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# THE ANALYSIS OF SPEAKER MEANING AND SENTENCE MEANING OF THE SAILOR STORY

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**Abstrak**

Penelitian ini menganalisis makna penutur dan makna kalimat dalam cerita pelaut. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis makna pembicara dan makna kalimat dalam cerita pelaut. Studi ini akan membantu guru dan dosen memahami komunikasi satu sama lain dalam proses pengajaran, serta bagaimana perasaan siswa di kelas. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Fokus penelitian ini adalah pada makna penutur dan makna kalimat dalam cerita pelaut. Kempson bahwa ada tiga cara utama yang telah dicoba oleh linguistik dan filsuf untuk menyusun penjelasan makna dalam bahasa alami: a. dengan mendefinisikan sifat makna kata, b. dengan mendefinisikan sifat makna kalimat, dan c. dengan menjelaskan proses komunikasi. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa makna kata diambil sebagai konstruk yang dapat menjelaskan makna kalimat dan komunikasi. Makna kalimat diambil sebagai dasar, dengan kata-kata yang dicirikan dalam hal kontribusi sistematis yang mereka berikan pada makna kalimat.

Kata Kunci: makna penutur, makna kalimat

**Abstract**

This study analyzes of speaker meaning and sentence meaning in the sailor story. The purpose of this study was to analysis of speaker meaning and sentence meaning in the sailor story. This study will help teachers and lecturers understand the communication each others in the teaching process, as well as how students feel in the classroom.This study used descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The focus of this study was on speaker meaning and sentence meaning in the sailor story. Kempson that there are three main ways in which linguistics and philosophers have attempted to construct explanation of meaning in natural language: a. by defining the nature of word meaning, b. by defining the nature of sentence meaning, and c. by explaining the process of communication. The findings of this study show that word meaning is taken as the construct in terms of which sentence meaning and communication can be explained. Sentence meaning is taken as basic, with words characterized in term of the systematic contribution they make to sentence meaning.

Keyword: Speaker Meaning, Sentence Meaning.

## A. PENDAHULUAN

Language is used for talking about things in the real world, like parrots, paper-clips, babies, etc. All of these things exist. But the things we can talk about and the things that exist are not exactly the same. We shall now explore the way in which language creates unreal worlds and allows us to talk about non-existent things. We start from the familiar notion of reference.

Semantics is a bridge discipline between linguistics and philosophy; but linguistics student are rarely able to reach that bridge, let alone cross it to inspect and assess the activity on the other side. Professor Kempson's textbook seeks particularly to encourage such exchanges. She deals with the standard linguistic topics like componential analysis, semantic universals and the syntax-semantics controversy. But she also provides for students with no training in philosophy or logic an introduction to such central topics in the philosophy of language as logical form, truth, speech acts, analyticity, entailment and presupposition. The exposition throughout is deliberately argumentative rather than descriptive, introducing the student step by step to the major problems in theoretical semantics. Special emphasis is placed on the need to consider individual arguments within the overall perspective of semantics as an integral part of general linguistic theory.

Based on I read Kempson book of semantic theory, discussed about theories of meaning, According to Kempson that there are three main ways in which linguistics and philosophers have attempted to construct explanation of meaning in natural language: a. by defining the nature of word meaning, b. by defining the nature of sentence meaning, and c. by explaining the process of communication. Word meaning is taken as the construct in terms of which sentence meaning and communication can be explained. Sentence meaning is taken as basic , with words characterized in term of the systematic contribution they make to sentence meaning.

Both sentence and word meaning are explained in terms of the ways in which sentences and words are used in act of communication. It is no coincidence that there are these three types of explanation.

In the first place, there clearly is a relation between words and objects. We use words to refer to objects, and to actions (consider such words as cup, horse, woman, graduate, cooking, sweeping, thinking), and the explanation of this relation is indubitably the task of semantics. Similarly sentences are used to describe events, beliefs, opinion, and it is unquestionably the task of semantics to explain the nature of the relation between sentences and the states of affairs those sentences describe. Finally, since language is the vehicle by means of which we effect communication, it is arguable that the interpretation of language should be explained in terms of its role in communication. Moreover these three aspects of meaning, word meaning, sentence meaning, and communication, are reflected in different uses of the word mean.

In these two uses, the word mean has a meaning approximating to indicate. In this case, mean is attributable to speakers and has the same meaning as the expression intend to indicate. Thus we have at least three possible starting points from which to construct an explanation of meaning – the signification of words, the interpretation of sentences, or what a speaker is intending to convey in acts of communication. Of these three uses, most traditional explanations of meaning constitute an attempt to explain meaning in terms of the naming relation which holds between a word and its object. This paper, the researcher wants to analyze speaker and sentence meaning of the sailor story. The trascript of the story below.

It was wintertime, and the sea was very cold, so the captain said to his sailors, *"If one of you stays in the water during the whole night, I will give him my ship. But if he comes out before the sun appears, I shall get his wages."*

The sailors had heard about the captain's cheating, so they did not trust him. But one of them, who thought that he was cleverer than the captain, said that he would do it. He got into the water, and though it was very cold, stayed in it. When it was nearly morning, some fishermen lit a fire on the shore about half a mile away.

"*You are cheating*," the captain said to the sailor. "*That fire's warming you.*"

"*But it's half a mile away!*" said the sailor.

"*A fire is a fire,*" answered the captain. "*I have won.*"

The sailor came out of the water, and said, "*Perhaps you think that you are clever because you have won my wages, but you can't cook a chicken.*"

"*I can*'" answered the captain.

"*If you can cook this chicken,*" said the sailor, "*I shall work for you without wages for seven years, but if you cannot, you will give me your ship.*"

The captain agreed, took the chicken and said, "*Where's the fire?*"

"*There it is,*" answered the sailor. "*On the shore.*"

"*But it's half a mile away,*" said the captain angrily.

"*A fire's a fire, you said,*" answered the sailor. "*If it was enough to warm me in the water, it is enough to cook your chicken.*"

## B. LANDASAN TEORI

A projection is a semantic rule of interpretation. Bierwisch (1969) suggested that the relation between lexical meaning and sentence meaning could be stated concerns the constraining of the variables which form part of the semantic representation of the lexical items. For example: the semantic representation of *kill* should state explicitly that (a) the (deep structure) subject of kill must be interpreted as the individual who is the cause of the killing, (b) the (deep structure) object of *kill* must be interpreted as the individual who has undergone the death. The standard way of of indexing for subject and object is by the subscripts '[NP,S]' and '[NP,VP] respectively.

The image theory of meaning expalain that This theory explain the meaning of a word in terms of the image in the speaker's (or hearer's) brain. And meaning and concept explain by Sapir, the theory of meaning and concepts is a convenient capsule of thought that embraces thousands of distinct experiences and that is ready to take in thousand more. De Saussure talks freely of concepts, he stresses that the concepts (the word he uses is signifie) an element stands for is solely due to its value in the system: language is a system of interdependent terms in which the value of each term results solely from simultaneous presence of others.

And then there are three expert produce the theories of meaning; Chomsky's talking about transformational grammar of natural language, Tarski explain about truth definition and sentence meaning and Bloomfield explain about behaviorism and inductivism. I want to explain three of theories of meaning.

Chomsky said transformational grammar of natural language. Chomsky's position on meaning has significant implications for two important area of study. One is the are of linguistic theory that is concerned with questions about the organizational structure of grammars and the nature of the syntactic components. Chomsky pointed out, if one of the goals of a linguistic theory is to characterize the various properties of all sentences of any language syntactic, semantic or phonological, then this cannot be achieved by listing sentences and giving a description of each one.

Chomsky proposed a pocedure common in mathematical or formal language, whereby an infinite set of objects can be described by a finite set of rules. The important of natural language is that any account of any aspect of natural languages should be in terms of a finite set of general statements or rules characterizing an infinite set of sentences. In the case of semantics, this property of natural languages does not affect the statement of word meaning. For all languages contain only a finite set of words. So word meanings can be given in a finite list.

There are three main ways in which linguistics and philosophers have attempted to construct explanation of meaning in natural language: a. defining the nature of word meaning, b. defining the nature of sentence meaning, c. explaining the process of communication. Word meaning is taken as the construct in terms of which sentence meaning and communication can be explained. Sentence meaning is taken as basic , with words characterised in term of the systematic contribution they make to sentence meaning. Both sentence and word meaning are explained in terms of the ways in which sentences and words are used in act of communication The concept of meaning in natural languages by considering the nature of meaning, we seem to be a paradoxical position: characteristing meaning merely in terms of concept in unexplanatory, and charactering meaning in terms of reference.

Tarski said truth definition and sentence meaning. The attempt to explain the basic of meaning in terms of the relationship between a word and the object it may be used to refer to has a long tradition in philoshophy. In line with work in logic by Tarski, a logician whose theory of truth put forward in 1933 is now widely held by philosophers, it has suggested that it is the characterisation of what we mean by talking of the meaning of the sentence that is basic the basic for semantics theory, and not the characterisation of word meaning. Tarskin proposed for formal language constructed by logiciants that a definition of truth could be given for a language if for each sentence of the language a rule schema can predict correctly the formuls. S is true if and only if P, where S is the name of sentence and P the conditions which quarantee the truth of that sentence. Tarskin's formula for a theory of truth can also provide the basic of a theory of meaning for natural languages. The suggestion is that to know the meaning of a sentence is to know under what conditions that sentence would be true.

Theory of meaning and reference, this theory explains the naming relation between a word and its object. There is one to one corresponding between name and object. For example the name The Parthenon refers to the object the Parthenon in

Athens, the name Ruth Kempson refers to the individual who wrote this book. This relation between word and object is called the relation of reference. The meaning of a word can be explained in terms of the relation between the word and object or object to which it refers.Just as proper names refer to individuals, it has been said, common nouns refer to set of individuals, verbs refer to actions, adjectives refer to properties of individuals and adverbs refer to properties of actions. The image theory of meaning, this theory explains the meaning of a word in terms of the image in the speaker's (or hearer's) brain. Theory of meaning and concept, As explain by Sapir, the theory of meaning and concepts is a convenient capsule of thought that embraces thousands of distinct experiences and that is ready to take in thousand more. De Saussure stresses thatthe concepts are an element stands for is solely due to its value in the system. For example the word "bachelor" has the meaning it does solely virtue of the other items to which it is related – spinster, woman, husband, boy.

## C. METODE

A descriptive method with a qualitative approach was used in this study. The data for this study came from students' facial expressions while they were online learning. According to (Creswell: 2002, 181), the qualitative study was carried out in a natural setting. The qualitative researcher frequently conducts the research at the participant's home or workplace. This allows the researcher to learn more about the people or location and become immersed in the genuine experiences of the participants. Furthermore, this is research; this type of study is carried out by collecting data and categorizing it according to speaker meaning and sentence meaning of sailor story. The author used an observation list to categorize the transcript of sailor story. The data came from the sailor story. The researcher were analyzing the data and drawing conclusions.

## D. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

### The Dialogues Analysis

*"If one of you stays in the water during the whole night, I will give him my ship. But if he comes out before the sun appears, I shall get his wages."*

- Sentence meaning

  This utterance has the same meaning with the explanation like if the soldier can stay in the water whether in the sea or not during the whole night, so the captain will give him a ship. Otherwise, if he comes out of the water before the sun appears, the captain will get the soldier's wages.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to convey that if the soldier can stay in the sea which is very cold during the whole night, the captain will give him a ship but if he can't stay in the sea before the sun appears, the soldier must give his wages to the captain.

"*You are cheating*,"

- Sentence meaning

  This utterance has the same meaning with the explanation like you are doing a dishonesty act in order to gain an advantage.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to convey that the soldier has cheated in doing his challenge.

*"That fire's warming you."*

- Sentence meaning

  This utterance has the same meaning with the explanation like the fire is making you at comfortably high temperature.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to convey that the presence of fire in the shore can make the soldier's body warm.

*"But it's half a mile away!"*

- Sentence meaning

This utterance has the same meaning with the explanation likethe distance is a half mile.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to convey that the distance to the shore is about half a mile away.

*"A fire is a fire,"*

- Sentence meaning

  This utterance has the same meaning like a fire just can be defined as a fire.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to express the belief that the presence of fire wherever it is means thatthere is a fire.

*"I have won."*

- Sentence meaning

  This utterance has the same meaning like I have got a triumph.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to convey that he has won the challenge to get the soldiers' wages.

*"Perhaps you think that you are clever because you have won my wages, but you can't cook a chicken."*

- Sentence meaning

  This utterance has the meaningto explain that you are clever because you have won the challage to get money but it doesn't means that you are clever too in cooking a chicken.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to convey that he has realized that his captain is clever enough so that he challenge the captain to cook a chicken.

*"I can'"*

- Sentence meaning

This utterance has the same meaning I am be able to..

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker in this dialogue intends to convey that he accept his soldier's challenge to cook a chicken.

*"If you can cook this chicken,"*

- Sentence meaning

  This utterance has the meaning to explain that you are be able to cook the chicken.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to ask the captain that he is able to cook the chicken or not.

*"I shall work for you without wages for seven years, but if you cannot, you will give me your ship."*

- Sentence meaning

  This utterance has the meaning to explain that I will be on dutyfor you for seven years without ask the salary, but if you cannot, I will get your ship.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to convey that he will work as a mariner without earning some income for seven years if the captain are able to cook the chicken but conversely, if he cann't the sailor will get the ship as consequence.

*"Where's the fire?"*

- Sentence meaning

  This sentence has meaning to ask where the fire is.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to ask where he can find the fire is.

*"There it is,"*

- Sentence meaning

  This sentence has the meaning to explain that there is a thing that exist.

- Speaker meaning

The speaker intends to convey that the there is a fire in a shore.

*"On the shore."*

- Sentence meaning

  This sentence has the meaning to explain the specific place (in a shore).

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to convey that the fire is in the shore.

*"But it's half a mile away,"*

- Sentence meaning

  This sentence has the meaning to explain that the distance is half a mile away.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to convey that the distance to the shore is about half a mile away.

*"A fire's a fire, you said,"*

- Sentence meaning

  This utterance has the meaning that you have said a fire just can be defined as a fire.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to remind the captain's belief that the presence of fire wherever it is means that there is a fire.

*"If it was enough to warm me in the water, it is enough to cook your chicken."*

- Sentence meaning

  This sentence has the meaning to explain the fire's absence is enough both warm you in the water and to cook a chicken.

- Speaker meaning

  The speaker intends to remind the captain's belief that his utterance is nonsensical in which the meaning is impossible to cook the chicken without a fire.

## E. PENUTUP

There are number of reasons to believe that the theory of meaning which attempts to explain all aspects of word meaning in term of reference is mistaken. **Firstly**, there is no sense in which words like and, not, whether refer to anything. All prepositions present a similiar problem. **Secondly,** not only there is a large and non homogenous class of exceptions but there are a number of anomalies in explaining more straightforward cases. **Thirdly,** in analysis of common nouns which refer to a set of objects, the problem arises. There be said to be a consistent identifiable of reference between the word iguana and a set of objects.

One of the many problems facing a simple image theory of meaning is to know what form the images take. The most obvious point is that these images cannot be visual. For example my image of a triangle is an equilateral. Then either triangle has to mean equilateral triangles only or triangle has to be said to be ambiguous according as the image is equilateral, isosceles, or scalene. Further problems are presented by the fact that one may have more than one image for a single expression and two expressions may have the same image.

So, it can conclude that an image theory of meaning faces additional problem of speaker variation. The image we have of what might be refereed to by any word may not only vary from occasion to occasion, but since they are dependent on our experience are certain to differ in many details, if not radically in substance from those of other people.

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