (although of course this is still going on) to a concern with land and its potential.

(50) **<FBV 717>** I wish to observe that I can see no inconsistency between English law on this subject and article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

(51) **<GV7 94>** 'If I die, or if I disappear for more than three months,' the will began, 'I wish to leave everything I own to my dear friend Edward Hyde.'

(52) **<GVP 1122>** If you wish at any time to take a swim in the pool or use the library — it is always quiet, ideal for writing — you are most welcome.'

(53) **<GWJ 1154>** There is also evidence that adults who wish to be seen in a good light by others tend to make internal attributions, and vice versa they present external explanations for negative outcomes.

(54) **<HGP 625>** Private individuals might not be able to afford to sue, and society might not wish to devote a large quantity of resources to court cases.

(55) **<HH5 1296>** 'My good nephew, if you wish to protect Master Shallot, the less he knows the better.'

(56) **<HH7 441>** If the terms are such as to leave the seller free, if he should wish to do so, to obtain more wine of the same description for delivery to the buyer, then the contract goods have not been identified and agreed upon at the date of the contract and the contract is not one for the sale of specific goods, Re London Wine Co.

(57) **<HHV 15832>** Will he remember that more and more people reaching retirement age wish to have independence in their own hands, which means that they must be in receipt of policies that encourage that independence, including savings, during their working career?

(58) **<HJ8 485>** Should you wish to make contact with the Department its address is Department of Transport, Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre, Longview Road, Swansea, SA6 7JL.

(59) **<HX8 2673>** Would you please fill in the slip below indicating to which course you wish to be attached and return it to the office as soon as possible.

4. + Pronouns

(60) **<APW 192>** She's sixteen, and not ill-favoured — I'd not wish that on you, Hector, whatever.

5. + Nouns

(61) **<HHV 6051>** We have repeatedly made it clear that we wish depositors to get back as much of their money as possible.

6. + For

(62) **<AKV 491>** The summer of '92 will be more attractive for Tendulkar's presence in Yorkshire, and there is no-one in the game who does not wish for the county's good health and an end to schism.

(63) **<C87 1824>** As polished and realistic a darts sim as you could wish for, you really can't beat a bit of Bully!

7. + Clause (that) in the Present Times

(64) **<ASB 1191>** More exceptionally still, Parliament may endeavour to prevent judicial review and may wish the decisions of the tribunal to be final and beyond the supervisory jurisdiction of the ordinary courts.

8. + Clause (that) in the Past Times

(65) **<A32 110>** The cast, too, is strong, but Emily Lloyd (Wish You Were Here), issued with a thick Brooklyn accent, is charmless in the Madonna role, as Peter Falk's sassy, streetwise daughter.

(66) **<CH6 3606>** Yesterday her mum Jane said: 'I wish I had her back but it has taken away some of the emptiness to know that Paula lives on and she was able to help young and old.

(67) **<CBG 28>** Crosby said: 'I just wish people would let us get on with it.

(68) **<J1E 1115>** I do wish he'd command his 6 yard box more on crosses and corners tho

(69) **<KP1 1659>** I said I wish you'd of timed it of it on top

(70) **<KSV 4744>** I wish you wouldn't blooming try and kill the dog

9. + Clause (that) in the Past Perfect Times

(71) **<ARK 732>** 'Wish you hadn't done that.'

(72) **<G03 2318>** He was starting to wish that he'd suggested somewhere else.

(73) **<HA2 75>** I wish I hadn't accepted.

b. Order Elements

From the description of the grammatical forms of the verbs hope and wish above, the conceptual framework that connects the two is a drive of self-expectations. To understand the conceptual framework, it is necessary to describe the elements of the framework contained in the data sentences. With the verbs hope and wish, the sentences that are formed contain elements of the EXPECTOR, EXPECTEE, DESIRE, and PATIENT framework. The following explanation explains that neither hope nor wish has a special difference in the use of pronouns and nouns as Expector, Expectee, or Patient. They can be linked with the first singular and plural pronouns, the second singular and the plural second pronouns, and the third singular and plural third pronouns.

EXPECTOR is an animate unit that has the drive of self-expectations. This frame element acts as the subject in the sentence, as in the following example sentence.

(74) **<B28 1590>** We **hope** we shall be educating future academics and researchers who will be much more effective and imaginative thinkers, who will perceive areas of conceptual exploration beyond the traditional boundaries of their disciplines.

(75) **<KSV 4744>** I **wish** you wouldn't blooming try and kill the dog

EXPECTEE is an animate or non-living unit which is subject to EXPECTOR and obtains DESIRE. This element has an equivalent role to an object in a sentence, for example:

(76)**<B28 1590>** We **hope** we shall be educating future academics and researchers who will be much more effective and imaginative thinkers, who will perceive areas of conceptual exploration beyond the traditional boundaries of their disciplines.

(77)**<HHV 6051>** We have repeatedly made it clear that we **wish** depositors to get back as much of their money as possible.

However, when used in the EXPECTEE sentence it can not be displayed, because it has been exposed to the anaphora, as follows:

(78)**<AJ3 294>** Organisers are seeking a Royal patron for the event and have formed a charity to raise £100,000, which they **hope** will be increased by grants from the Sports Council and private business.

DESIRE is an event that involves EXPECTEE. These elements can be in the form of transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, or copula. The following example describes the DESIRE element in a sentence.

(79)**<ARK 732>** '**Wish** you hadn't done that.'

(80)**<CA5 1604>** (Repeat as often as you **wish**, with other inner blockages.)

(81)**<G1L 2041>** I **hope** they are not like the ones we found in the store, still a bit alive.

PATIENT is a unit that can or does not exist in sentence construction with hope and wish. This element relies on the element verb DESIRE, a transitive verb. Here is an example sentence with PATIENT.

(82)**<EC8 801>** I never saw anything like it; nobody ever saw anything to equal the infinite age which was graven on that fearful countenance, no bigger now than that of a two months old child, though the skull retained its same size; and let all men pray they never shall, if they **wish** to keep their reason.

(83)**<GXG 161>** I **hope** those you have indicated provide the necessary additional material.

c. Meaning of the Verbs Hope and Wish

Tusyanah, T. (2013). Mastering spoken English is very important, especially since we have entered information on globalization and the era of free markets. To express the meaning and relationship of the verbs hope and wish, excellent linguistic intuition is needed. Steps that can be applied in order to generate primacy are by matching it into the language of the researcher (Indonesian) and understanding sentences of data both in English with literature review.

Diani, I., Yunita, W., & Syafryadin, S. (2019). Interference is a form of distortion in language. From understanding with translation, it is found that the grammatical meanings of the verbs hope and wish in data sentences are active predicates. The verbs hope and wish are equivalent to the verbs hope, wish, wish, wish, wish, wish, and wish. The word equivalence classification in table 1 shows that 45.46% of the verb hope is equivalent to hope, 3.03% with hope, 30.30% with hope, 6.06% with wanting, and 15.15% with expecting, whereas, 30 , 77% of the verb wish is equivalent to wish, 56.41% to wish, 7.69% to wish, and 5.13% to wish. This means that the verb hope tends to be equivalent to wishing, meanwhile, the verb wish tends to be equivalent to wanting.

Table 1. The Frequency of the Tendency of the Semantic Meaning of the Verbs of Hope and Wish

Mean	**Data Sentence (in corpus code)**	
	Hope	**Wish**
Hope	<CCR 37> <G1L 2041>	
	<HA6 883> <HTN 1449>	
	<GXA 143> <GXG 161>	
	<G0X 2553> <EVM 9>	
	<HHV13263> <HP7 156>	
Percentage	30,30%	0%

Wish	<KBW 17472>	<CH3 2317>	<K4T 9262>	<FPU 1258>
	<A1A 1352>	<B3H 806>	<APW 192>	<CH6 3606>
	<CH2 10829>	<CM4 2070>	<A32 110>	<CBG 28>
	<CK0 659>	<EB6 1280>	<J1E 1115>	<KP1 1659>
	<G4U 189>	<FP6 2262>	<KSV 4744>	<ARK 732>
	<CBF 6213>	<B28 1590>	<G03 2318>	<HA2 75>
	<C9L 2693>	<HHV 24785>		
	<K55 8165>			
Percentage	45,46%		30,77%	
Expect	<AJ3 294>			
Percentage	3,03%		0%	
Expect	<A6V 625>	<CE9 1262>		
	<FAG 1698>	<JXW 2115>		
	<HCW 137>			
Percentage	15,15%		0%	
Want	<K4T 5618>	<K52 2241>	<CA5 1604>	<AEA 910>
			<B39 100>	<A55 241>
			<HX8 2673>	<HJ8 485>
			<HHV 15832>	<HH7 441>
			<C9H 100>	<CA5 2136>
			<EC8 801>	<CMK 512>
			<EE0 1289>	<EDR 652>
			<F9G 13>	<EWW 482>
			<GV7 94>	<FBV 717>
			<GWJ 1154>	<GVP 1122>

		<HH5 1296> <HGP 625>
		<CDA 2703>
Percentage	6,06%	56,41%
Want		<C87 1824> <G17 1320>
Percentage	0%	5,13%
Want		<ASB 1191> <HHV 6051>
		<AKV 491>
Percentage	0%	7,69%

From a literature review, Gleason (1980) explains that the understanding of the semantic meaning of the verbs hope and wish can be reviewed from the possible illocutionary power of statements. Both of these verbs contain expressive illocutionary power because they are related to the psychological attitude of the speaker (Leech, 1979). Verba hope expresses sarcastic statements such as in examples (85) and (86), expressions of sympathy as in examples (87) and (88), statements of attitude towards someone as in examples (89) and (90), statements of attitude towards something as in examples (91) and (92), and expressions about one's good fortune as in examples (93) and (94). The following are examples of sentences.

(84) **<CE9 1262>** She **hoped** for a reply, but dared not hope too much; she imagined that the Hon Mrs Anderson-Hunt would have had many replies and perhaps ladies with experience would be far more preferable to a young comparatively inexperienced girl like her.

(85) **<G4U 189>** And as you well know, or at least I **hope** you well know, as you approach sort of absolute sort of purity limits, the costs of doing so, escalate out of all proportion.

(86) **<G1L 2041>** I **hope** they are not like the ones we found in the store, still a bit alive.

(87) **<G0X 2553>** 'I **hope** you haven't caught whatever it was I had.'

(88) **<HHV 13263>** That is why the Department has written to the Northern region saying in effect,' We **hope** you will take account of our reservations in the next year's allocations, either in the formula or in tempering the pace of change where you have yet to satisfy yourselves and us that the adjustment you propose is entirely reliable.'

(89) **<HP7 156>** I **hope** you will join me in supporting this initiative.

(90) **<K52 2241>** They **hope** to collect around 800 tins of food at their annual Thinking Day service at St Teresa's Church on Sunday.

(91) **<EVM 9>** We **hope** that this book will help those contributing to a Compact to understand the issues at stake, be alert to potential pitfalls, be sensitive to the needs and concerns of constituent members, and, in the end, develop a creative structure through which Partnership between Education and Industry can provide a positive future for young people.

(92) **<A1A 1352>** My position is, I **hope**, straightforward.

(93) **<CK0 659>** 'I **hope** someone can do something for him.

The verb wish expresses an indirect command or request, as in the following sentences.

(94) **<KP1 1659>** I said I **wish** you'd of timed it of it on top

(95) **<KSV 4744>** I **wish** you wouldn't blooming try and kill the dog

Apart from containing the meaning of an indirect command, the verb wish also contains the meaning of regret as in examples (97), (98), (99), longing as in example (101) and desire as in examples (102) and (103), as follows :

(96) **<CDA 2703>** I do not **wish** to be a martyr.

(97) **<ARK 732>** '**Wish** you hadn't done that.'

(98) **<HA2 75>** I **wish** I hadn't accepted.

(99) **<F9G 13>** I do not **wish** to nail my colours to this mast, but one of the characteristics of the last decade has been the shift of interest of innovative

aspects of capital as displayed in my locales, from a concern with the restructuring of production (although of course this is still going on) to a concern with land and its potential.

(100) **<CH6 3606>** Yesterday her mum Jane said: 'I **wish** I had her back but it has taken away some of the emptiness to know that Paula lives on and she was able to help young and old.

(101) **<K4T 9262>** 'It is all very sad but I do **wish** Kevin and the club success.

(102) **<FPU 1258>** 'Pip, I **wish** you even more success.'

CONCLUSION

Considering that synonym or meaning equation is a form of meaning relation which states that there is a similarity in meaning between one unit of speech and another and can replace each other, but must be partial, it is stated that so far the verbs hope and wish are not synonymous. This is based on understanding the meaning of the word, the conceptual meaning and the contextual meaning of both.

The meaning of the word will become clear when it has been arranged in a contextual sentence. This study shows that the meaning of the words hope and wish as verbs in terms of grammatical form, each of which has at least 9 grammatical formulas. Hope and wish have the same 5 grammatical forms, but they are not interchangeable because of different tendencies.

Meanwhile, in terms of conceptual meanings, the verbs hope and wish mean the encouragement of self-expectations with forming elements such as expector, expectee, desire, and patient. This means that conceptually hope and wish can be synonymous, but they do not occur based on their nature, real-unreal and desiring. In addition, the contextual meanings of the verbs hope and wish show a difference based on illocutionary power, so it is not possible for hope and wish to have the same meaning. Of course, more in-depth research is needed regarding the actual eating relation of the verbs hope and wish, considering that this research is very limited from many dimensions.

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