

## The Analysis of Semantic Meaning Found in Seven Poems by Sapardi Djoko Damono

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**Abstract:** The aim of this research is to identify the types of semantic meaning found in seven (7) poems by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The data in this research are phrases, clauses and sentences found in Sapardi Djoko Damono's poems. This research mainly discusses seven types of meaning in Semantics based on Leech's theory. The method used in this research is quantitative descriptive. The data collection method used in this research is the observation method. Based on the analysis, five types of semantic meaning were found in seven Sapardi Djoko Damono poems. Namely, conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning and thematic meaning. The type of meaning that is most often found is connotative meaning. Sapardi Djoko Damono writes beautifully about longing and love in his poetry. Thus, to this day his poems are still remembered.

**Keywords:** semantics, meaning, communication, Leech theory

### INTRODUCTION

Literary works are creations that are conveyed communicatively about the author's intentions for aesthetic purposes. These works often tell a story, in both third and first person, with a plot and through the use of various literary devices related to their time. Literary works are known in two forms, namely fiction and nonfiction. Types of fiction literary works are prose, poetry, and drama. While examples of non-fiction literary works are biographies, autobiographies, essays, and literary criticism. According to Suroto, romance is formed by developing all aspects of the life of the actors in the story. Literary works are used to fulfill the spiritual satisfaction of writers and readers. This form of satisfaction can be represented through the use of language which means pleasure, sadness, disappointment, or other expressions that have a value of beauty. Literary work is a physical form of literature written by writers. The absolute characteristic in literary works is the beauty, authenticity and artistic value in its content and expression. A work cannot be said to be a literary work if one of these elements is

not fulfilled. The requirement for beauty in literature is if there are principles of wholeness, harmony, balance and focus in writing.

Poetry is one of literary work. In general we know that poem is a piece of writing in which the words are chosen for their beauty and sound and are carefully arranged, often in short lines which rhyme.

Here there are some definition of poem by any experts of Indonesia; Poetry is a short form of literature, short and dense that is poured from the heart, thoughts and feelings poet, with all the ability of a concentrated language, creative, imaginative (Suroto, 2001:40). Imaginative character is a characteristic that strong because of the arrangement of the words. According to Waluyo (in Dani, 2013:9) poetry is a literary work with condensed language, shortened, and rhymed with a coherent sound and selection figurative (imaginative) words. Poetry is recording and interpretation essential human experience, composed in the most effective (Pradopo, 2009:7). Based on creativity and imagination each creator. Meanwhile, according to Dunton (in Pradopo, 2009:6)

that poetry is a human thought as a whole concrete and artistic in emotional and rhythmic language. Poetry as a literary work can be studied from various aspects, For example, the structure and its elements, that poetry is a structure composed of various elements and facilities poetic (Pradopo, 2009:3).

Nowadays there are many authors of poem. we can found their poem in social media. In Indonesia also there are many poem's author that most famous, like Cahirl Anwar, W.S Rendra, Sapardi Djoko Damono, and the others. Sapardi Djoko Damono has created many poems, and there are seven poems that most known as well by people, specifically by poem's lover.

This research was mainly dealing with the Leech's seven types of meaning in Smeantics. Based on Leech's theory, seven types of meanings in Semantic are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. Palmer states that meaning has a wide scope to be defined; it is rarely causing a variation in interpreting a meaning (Palmer 1991).

Based on explantion above, this research needed to conduct. The purpose of conducting this research was to identify types of meaning in semantics that found in Sapardi Djoko Damono's poems, especially his seven most known poems in google.

## RESEARCH METODOLOGY

Sapardi Djoko Damono, one of most famous poem's author in Indonesia that was created many poems. His seven most known poems are, Hujan Bulan Juni, Yang Fana adalah Waktu, Aku ingin, Pada Suatu Hari Nanti, Hanya, Sajak-sajak Kecil Tentang Cinta, Menjenguk Wajah di Kolam. Those poems were data source in this research.

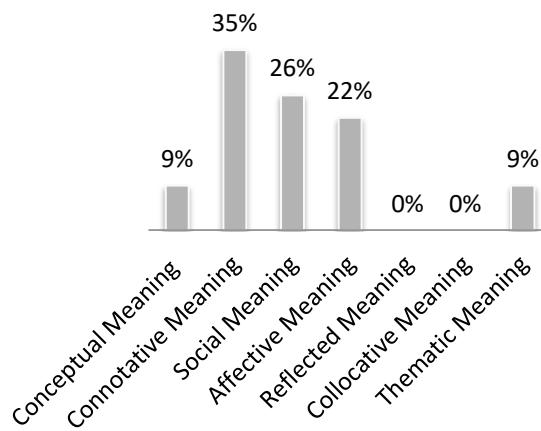
The data in this research were phrases, clauses and sentences found in seven most known poems of Sapardi Djoko Damono. This research was mainly dealing

with the Leech's seven types of meaning in Semantics. This research was qualitative research that supported by quantitative. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative. Data collection method used in this research was observation method. The data were analyzed by describing the situation examined in the form of a narrative description (Margono, 2010).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of seven poems of Sapardi Djoko Damono, the data found were conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, and thematic meaning. The result of the analysis in percentage was described in the following chart.

## The Result of Analysis



In the chart above, it can be seen that five types of meaning are found. They are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning and thematic meaning. There were two types of meaning that could not be found. They were reflected meaning and collocative meaning. The percentage of connotative meaning was 35%. The lowest percentage of meaning found were conceptual meaning and thematic meaning. They are 9%.

### Conceptual Meaning.

Conceptual meaning is also sometimes called "cognitive meaning". Conceptual meaning is considered as the central factor in linguistic communication. The characteristic of the conceptual meaning is also close ended. It means that the renewal of the former meaning of a word does not occur at all at any time. In other words, the conceptual meaning of the word never changes from the beginning until the disappearance of the word itself. In seven poems of Sapardi Djoko Damono, it found some data that classify as conceptual meaning. The analysis as follows:

- 1) Dihapuskan jejak-jejak **kakinya**
- 2) Pada suatu hari nanti, **jasadku** tidak akan ada lagi

Beside on the data above, it can be examined that all. The language in the data

are types of meaning which are categorized as a conceptual meaning. In the data (1), Dihapuskan jejak-jejak **kakinya**, there is one keyword to find out about the conceptual meaning. It is word **kaki**. The conceptual meaning of the word **kaki**(feet) is a part of body that used to walk.

In the second data (2), there is a keyword that was indicated as conceptual meaning. The conceptual meaning of the word **jasad** is the body or something tangible.

### Connotative Meaning

In addition, Leech says that connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content (G. Leech, 1981). In talking about connotation, Leech in fact talks about the real world experience one associative with an expression when one uses or hears it; therefore, the boundary between conceptual meaning is coincident with that nebulous but crucial boundary between language and the real world.

Based on the analysis, the most meaning found in the data source was connotative meaning. The analysis described in the following description.

- 1) Tidak ada yang lebih tabah dari **hujan bulan juni**
- 2) Dirahasiakan **rintik** rindunya
- 3) Kepada **pohon berbunga** itu
- 4) Tidak ada yang lebih bijak dari **hujan bulan juni**
- 5) Tidak ada yang lebih arif dari **hujan bulan juni**
- 6) Dibiarkan yang tak terucapkan, diserap **akar pohon bunga** itu
- 7) **Memungut** detik demi detik
- 8) Hanya doaku yang **bergetar** malam ini

Beside on the data above, it can be examined that all. The language in the data are types of meaning which are categorized as a conceptual meaning. In the data (1) Tidak ada yang lebih tabah dari **hujan bulan juni**. The keyword that was indicated

as conceptual meaning is **hujan bulan juni**. Its keyword also include in data (4) **Tidak ada yang lebih bijak dari hujan bulan juni** and (5) **Tidak ada yang lebih arif dari hujan bulan juni**. Which the keyword hujan bulan juni (June rain) is mean by the author is a person not about the rain.

In the second data, (2) **Dirahasiakan rintik** rindunya. There is the keyword indicated as connotative meaning. The conceptual meaning of the word **rintik** is the spatter of rain.

In the third data (3), **Kepada pohon berbunga** itu. There is the keyword indicated as connotative meaning. The keyword is also include the data (5). The conceptual meaning of the word **pohon berbunga** (flowering tree). Its mean by the author is not only flowering tree, but someone who special to the author.

In the seventh data (7), **Memungut** detik demi detik. There is the keyword that was indicated as conceptual meaning is **memungut** (pick up).

And the last data (8), **Hanya doaku yang bergetar** malam ini. The keyword was indicated as conceptual meaning is **bergetar** (vibrate), which it means by the author is stronger.

### Social Meaning

Social meaning is the meaning conveyed by the pieces of language about the social context of its use. The decoding of a text is dependent on our knowledge of stylistics another variations of language. We recognize some words or pronounciations as being dialectically. As telling us something about the regional or social origin of the speaker. Social meanings related to the situation in which an utterance is used. It is concerned with the social circumstances of the use of a linguistic expression (Tarigan, 2020).

In the data source, some data of social meaning was found. The data were analyzed and discussed in the following description.

- 1) **Tidak ada yang lebih arif** dari hujan bulan juni
- 2) **Tidak ada yang lebih bijak** dari hujan bulan juni
- 3) **Tidak ada yang lebih arif** dari hujan bulan juni
- 4) **Yang fana** adalah waktu.
- 5) **Tapi percaya** angin itu ada disekitarmu
- 6) **Hanya doaku** yang bergetar malam ini

Beside on the data above, it can be examined that all. The language in the data are types of meaning which are categorized as a conceptual meaning. In the data (1) **Tidak ada yang lebih arif** dari hujan bulan juni, which it same as the second(2) and third data(3). And the keyword is **tidak ada yang lebih arif** (no one is wiser). Which it means the one and only that wise is only hujan bulan juni (june rain).

In the fourth data (4), **yang fana** adalah waktu. The keyword is **fana** (mortal) which it means not eternal.

In the fifth data (5), **Tapi percaya** angin itu ada disekitarmu. They keyword is **percaya** (believe), which when we talked about believe its mean about social.

In the last data (6), **Hanya doaku yang bergetar** malam ini. The keyword is **doa** (prayer). Which as we know that prayer is something that did by everyone.

### Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is related to speaker's point of view about something being talked. Function of affective meaning in language is to express personal feelings or attitudes to the listener (Tarigan, 2020). Leech stated that it is kind of language which reflects the personal feelings of the speaker includes his attitude towards something he is talking about (G. Leech, 1981). It express the speaker's emotion or feeling about something that is happened according to the situation because associative relates to the emotive devices.

Based on the analysis, it was found some data of affective meaning.

The explanation of the analysis described as follows:

- 1) Dirahasiakan rintik **rindunya**  
Kepada pohon berbunga itu
- 2) Yang **ragu-ragu** di jalan itu
- 3) Aku ingin **mencintaimu** dengan sederhana
- 4) Kau **tak akan kurelakan sendiri**
- 5) Namun disela-sela huruf sajak ini,  
Kau **tak akan letih-letihnya**  
kucari

Beside on the data above, it can be examined thatl all. The language in the data are types of meaning which are categorized as a conceptual meaning. In the data (1) Dirahasiakan rintik **rindunya**. The keyword indicated as affective meaning is **rindu**(miss), which it described about author's feeling.

In the second data (2), Yang **ragu-ragu** di jalan itu. The keyword indicated as affective meaning is **ragu-ragu** (doubtful), which it described about author's feeling.

In the third data (3) Aku ingin **mencintaimu** dengan sederhana. The keyword indicated as affective meaning is **mencintai** (love), which it described about author's feeling.

In the fourth data (4) Kau **tak akan kurelakan sendiri**. The keyword indicated as affective meaning is **kau tak akan kurelakan sendiri**(i won't let you alone), which it described about author's feeling.

In the last data (5), Namun disela-sela huruf sajak ini, kau tak akan **letih-letihnya** kucari. The keyword indicated as affective meaning is **letih-letihnya**(tired), which its also talked about author's feeling.

### Thematic Meaning

The last type of meaning that Leech attempts to distinguish is thematic meaning. Thematic meaning is what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or writer organizes the massege, in term of ordering, focus, and emphasis (G. . Leech, 1974). We always feel that an active sentence have a different meaning from the same passive sentence and in conceptual way that

sentence is like the same.

Based on the result of the analysis, some data of thematic meaning was found. The data that classified as thematic meaning was described in the following sentences.

- 1) **Hanya suara burung yang kau dengar**, dan tak akan pernah kau lihat burung itu.
- 2) **Hanya desir angin yang kau rasa**, dan tak pernah kau lihat angin itu.

Refering the data above, it can be analyzed that the expressions has a thematic meaning. In the data (1), the phrases **hanya suara burung yang kau dengar**(only the sounds of bird you hear) and **tak akan pernah kau lihat burung itu**(you will never see that bird), which **hanya suara burung yang kau dengar**(only the sounds of bird you hear), is mean you didn't see the bird, but the author also give an emphasis **tak akan pernah kau lihat burung itu**(you will never see that bird).

On the second data or the last data(2), **Hanya suara angin yang kau rasa**, dan **tak akan pernah kau lihat angin itu**. Its same lake the first data that the author give an emphasis **hanya suara angin yang kau rasa**(only the sound of the wind you feel) and **tak akan pernah kau lihat angin itu**(You will never see that wind).

### CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that five types of meaning found in semantics were found in seven poems of Sapardi Djoko Damono. They were conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning and thematic meaning. The most type of meaning found was connotative meaning (35%). Then, the lowest precentage of analysis found were conceptual meaning and thematic meaning. There were two types of meaning that

cannot be found in the data source. . They were reflected meaning and collocative meaning.

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