ANALYSIS OF SENSE RELATIONS IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S POEMS

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out types of sense relations in William Shakespear's Poem. The technique of collecting data is through the transcript of poems. The approach used in this research is semantic. This research applied descriptive qualitative method and Miles and Huberman Theory to analyze the words and phrase used by William Shakespeare through data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion. The result shows that there are 4 types of sense relations found in this transcript, there are 12 data of synonymy, 6 data of antonymy, 1 data of polysemy and 13 data of hyponymy. This research showed that the types of sense relation that have been used, the most that William Shakespeare's used in his poems are synonymy and hyponymy. It concludes that, William used words that identic which is synonymy in poems is believed to strengthen the poet's message and to emphasize it to the readers. Also, the researcher seen that most of William Shakespeare's poem have connection to each other which have hyponymy relations. The researcher expects this research can be reference to the next researcher who are interesting studying and developing the same research, or other literary works such us prose and film.

Keywords: ***Sense Relations, Willam Shakespeare, Poem***

Abstract

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan dan mengetahui tipe-tipe hubungan nalar yang terdapat di dalam puisi-puisi William Shakespeare. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah melalui dokumentasi yang berdasarkan pada transcript puisi. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan semantik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif descriptive dan Teori dari Miles dan Huberman untuk menganalisis kata-kata dan frasa-frasa yang digunakan oleh William Shakespeare melalui data reduksi, data display dan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada sebanyak 4 tipe dari hubungan nalar yang terdapat di

dalam transcript puisi, diantaranya tipe sinonim berjumlah 12 data, antonim berjumlah 6 data, polisemi berjumlah 1 data dan hipinim berjumlah 13 data. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tipe-tipe yang paling banyak digunakan dalam puisi-puisi William Shakespeare adalah sinonim dan hiponim. Ini menunjukkan bahwa William menggunakan kata-kata yang identik dimana sinonim dipercaya untuk menguatkan dan menekankan pesan ke pembaca. Penulis juga melihat banyak dari puisi-puisi William mempunyai hubungan dan koneksi satu sama lain. Penulis berharap penelitian ini dapat menjadi referensi untuk peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik untuk meneliti dan mengembangkan penelitian yang sama atau pada karya sastra lainnya seperti prosa dan film

Kata kunci: ***Hubungan Nalar, Willam Shakespeare, Puisi***

INTRODUCTION

In daily life, we use language to convey information to others, give commands, ask a question, and express wishes. In fact, we use both formal and informal language to communicate about things, happenings and states of affairs in the world. Formal language is a language that has a complete structure, grammatically correct, and does not use colloquialisms. While informal language is a nonstandard language forms, typically shorter sentence structures, more casual, and spontaneous. For example, in daily conversation we used some dialect or slang other than standard English. In the other hand, formal language refers to textbook, speech, debate and others. Formal and informal language are used in literary work such as prose, drama or poetry.

As one of the most important elements, language has a role as a means of expressing and delivering messages in literature. Using language to convey ideas and imagination in the process of creating literary works is really needed by every author. Thus, the element of language is an important and calculated tool in the investigation of a literary work, because language serves to clarify the meaning and add to the beauty of literary works.

Poem is an indirect expression which states one thing with another meaning. There are several kinds of literary works, they are poem, drama and prose, while novel is including in prose. Poetry as a literary work uses language as a medium to express meaning. In this case, the speech or study of poetry that is usually seen from the language style is often done. Poetry is one of branches of literary work, it

represents language style, psychology situation, and it can be seen by the performance of the author. According to Sayuti (2008: 3) poetry is a form of language expression that is prominent of sound aspects that express imaginative, emotional and intellectual experiences of individual and social lives poets.

Since we learn or use language, it officially deals with its meaning. The study of meaning can be found and learn in various ways. The researcher sure that we are all necessarily interested in meaning and wonder about the meaning of a new word. We can learn about meaning of language through semantic study, same as stated from (Yule, 2019, p. 320) semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. semantic study more focused on what the words conventionally mean, rather than what the speaker wants to mean.

A good way to begin looking and observe about semantic problems is to look at sense relation which talked about how meanings of one expression is related to the meaning of other expressions. Sense relation is one of some branches in semantics. According to Kreidler(2002, p. 303), sense relation is the relation of meaning between words, as expressed in synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, etc. Words are semantically related to one another in a variety way. This means that has to be a relation in meaning between words or lexical units.

The researcher wishes to discuss more about sense relation and their types on the 10 selected poetries by William Shakespear which applied the theory about sense relations explained by Hurford and Heasly in their book “Semantics: A Course Book”. How far word can be called as synonymy, antonymy, homonymy and hyponymy with other words. Based on this reason, the researcher wants to conduct further research entitled “An Analysis of Sense Relations in William Shakespear’s Poems.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research employs qualitative method. Qualitative research, usually in the form of word rather than numbers (Miles & Huberman, 2017). In addition, Putri & Mariana (2018) stated that qualitative research explains and explores the

information, the data and the fact. This research design can be used to strengthen the opinion based on the data collected. The data are taken from the transcript of Donald Trump and Joe Biden final presidential debate in 2020 which consists of 6 topics: Covid 19, National Security, Economy, Immigration, Race in America, and Climate Change. This research employs the theory of sense relation by Hurford and Heasly (2007, p. 106). Oxford Dictionary was used to refer the meaning of each word. The data is analyzed by collecting and simplifying the data, after that the researcher displayed the data through a structured table and then describes all the results into paragraph.

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The findings show the identification and the description of sense relation analysis on William Shakespeare's poem. The finding and the data analysis is presented as follows:

Synonymy

There are 12 cases of synonymy found in William Shakespeare's poem. They are: Sad-Sorrow, Sudden-Quick, Fear- Afraid, Fade-Gone, Unkind-Rude, Feigning-Lie, Nigh-Near, Depart-Leave, Furious-Rages, Spots-Freckles. Delight-Joy, Savour-Favour. Some examples of the analysis can be seen as follows:

Table 01. Sense Relations in William Shakespeare's Poems: Synonymy

No.	Tittles	Words/ Phrases	Tittle	Words/ Phrases	Descriptions
1.	**Data 01**				
	A Lover's Complaint	Sad (Line 4)	A Lover's Complaint	Sorrow (Line 7)	The word "Sad" is the synonymy of the word "Sorrow"

Hurford & Heasly interpret synonymy simply as sameness of meaning (2007)**.** in addition, Riemer (2010, p. 30) defines that synonymy or meaning identity is a part of the metalinguistic stock-in-trade of ordinary speakers of English: often refer as "having the same meaning". Two words being synonyms in a certain given context. If two words are synonymous, they are identical in meaning all contexts. Dealing with synonymy, there are 10 data found in William Shakespear's poems as described below:

In data 01, the word "*Sad*" in the sentence **"***And down I laid to list the sad-tuned tale*", line 4, is the synonymy of the word "*Sorrow"* in the sentence "*Storming her world with sorrow's wind and rain*", line 7. These two words are classified into synonymy because these words are identical in meaning. Based on the Online Oxford Dictionary (2023), the word "Sad" means causing sorrow, while the word "Sorrow" means feel or express great sadness.

Antonymy

There are 14 cases of antonymy found in William Shakespeare's poem.. They are: Go-Stay, Lads-Girls, High-Low, Delay-Quick, Close-Open, Mirth-Sad. Some examples of the analysis can be seen as follows:

Antonymy is viewed as simply as the "oppositeness of meaning" (Hurford & Heasly, 2007). In addition, (Riemer, 2010) stated that antonymy may be characterized as a relationship of incompatibility between two terms with respect to some given dimension of contrast. Dealing with Hurford and Heasly's (2007) classifications of antonymy: binary antonymy, converses antonymy, and gradable antonymy. The researcher finds some data which are discussed as follow:

Binatory Antonymy

This is a type of relation between words such that the negative of one implies the positive of the other. If the one word is applicable, then the other cannot be. In other word, if a word is true, it cannot be false or if a word is false, it cannot be true.

For example, *alive-dead, pass-fail, same-different, married-unmarried.* (Hurford & Heasly, 2007)

Table 02. Sense Relations in William Shakespeare's Poems: Binary Antonymy

No.	Tittles	Words/ Phrases	Tittle	Words/ Phrases	Descriptions
1.	**Data 02**				
	Fear No More	Lads (Line 5)	Fear No More	Girls (Line 5)	The word "Lads" is the antonymy of the word "Girls"

In data 02, the word "Lads" in the sentence **"***Golden lads and girls all must*", line 6, is the antonymy of the word "*Girls*" in the sentence **"***Golden lads and girls all must*", line 6. These two words are classified into binary Antonymy because these words have opposite meaning. Based on the Online Oxford Dictionary (2023), the word "Lads" means a group of man, while the word "Girls" means a group of woman.

Based on the contexts. The word "Lads" in line 6 is an informal way to call group of friends that a man works with or spends free time with. Meanwhile, the word "Girls" in line 6 means as a form of address by women in a group.

Polysemy

The researcher finds data dealt with Polysemy in William Shakespeare's poems as described below:

Table 03. Sense Relations in William Shakespeare's Poems: Polysemy

No.	Tittles	Words/ Phrases	Tittle	Words/ Phrases	Descriptions
1.	**Data 03**				
	Sonet 109	Rose (Line 6)	My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun	Roses (14)	The word "Rose" which is used in the poems has the multiple meaning.

Polysemy is one where a word has several very closely related senses. (Hurford & Heasly, 2007). In addition, Riemer (2010) defines that polysemy as the possession of conceptually related senses by a single word. The discussions are below:

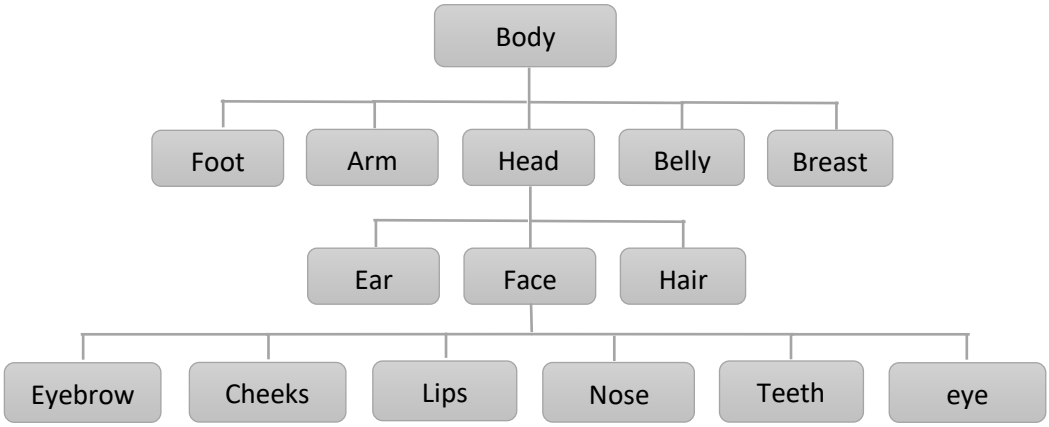
In data 03, the word "*Rose*" in the sentence "*Save thou, my rose: in it thou art my all*" in line 6 (Sonet 109), and the word "*Roses*" in the sentence "*I have seen roses damasked*" in line 4 (My Mistress' Eyes Are Nothing Like the Sun) are classified into Polysemy because the word "*Rose*" has a multiple meaning. Based on the Oxford Learner's Dictionary (2023), the meaning of "Rose" is a red and white flower with a sweet smell.

Based on the contexts, the word "Rose" used in line 6 is to describe a flower with a sweet smell that grows on a bush with thorns. Whereas, the word "Rose" used in line 4 is to address as a call for a lovely woman whom a person possesses.

Hyponymy

There are 13 cases of hyponymy found in the presidential debate transcript of Donald Trump and Joe Biden. They are: Flood-Fire, Clothe-Coats, Wise-Childish, Bitter-Sweet, Sad-Jealous-Fear-Furious-Delight-Joy-Savour, Weather-Lightning-Thunder-Rain-Wind, Tree-Bush-Brier, Right-Over-Here-Down, Never-Sometimes-Often, White-Black-Red-Gold, Dale-Wind-Rubies-Hill, Foot-Arm-Head-Belly-Breast-Ear-Face-Hair-Eyebrow-Cheeks-Lips-Nose-Teeth-Eye. Some examples of the analysis can be seen as follows:

Figure 1. Body's Hierarchical Taxonomies



In data 04, The words "foot", "arm", "belly", "head", and "breast" has hyponym relation with the word body. Based on Oxford Learner's Dictionary the word the word "foot" means the lowest part of the leg, below the ankle, on which a person or an animal stand. The word "arms" means either of the two long parts that stick out from the top of the body and connect the shoulders to the hands. The word "belly" means the part of the body below the chest. The word "head" the part of the body on top of the neck containing the eyes, nose, mouth and brain. The word "breast" means either of the two round soft parts at the front of a woman's body that produce milk when she has had a baby. The term "body" is defined as the whole physical structure of a human or an animal. As a result, the words foot", "arm", "belly", "head", and "breast" are "body" hyponyms.

The words "ear", "face" and "hair" has hyponym relation with the word "head". Based on Oxford Learner's Dictionary the word the word "ear" means ither of the organs on the sides of the head that you hear with. The word "face" means the front part of the head, where the eyes, nose and mouth are. The word "hair" means the substance that looks like a mass of fine threads growing on a person's head. The term "head" is defined as the part of the body on top of the neck containing the eyes, nose, mouth and brain. As a result, the words "ear", "face" and "hair" are "head" hyponyms.

The words “eye”, “teeth”, “nose”, “eyebrow”, “lips” and “cheeks” has hyponym relation with the word “face”. Based on Oxford Learner’s Dictionary the word the word “eyes” means either of the two organs on the face that you see with. The word “teeth” means any of the hard white structures in the mouth used for biting food. The word “nose” means the part of the face that sticks out above the mouth, used for breathing and smelling things. The word “eyebrow” means the line of hair above the eye. The word “lips” means either of the two soft edges at the opening to the mouth. The words “cheeks” means either side of the face below the eyes. The term "face" is defined as the front part of the head, where the eyes, nose and mouth are. As a result, the words “eye”, “teeth”, “nose”, “eyebrow”, “lips” and “cheeks” are “face” hyponyms.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher has found four types of sense relation contained in the William Shakespeare’s poem based on Hurford and Heasly classifications, they are 12 synonymy, 6 antonymy, 1 polysemy and 13 hyponymies. The finding suggest that hyponymy and synonymy are the most sense relation appear in the poems. The researcher seen that most of William Shakespeare’s poem have connection to each other which have hyponymy relation. In addition, synonymy in poems is believed to strengthen the poet’s message and to emphasize it to the readers.

Lastly, the researchers suggest for future researcher to developed this research by conducting the other research dealing with sense relation on different objective of research such as how the way they use, function and so on, also can compare that into two or more literary work from different author.

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