

**AN ANALYSIS OF SENSE BASED SENTENCE
IN KHALIL GIBRAN'S POEMS**

RESEARCH PUBLICATION



by:

ARIE NUGROHO
A320 100 056

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2014**



Surat Persetujuan Publikasi Ilmiah

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir:

Nama : Agus Wijayanto, Ph. D

NIK : 978

Nama : Dra. Siti Zuhriah Ariyatmi, M. Hum

NIK : 225

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi (tugas akhir) dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Arif Nugroho

NIM : A320100056

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

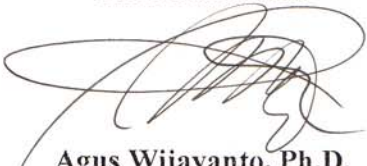
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Sense Based Sentences in Khalil Gibran's Poems.

Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.

Demikian persetujuan dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Surakarta, Februari 2014

First Consultant


Agus Wijayanto, Ph.D.
NIK. 978

Second Consultant


Dra. Siti Zuhriah Ariyatmi, M. Hum
NIK. 225

**AN ANALYSIS OF SENSE BASED SENTENCE
IN KHALIL GIBRAN'S POEMS**

ARIF NUGROHO

A320100056

ABSTRACT

This research deals with sense based sentences in Khalil Gibran's poems. The aims of this research is to describe the types of sense based sentences and the illocutionary acts of sense based sentences found in Khalil Gibran's poems. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The writer uses poems written by Khalil Gibran as data source. The data of this research are simple declarative sentence. The writer employs documentation as method of collecting data with the techniques: reading, underlying or marking, and classifying the data. In analyzing data, the writer describes the types of sense based sentences by referring to the theory of Hurford and Heasley (1983) and describing illocutionary acts of sense based sentences uses the theory of speech acts by Searle (1978). The result of this result shows that there are three types of sense based sentences from the forty two data (100%) found in Khalil Gibran's poems. They are analytic sentence (2 data/4, 76%), synthetic sentence (39 data/83, 33%), and contradiction sentence (5 data/11, 90%). The illocutionary acts is regretting, asserting or informing, expressing disappointment, complimenting, suggesting or advising, expressing anger, expressing pride, annoying, convincing, remaining, expressing doubt, amazing, rejecting, condoling, and warning.

Key words: sense based sentences, illocutionary meaning.

A. Introduction

Sense based sentence, according to Hurford and Heasley (1983: 91) is an expression constitutes its indispensable hard core of meaning. Sense based sentence has three types. They are analytic sentence, synthetic sentence, and contradiction sentence. *Analytic Sentence* is one that is necessarily true as a result of the sense of the words in it. It reflects a tacit agreement by the speaker of the language about the sense of the words in it. *Synthetic Sentence* is one which is NOT analytic but may be either true or false depending on the way the world is. *Contradiction Sentence* is a sentence that is necessarily false as a result of the sense of the words in it, because the meanings of the words in that sentence are contradiction.

There are many simple declarative sentences which belongs to the types of sense based sentences found in poems written by Khalil Gibran. The writer is interested to study about sense based sentences because it deals with meaning which is clearly related to the sentences used in the system of language, and not speakers' meaning related to utterances that is produced by the writer in a certain opportunity.

According to Crystal (1987: 120) pragmatics studies the factors that govern the choice of language in social interaction and the effects of our choice on others. Yule (1996: 3) states that pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. Meanwhile Leech (1983: 39) explains that pragmatics can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meanings in situations. Pragmatics concentrates on spoken and written aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistics knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about the physical and social world, (Peccei, 1999: 2).

Another argument comes from Thomas (1945: 22). He states that pragmatics is the study of "meaning interaction" with the special emphasis on the interrelationship between the speaker, hearer, utterance and context.

Pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning, or how recognizes what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. In order to do it,

speakers (or writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate. The investigation of those assumptions and expectations provides with some insights into how more is being always communicated than is said. It studies of speaker meaning or contextual meaning; the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the user of those form. In other words pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding.

Searle (1978) states that speech act is often meant to refer just to the same thing as the term illocutionary act, which Austin had originally introduced in how to do things with words. Searle's work on speech acts is also commonly understood to refine Austin's conception. However, some philosophers have pointed out a significant difference between the two conceptions: whereas Austin emphasized the conventional interpretation of speech acts, Searle emphasized a psychological interpretation (based on beliefs, intentions, etc.).

According to Yule (2006: 250), speech act is an action such as premising performed by a speaker with utterance either as a direct speech or an indirect speech. It is an utterance that has performative function in language and communication. Austin (1976) in Renkema (1992: 22) states that there are three kinds of speech act, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Speech acts are commonly taken to include such acts as promising, ordering, greeting, warning, inviting and congratulating.

Locutionary act is the actual/literal meaning of utterance. It is the performance of an utterance: the actual utterance and its ostensible meaning, comprising phonetic, phatic and rhetic acts corresponding to the verbal, syntactic and semantic aspects of any meaningful utterance. Illocutionary is the meaning intended by the speaker. It is the pragmatic 'illocutionary force' of the utterance, thus its intended significance as a socially valid verbal action. By uttering a command, a command is made, by uttering a request, a request is made, etc. Perlocutionary is the effect of the utterance toward the

listener. It is actual effect, such as persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something, whether intended or not.

The writer conducts a research focusing on the types of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran's poems and analyze the illocutionary meaning of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran's poems by using the theory of speech acts by Searle (1978). The important of this research is to give more knowledge about sense based sentence and to enrich linguistics theories especially in Semantics and Pragmatics theory.

In conducting this research the writer uses qualitative research. Qualitative research is research that gives the descriptive data in the form of written and oral words. As a result, it can be concluded that a qualitative research is a type of research which doesn't include any calculation. The data focuses on words and sentence rather than number. The objects of the research is sense based sentences found in poems written by Khalil Gibran. The data of the research are simple declarative sentences consisting of sense based sentence. The data sources are poems written by Khalil Gibran. The writer employs documentation as method of collecting data with the techniques: reading, underlying or marking, and classifying the data. The research aims to describe the types of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran's poems and describing the illocutionary meaning of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran's poems.

B. Research Method

The writer uses qualitative research in conducting the research. The data of the research are simple declarative sentences consisting of sense based sentence. The data sources are poems written by Khalil Gibran. The writer employs documentation as method of collecting data with the techniques: reading, underlying or marking, and classifying the data. In analyzing data, the writer describes of sense based sentences by referring to the theory of Hurford and Heasley (1983) and describing illocutionary acts of sense based sentences uses the theory of speech act by Searle (1978).

C. Findings and Discussion

1. The Kinds of Sense Based Sentence

There are three types of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran's poems. They are analytic sentence, synthetic sentence, and contradiction sentence.

a. Analytic sentence

The sun is rising

and the nightingale is singing,
and the myrtle is breathing its fragrance into space.
I want to free myself from the
Quilted slumber of wrong. Do not
Detain me, my blamer!

The underlined sentence is necessary true as a result of the meaning relation between the word *sun* and *rising*. It is not necessary to prove the truth of the sentence in the real world whether the sun is rising or not. The sentence belongs to analytic sentence.

b. Synthetic sentence

I roamed the infinite sky, and
Soared in the ideal world, and
Floated through the firmament. But
Here I am, prisoner of measurement.

The word *I* in the underlined sentence refers to *man*. The truth or the falsity of the underlined sentence should be observe in the real world because it is can be either true or false whether man roamed the infinitive sky or not. It is necessary to observe in the reality. Thus, the sentence is belongs to *synthetic sentence*.

c. Contradiction sentence

Your children are not your children

They are the sons and daughters of life's longing for itself.
They come through you but not from you
And though they are with you, yet they belong not to you

The bold sentence above is automatically false, because nothing coleration between the words your children and are not your children. If children have a mother, it is automatically that they are her children. So, the type of the sentence above is *contradiction sentence*.

Table the types of sense based sentence

No.	Types of Sense Based Sentence	Amount	Number of Data	Percentage (%)
1.	Analytic Sentence	2	36, 38	4, 76%
2.	Synthetic Sentence	35	02, 06, 03, 21, 22, 42, 04, 30, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 35, 11, 12, 14, 26, 18, 32, 19, 31, 34, 41.	83, 33%
3.	Contradiction Sentence	5	01, 27, 37, 39, 40	11, 90%
Total		42		100%

Based on the result of the table above, the types of sense based sentence are two data belonging to analytic sentence (4, 76%), thirty five data belonging to synthetic sentence (83, 33%), and five data belonging to contradiction sentence (11, 90%). So, the total of the whole data found in Khalil Gibran's poems are forty six data (100 %). In Khalil Gibran's poems contain sense based sentences that mostly presented synthetic sentence. Synthetic is a sentence that can be either true or false. It is depending on the reality in the real world.

2. The Illocutionary Meaning of Sense Based Sentences

Beside study about sense based sentence, the writer studies about illocutionary acts. It is purposes to know what the intention of the speaker or the writer from the sentence that belonging of sense based sentences. Based on the analysis above, the result of illocutionary acts that belonging in sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran's poems are:

It is more fragrant than jasmine

What voice could enslave it?

Context : the writer said that the song of soul is more fragrant than jasmine. It shows that the writer likes song of the soul. According to the writer, song of the soul is awesome. So, he claims that nothing voice could enslave it.

Locution : the writer said that the song of soul is more fragrant than jasmine.

Illocution : the writer compares the song of soul with. It shows that the writer praises song of the soul. So, he claims that nothing voice could enslave it.

Based on the explanation above, the utterance “*it is more fragrant than jasmine*” is to show the writer’s admiration to the soul. By producing this sentence, the writer wants to compliment the soul. It is indicated by the writer said that song of the soul is more fragrant than jasmine and nothing voice could enslave it. As people know, jasmine is a kind of fragrant flower. So, the writer’s intention of the utterance “*it is more fragrant than jasmine*” is to compliment.

Table illocutionary acts

No	Types of Illocution Acts	Amount	Number of data	Percentage (%)
1.	Regretting	2	36, 37	4, 76%
2.	Asserting or informing	16	38, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23,	38, 09%

			24, 25, 28, 29, 33, 35, 39, 40	
3.	Expressing disappointment	2	02, 06	4, 76%
4.	Complimenting	4	03, 21, 22, 42	9, 52%
5.	Suggesting or advising	3	04, 30, 27	7, 14%
6.	Expressing angry	1	05	2, 38%
7.	Expressing pride	1	09	2, 38%
8.	Annoying	4	07, 08, 11, 12	9, 52%
9.	Convincing	2	14, 26	4, 76%
10.	Remainding	2	18, 32	4, 76%
11.	Expressing doubt	1	19	2, 38%
12.	Amazing	1	31	2, 38%
13.	Rejecting	1	34	2, 38%
14.	Condoling	1	41	2, 38%
15.	Warning	1	01	2, 38%

Based on the result of the table above, there are forty two data of illocutionary acts of sense based sentences found in Khalil Gibran's poems. The illocution acts is regretting, asserting or informing, expressing disappointment, complimenting, suggesting or advising, expressing anger, expressing pride, annoying, convincing, remainding, expressing doubt, amazing, rejecting, condoling, and warning. Based on the table above, the illocutionary acts mostly appear in asserting or informing. The writer tries to deliver the meaning of his poems by inform or assert the readers what are the meaning in each poem. Khalil Gibran's is great poet. Almost of his poems are interested. Almost all of the poems of Kahlil Gibran are heavenly. The writer is amazed how a person can write so positively and beautifully about almost everything in life.

Based on the findings above, the result of this research shows the description of sense based sentence and the illocutionary acts of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran's poems. The difference between

this research and previous studies is the object of the research. This research uses Khalil Gibran's poems as data source and uses pragmatics to analyze the illocutionary meaning because it deals with the intention meaning of the writer.

Based on the result above, synthetic sentences mostly appear in Khalil Gibran's poems. Synthetic sentence is one which is NOT analytic but may be either true or false depending on the way the world is. It is appropriate with the characteristics of poetry which uses interpretation and illustration. That is why synthetic sentence often used in poetry. In the opposite, analytic sentence is rarely used in Khalil Gibran's poem because poem does not often uses true sentences. In fact, true sentences are often used in report. Analytic Sentence is one that is necessarily true as a result of the sense of the words in it. It reflects a tacit agreement by the speaker of the language about the sense of the words in it.

The illocutionary acts which mostly appear in Khalil Gibran's poems is informing and asserting. It shows that Khalil Gibran wants to deliver the meaning of his poems by informing the readers. Almost all of the poems of Khalil Gibran are heavenly. The writer is amazed how a person can write so positively and beautifully about almost everything in life.

D. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion, the writer draws the conclusions as follow:

1. There are three kinds of sense based sentences from forty eight data found in Khalil Gibran's poems. They are analytic sentence (2 data/4, 76%), synthetic sentence (35 data/83, 33%), and contradiction sentence (5 data/11, 90%). The types of sense based sentences found in Khalil Gibran's poems dominated by synthetic sentence, which is the sentence that can be either true or false depends on the real world.
2. The illocutionary meaning of sense based sentences is described by referring the theory of speech acts by Searle (1978). The illocution acts is

regretting, asserting or informing, disappointing, complimenting, suggesting or advising, angry, impression, proud, annoying, convincing, remaining, doubt, amazing, rejecting, condoling, and warning. The illocutionary acts mostly appear in asserting and informing. The writer tries to deliver the meaning of his poems by informing the readers what are the meaning in each poem.

E. Bibliography

- Hulford, James R. and Heasley, Brendan. 1983. *Semantic: A Coursebook*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lyons, John. 1991. *Semantic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. London: Oxford University.
- Yule, George. 2006. *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Peccei, Jean Stilwell. 1999. *Pragmatics*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Parker, Frank. 1986. *Linguistics for Non Linguistics*. London: Taylor and Francis Ltd.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1999. *Principle of Pragmatics*. New York: Pearsen Education, Inc.