

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Sense based sentence, according to Hurford and Heasley (1983: 91) is an expression constitutes its indispensable hard core of meaning. For example, the components meaning of *father* are male, have children, human, and married, while the components meaning of *mother* are female, married, human, and have children. These components of meaning are necessary in the both concepts (*the words father and mother*). Hurford and Heasley (1983: 91-93) argue that there are three important sense properties of sentences. Firstly, *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. Secondly, *Synthetic Sentence* is one which is NOT analytic but may be either true or false depending on the way the world is. Thirdly, *Contradiction Sentence* is a sentence that is necessarily false as a result of the sense of the words in it, because the meaning of the words in that sentence is contradiction.

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. Meanwhile, the types of sense based sentence are also found in poems written by Khalil Gibran as the data

sources. First, the type of analytic sentences or true sentences can found in Khalil Gibran poem entitled *The Life of Love*:

Come, my beloved; let us walk amidst the knolls,
The snow is water,
 and Life is alive from its
 Slumber is roaming the hills and valleys.
 Let us follow the footprints of spring into the
 distant fields, and mount the hilltops to draw
 Inspiration high above the cool green plains.

The bold sentence is necessary true because the meaning relation between the word *snow* and *water*. It is not necessary to prove the truth of the sentence in the real world wheter the snow is water or not. Snow is absolutely consist of water. The sentence belongs to *analytic sentence*. Secondly, the type syntactic sentence can be found in poem written by Khalil Gibran with the title *The Song of Soul*:

It is more fragrant than jasmine
 What voice could enslave it?

The bold sentence above can be either true or false. It depends on fact whether the author and the reader assume that the word *It* that refers to *Song* is more fragrant than jasmine or not. Maybe in the real world something which is more fragrant than jasmine can be scent, orchid, rose, etc. In the case, truth or falsity of this sentence can be verified only by consulting the state of affairs holding in the world. Thirdly, the type of contradiction sentence or false sentence also can be found in Khalil Gibran poems with the title *On Children*:

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.

There are many researchers who conduct research focusing on pragmatics and sense based sentence as follow: An Analysis of Sense Based Sentence in Lenka Album (Jannah, 2012), An Analysis of Sense Based Sentence in One Half Love Comic (Kristanti, 2012), The analysis of sense relations found in English translation of Sura Yusuf (Ferdiana, 2013). Illocution and perlocution analysis on the main characters conflicts in an Ideal Husband (Retnowati, Kuspriyanti, et.al, 2013). Analysis of complaint speech acts in the Help movie by Tate Taylor (Khalifah, 2013). Speech acts in “The Born Loser” cartoon strip in the Jakarta Post daily newspaper (Santiko, 2007). An analysis of directive illocutionary act of luther characters in the novel “Skipping Christmas” translated into “Absen Natal” (Nindyasari, 2013). Types of illocutionary act used in slogan of soft drink adverstisement in magazines (Alsri and Rosa, 2013). In this research, the writer will conduct 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. 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.

The data sources are poems written by Khalil Gibran. He is a famous poet and a great admirer of poet. He was born on January 6th, 1883, in Bessharri, Lebanon. He immigrated with his parents to Boston in 1895, and later settled in New York City. His works, written in both Arabic and English, are full of lyrical outpourings and express his deeply religious and mystical nature. Gibran died in New York City on April 10, 1931.

He began to write columns for an Arabic-language newspaper and later collected these writings into his first published books. In 1909, Gibran went to Paris for two years to broaden his artistic training, and he was particularly influenced by the mystical artistic Symbolist movement. Returning to America, he began to publish some of his first Arabic prose-poem collections through a publisher in Egypt. He became active with Arab intellectual and artistic organizations, promoting the rich culture of the Arab-speaking world, while attempting to address its many problems under Western imperial rule. Gibran began to write in his adopted language of English, writing *The Madman*, though it would be rejected by several publishing houses until a small publisher named Alfred Knopf would take a chance on the work. Some his poem that are used as the data sources in this research are *On Children, A Tear and A Smile, God, the Beauty of death, Song of the Soul, Friendship, Forever, Beauty, Before the Throne of Beauty, Love, Song of the Wave, and soon.*

From the description above, the writer is interested to carry out a study on **AN ANALYSIS OF SENSE BASED SENTENCE IN KHALIL GIBRAN'S POEMS.**

B. Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on sense based sentence including simple declarative sentences as the data found in Khalil Gibran poems as data source. The writer chooses Khalil Gibran poems as data source because there are many sense based sentence on it and Khalil Gibran's poems always interesting. Besides, the writer is interested in analyzing the meaning or intention of the poems. In analyzing data, the writer describes sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran poems by referring to the theory of Hurford and Heasley (1983) and describing the meaning by referring to the theory of Searle (1978).

C. Problem Statement

The problem statements of this research formulated by the writer are:

1. What are the types of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran poems?
2. What are the illocutionary meanings of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran poems?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. Describing the types of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran poems.
2. Describing the illocutionary meaning of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran poems.

E. Benefit of the Study

The writer hopes that the study can give benefits either theoretically or practicality.

1. Theoretical impact

The writer hopes that the result of the study will be useful to improve knowledge about sense based sentence in linguistics study.

2. Practical impact

- a. For Lecture, the writer hopes result of the study can give additional materials about sense based sentence and how to analyze them by referring contextual meaning.

- b. For Lecturers, the writers wishes the result of the study can be one of reference in deliver us materials in linguistics study, especially dealing with sense based sentence.

- c. For other Researchers, the writer expects the result of the study can be useful for them especially who take similar topic in the next research.

F. Research Paper Organization

The writer organizes the research as follow:

Chapter I is introduction which contains background of the study, limitation of study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory which consists of previous study and theoretical framework.

Chapter III is research method which includes type of research, object of research, data and data sources, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion which deals with analysis and discussion in describing types of sense based sentence found in Khalil Gibran's poems and its intention.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion which discusses the writer's result of the study. In addition, the last part will be bibliography and appendix.