

ABSTRACT

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Keyword: Narrative text, Semantic Roles, Meaning Relation

Language is important thing in communication. It is such written language. Written language is usually served as written text. Written text is found in magazine, newspaper, article, story book, and others. Concerning to this matter, the researcher analyzes semantic role in written text of narrative text. In this research, the researcher takes narrative text titled "Kancil and The Giant Story" as object her research. The problem statement in this research are (1) What are semantic roles occurred in narrative texts?; (2) What are the meaning face up in narrative texts?. Furthermore, the researcher uses George Yule's Semantic Roles to answer the problem statements above. George Yule divided Semantic Roles such agent, theme, experiencer, patient, instrument, source, goal, location of place and location of time. Then, meaning relation included in this research are homonym, polysemy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, metonymy and proper name.

The researcher applied descriptive qualitative research. Data source in this research was sentence of narrative text "Kancil and The Giant Story". The technique of collecting data was documentation. Furthermore, the researcher used content analysis method. The stages of analysis applied in this research were reduction, display and verification.

The researcher found nine kinds of semantic role which occurred in this research. They are eighty two words of agent; fifty one words of theme; eight words of experiencer; nine words of patient; twenty five words of instrument; thirty one words of goal; two words of source; fifteen words of location of time and twenty five words of location of place. Semantic role of agent is presenting by Kancil, Swine, Tiger, Elephant, Nabi Sulaiman and The Giant. Based on the story, Kancil is animal who has good personality. He is smart, brave, active, and confident, but the giant has bad personality. He is arrogant, greedy and fool.

Then, there are three kinds of meaning relation that face up in these narrative text. They are synonyms, hyponyms and proper names. Based on the analysis, the researcher found one hundred thirty three words of synonyms, seventy five words of hyponyms and forty four words of proper names.

Finally, the researcher concludes that there are 268 words that classified into 9 semantic roles which occur in narrative text of "Kancil and The Giant Story". Then, there are 268 words that classified into synonyms, hyponyms and proper names which face up in narrative text of "Kancil and The Giant Story".

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is important thing in communication. As a tool of communication language has functions such as transactional and interaction. Language as transactional is tools to transmit information.¹ It means that in using language, the information should be share to others, so listener got the message. For instance, in a shop, there is transaction between shopkeeper and buyer, if buyer asks the price of a table, then shopkeeper answered. Shopkeeper gives information about the price of it. Then, buyer pays it as shopkeeper said. From those, it may be concluded that language is a tool to share information. So, transactional proses was happened.

Then, other function of language is for interaction tools.² It means that, language is used to establish and maintain relationship. In everyday life, people need others to stay a life, because people is as human social. Every person should help each other to maintain relationship.

¹ Gillian Brown and George Yule, Discourse Analysis (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986), 5.

² Ibid., 5.

Language in use is divided into two terms. There are spoken and written language. Commonly, spoken language is spontaneous dialogue.³ It means that spoken language is directly spoken by someone. Spoken language is usually found everywhere, because every person uses it in conversation to interact with each other. There are the advantages of spoken language, the speaker can observe his interlocutor and the speaker can modify what he was saying to make it more accessible and acceptable.⁴ It means that in communication, people directly look over to their partner. Then, spoken language lets the speaker to give clarification or reinforcement, so the information will be assessable and acceptable.

Written language is usually served as written text. Written text is familiar in study literature. It has different characteristics with spoken language, written language was systematic and arranged by the rule.⁵ The writer should look over what he has already written, pause between each word with no fear of his interlocutor interrupting him, take his time in choosing a particular word, even looking it up in the dictionary if necessary, check the progress with his notes, reorder what he has written, and even change his mind about what he wants to say.⁶ In written language, someone needs special capability, because the writer should choose a particular word, grammatical system, topic of writing and etc.

³ Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), 83.

⁴ Gillian Brown and George Yule, 5.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 6.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 5.

Written text is usually found in magazine, newspaper, article, story book, and others. Some researchers interested to analyze written text. For instance, Wahyu Puji Lestari is researcher who analyze article in Tempo Magazine, she focused in analyzing idiomatic meaning, while Putra Samudra is researcher who analyze spoof text in Kangguru Magazine, he focused in analyzing of syntax.

Concerning to this matter, the researcher would analyze written text of “Kancil and The Giant Story” for some reasons. First, “Kancil and The Giant Story” shows good story that entertain for readers. Second, “Kancil and The Giant Story” presents good moral values for readers. Then, the researcher focus analyzed on semantic roles. According to the researcher semantic role is unique and independence. It called unique, because in a sentence is assigned some semantic roles. Then, it called independence, because according to verb and situation, each role is given a consistent semantic definition.

According to George Yule, there are nine roles in semantic. Those semantic roles such agent, theme, experiencer, patient, goal, instrument, source, location of place and location of time.⁷For example:

Elephant	had to dam	the river	with stone and trunks
Agent		Theme	instrument

Based on the example above, it is true if semantic role is unique and independence, because, it presents different role based on particular semantic role

⁷George Yule, The Study of language Third Edition (News York: Cambridge University Press,2006), 102-103.

definition. On these sentence, it analyzed that Elephant called agent, because he presents as an animal that perform the action. The verb action of dam is the cause he called agent. Agent itself is the entity that performs the action. Then, the river is theme. These phrase presents thing that involves in the action. Theme is the entity that involved in or affected by the action. With stone and trunks is instrument. It called instrument, because it presents as the thing that used in the action. Instrument is thing that used in the action.

Semantic is the study meaning of words, phrases and sentences.⁸ Words in a sentence is not only containing meaning and fulfilling roles but also they have relationship with each other. For example:

Sentence	Elephant	had to dam	the river	with stone and trunks
Semantic role	Agent		Theme	Instrument
Meaning	Elephant		The place of water stream	With rock and proboscis
Semantic relation	Proper name		Synonymy	Synonymy

According to the example above, Elephant represents Elephant, because it presents as the name of animal. So it categorized as proper name. Then, the river has meaning as the place of water stream. It means that it presents as synonymy meaning. With stone and trunks is synonymy, because it has meaning as with rock and proboscis. Those are categorized as semantic relation. Semantic relation

⁸Ibid.,100.

included in this research are homonyms, polysemy, synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, metonyms, and proper names.

Based on the previous explanation, the researcher would like to take a research entitle “**An Analysis of Semantic Role in Kancil and The Giant Story**”.

B. Statement of the Problems

1. What are the semantic roles occurred in narrative texts?
2. What are the meaning face up in narrative texts?

C. Objectives of the Study

1. To analysis semantic roles in narrative texts.
2. To determine meaning which face up in narrative texts.

D. Significances of the Study

1. Theoretical significance

It improves the knowledge about semantic role that applied on texts.

2. Practical significance

- a. For Students

This study is expected to give students, especially the students of English Department of STAIN Ponorogo, semantic role in semantic study of meaning.

b. For Lecturer

This study is expected to give lecturer new evaluation object and review about semantic role and hopefully this research will give a big of inspiration for lecturers to give the topic in the teaching learning process.

c. For Reader

This study is expected to give inspiration related with semantic role in order to be able to know semantic role in narrative text.

d. For other researcher

This study is expected to give inspiration and provide reference for the next researchers who are interested in semantic role analysis.

E. Review of Related Literature

1. Semantics Role

Semantic role is identifying words as containing of meaning in a sentence.⁹ Semantic role also called thematic role. Thematic roles are abstract labels that characterize the semantic relations between predicates and their argument.¹⁰ Thematic role is essentially assigned by NPs (Noun Phrases), verbs, preposition and VP (Verb Phrases). And the other hand thematic role is

⁹Ibid.,102.

¹⁰ Patrick Saint Dizier. Syntax and Semantics of Prepositions(France: Springer.2006),6.

the possible argument of all verbs could be classified into a small number of classes.¹¹

Every preposition contains one predicate and a varying number of referring expressions that is called argument.¹² The predicate may be, an adjective, a preposition, or noun phrase. Semantics analysis attempt to focus on what the words conventionally means. Here a list of semantic roles based on George Yule:¹³

- a. Agent, agent is the entity of noun phrase or person who performs the action, for example is Dahlia sing a Dangdut song, Dahlia is agent, because she is initiator of action, the characteristic of agent is usually followed by action verb;
- b. Theme, theme is the entity that involved in or affected by the action, for example is Dara put a cake, the theme is a cake, because a cake involves in the action;
- c. Instrument, instrument is the other entity that used by agent in order to perform an action, for example is Sandy cut a paper with scissor, scissor is instrument, because that is a thing that used for perform an action;
- d. Experiencer, experiencer is noun phrase that is used to designate an entity as a person who has a feeling, perception or state, for example is the student feel happy, the student is experiencer, because they are person who

¹¹ Nick Riemer, *Introducing Semantics*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010), 337.

¹² Charles W Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, (London: Roudledge, 1998), 66.

¹³ George Yule. *The Study of Language Third Edition*, 102-103.

has a feeling. Experiencer is found in a sentence that followed verb of perception, verbs indicating a mental state or condition, verb expression an emotional state and other non-action verb.¹⁴ Verb of perception are divided into two. Those are intransitive (such as feel, taste, smell) and transitive (such as see, hear). Verb indicating a mental state or condition includes agree, believe, consider, guess, hesitate, imagine, know, prefer, realize, remember, suppose, trust, want, and wish. Verbs expressing an emotional state includes admire, appreciate, care, like, love, regret, and trust. And the last is other non-action verb. It includes belong, contain, depend, equal, hold, indicate, mean, need, owe, require, resemble and tend.

- e. Patient, patient is the entity that affected by the action, for example is the sun melted the ice, the ice is affected by the action of sun;
- f. Location of place, location of place is a number of semantic roles designate where an entity is in the description of an event, for example is the boys play kites in the field, field is the location that the boy do an action.
- g. Location of time, location of time is a number of semantic role designate when an entity is in the description of an event, for example is Today, Sony goes to School, today presents time when Sony goes to school;
- h. Source, source is semantic roles that entity moves from, for example is Sandita got a hot news from Andrew, in here Andrew is source;

¹⁴ Marcella Frank, Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide, (New York: Prentice-Hall Inc, 1972), 69.

- i. Goal, goal is semantic role that entity moves to, for example is Reina brings books from library to classroom, classroom is goal.

2. Theory of Meaning

One of the earliest approaches to semantics within generative grammar was componential, it refer to as Katz's theory. There are two central ideas of Katz's theory, those are: ¹⁵

- a. Semantic rules have to be recursive for the same reason as syntactic rules: that the number of possible sentences in a language is very large, possibly infinite.
- b. The relationship between a sentence and its meaning is not arbitrary and unitary, for example is John killed Fred and Fred killed John do not have the same meaning despite containing the same lexical elements. In other words, meaning is compositional. The way word combined into phrase and phrases into sentences determines the meaning of the sentences.

Katz's theory reflects this by having rules which taken input from both the syntactic component of the grammar, and from the dictionary. For these linguists the aims of the semantic component, paralleling the aims of syntax, are: ¹⁶

- a. To give specification of the meaning of lexical items,

¹⁵ John I. Saeed, Semantics Third Edition,(USA: Blackwell Publishers Ltd,2009), 262.

¹⁶Ibid.,262.

- b. To give rules showing how the meanings of lexical items build up into the meanings of phrases and so on up to sentences,
- c. To do this in a universally applicable metalanguage.

The first two aims are met by having two component, those are:

1. The Katzian dictionary

The details of the form of dictionary entries changed considerably during the development of this theory, we can risk abstracting a kind of typical entry for the most famous example: the word bachelor, have meaning are:¹⁷

- a. (human) (male) [one who has never been married]
- b. (human) (male) [young knight serving under the standard of another knight]
- c. (human) [one who has the first or lowest academic degree]
- d. (animal) (male) [young fur seal without a mate in the breeding season]

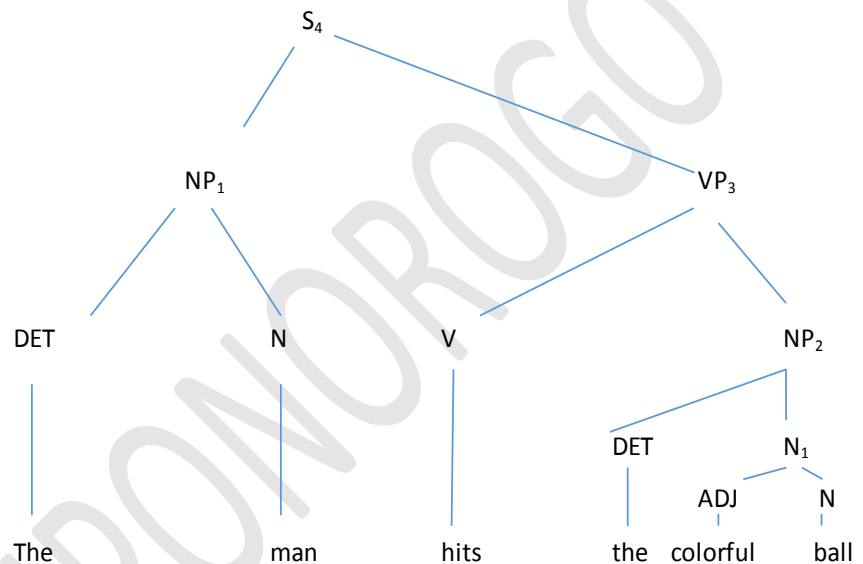
Those are contains two types of semantic component, the first, the elements within parentheses, it called semantic markers. These are the links which bind the vocabulary together, and are responsible for the lexical relations we looked at earlier. The second types, shown within square brackets, it called distinguishers. So, Katz built into their theory the common sense idea that part of a word's meaning is shared with other words, but part is unique to that word.

¹⁷Ibid.,263.

2. Projection Rule

These rules are responsible for showing how meaning of words combines into larger structures. The projection rules operated on syntactic phrase markers, or trees.¹⁸

Figure 1.1 Projection rules



The projection rule used these trees to structure the amalgamation of word meanings into phrase meanings, and then phrase meanings into the sentence's meaning. The syntactic labels show the order amalgamation of semantic reading, once the individual words had been attached to the bottom of the tree. To keep the figure readable, there include the words, not either associated dictionary entries. Thus the projection rule begin at the bottom of the syntactic tree by amalgamating the semantic reading of the and man to give semantics of the NP the man. Similarly, the rules

¹⁸Ibid.,263-264.

combine the semantics of colorful and ball, then adds the semantics of it, to form the NP the colorful ball. Thereafter the rules move up the tree combining elements until a semantic representation for whole sentence. The man hits the colorful ball is reached.

The main constraint on the amalgamation processes involved in these rules is provided by selection restrictions. These are designed to reflect some of the contextual effect on word meaning. The dictionary entries of colorful and ball are:¹⁹

a. Colorful (ADJ)

- 1) (color) [abounding in contrast or variety of bright color]
- 2) (evaluative) [having distinctive character, vividness, or picturesqueness] <(aesthetic object) or (social activity)>

b. Ball (N)

- 1) (social activity) (large) (assembly) [for the purpose of social dancing]
- 2) (physical object) [having globular shape]
- 3) (physical object) [solid missile for projection by engine of war]

As the projection rules successively amalgamate readings, the selection restrictions will limit the final output.

The man hits the colorful ball

¹⁹Ibid.,264.

[Some contextually definite] – (Physical object) – (human) – (adult) – (male) – (action) – (instancy) – (intensity) – [strike with a blow or missile] – [some contextually definite] – (physical object) – (color) – [[abounding in contrast or variety of bright colors] [having globular shape]]

The theory of Katzian is the attempt to establish a semantic metalanguage through the identification of semantic components, the theory is called decompositional. Katz uses those components to try to characterize the semantic relation of hyponymy, antonym, synonymy, and etc. For example is:²⁰

Chair

(object), (physical), (non-living), (artefact), (furniture), (portable), (something with legs), (something with a back), (something with a seat), (seat for one)

There is a chair in the room

- a. There is a physical object in the room.
- b. There is something non-living in the room.
- c. There is an artefact in the room.
- d. There is a piece of furniture in the room.
- e. There is something portable in the room.
- f. There is something having legs in the room.
- g. There is something with a back in the room.

²⁰Ibid.,265.

h. There is a seat for one in the room.

Words not only can be treated as containers of meaning or as fulfilling roles, but also they have relationship with each other. In everyday talk, all people often explain the meanings of words in terms of their relationships. If someone asked the meaning of the word conceal, for example the other might simply answer hide. These is the example of semantic relation. There are semantic relation:

a. Homonymys

Homonyms are different words that are pronounced the same, but may or may not be spelled the same. To, too and two are homonyms despite their spelling differences.²¹ In the other hand, homonyms appearance in one form (written or spoken) that has two or more unrelated meanings, as in these examples:²²

Bank (of a river) – bank (financial institution)

Pupil (at school) – pupil (in the eye)

Homonyms can create ambiguity. A word or sentence is ambiguous if it can be understood or interpreted in more than one way.

For example in this sentence, *I'll meet you by the bank*. It may means

²¹ Victoria Fromkin and All, An Introduction to language 7th Edition,(United State: Thomson Wadsworth,2002),179.

²² George Yule, The Study of Language Third Edition,107.

I'll meet you by the financial institution or *I'll meet you by the riverside*. The ambiguity is due to the two words different meanings.²³

b. Polysemy

Polysemy can be defined as one form (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension. Examples are the word head, used to refer to the object on the top of your body, on the top of a glass of beer, person at the top of a company or department, and many other things.²⁴

c. Synonymys

Two or more words with very closely related meanings are called synonyms. The example is *what was his answer?*, have same meaning with *what was his reply?*. Other common examples of synonyms are the pairs: almost and nearly, big and large, broad and wide, buy and purchase, cab and taxi, car and automobile, couch and sofa, freedom and liberty.

Synonymous forms may also differ in terms of formal versus informal uses. The sentence, *My father purchased a large automobile* has virtually the same meaning as *My dad bought a big car*, in the second version sounds much more casual or informal than the first.²⁵

d. Antonymys

²³ Victoria Fromkin and All, *An Introduction to language* 7th Edition, 180.

²⁴ George Yule, *The Study of Language* Third Edition, 107.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 104.

Two forms with opposite meanings are called antonyms. Some common examples are the pairs: alive and dead, big and small, fast and slowly, happy and sad, hot and cold, long and short, male and female, rich and poor, true and false. Antonyms are usually divided into two main types, there are gradable (opposite along a scale) and non-gradable (direct opposite). Gradable antonyms, such as the pair big and small, can be used in comparative constructions like *I'm bigger than you* and *A pony is smaller than a horse*. Also, the negative of one member of a gradable pair does not necessarily imply the other. For example, the sentence, *My car isn't old*, doesn't necessarily mean *My car is new*.²⁶

Non-gradable antonyms (also called complementary pairs), comparative constructions are not normally used. For example, *My grandparents aren't alive* does indeed mean *My grandparents are dead*. Other non-gradable antonyms in the earlier list are the pair: male and female, married and single, true and false.²⁷

e. Hyponymy

The meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another, the relationship is described as hyponymy. Examples are the pairs: animal and dog, dog and poodle, vegetable and carrot, flower and rose, tree and banyan. The concept of inclusion involved in this

²⁶Ibid.,104.

²⁷Ibid.,105.

relationship is the idea that if an object is a rose, then it is necessarily a flower, so the meaning of flower is included in the meaning of the rose. Or rose is a hyponym of flower.²⁸

f. Metonymys

A metonym substitutes for the object that is meant, the name of an attribute or concept associated with the object. The use of crown for king, or for the government ruled by a king, is an example of metonymy. Metonyms are often employed by the news services, sportswriters are especially adept, using gridiron for football, diamond for baseball, ice for hockey, and so on.²⁹

g. Proper Names

Proper names are a language's shortcuts. Proper names are different from most words in the language in that they refer to a specific object or entity, but usually have little meaning or sense, beyond the power of referral. The examples are Disa Karin Victoria Lubker, Lake Michigan, The Empire State Building. Those refer to unique objects or entities.³⁰

²⁸Ibid.,105.

²⁹ Victoria Fromkin and All, An Introduction to language 7th Edition,184.

³⁰Ibid., 185-186.

3. Narrative Text

Narrative text is a text focusing in specific participant.³¹ It purposes to entertain or hold the attention of the reader. Narrative also help us in understanding and cope with the world. It means that we know the history of a country, city or village from reading narrative text. When someone keep on writing diary, he or she write out the events on his/her life to examine and record them. Narrative text can even have a therapeutic value.³² Based on the statement, it can be conclude that narrative text is text type that has purpose to entertain, create emotion, motivated and the reader from the value of the story.

In narrative text, there are consist of the following structure;³³ (1) orientation, sets the scene and introduces the participants; (2) evaluation, a stepping back to evaluate the story; (3) complication, a crisis arises; (3) resolution, the crisis is resolved, for better or to worse.

Narrative text also have language features or it can called significant lexicogrammatical features.³⁴ They are (1) focus on specific and usually individualized participants; (2) use of material processes; (3) use of relational processes and mental processes; (4) use of temporal conjunctions and temporal circumstances; (5) use of past tense.

³¹ Nofri Anten, Discussion Material of Genre for Senior High School,(Solok: SMA 4),14.

³² Barbara Fine Clouse, The Student Writer: Editor and Critic 7th Edition(New York: McGraw-Hill, 2008).185.

³³ Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell, Making Sense of Functional Grammar,(Sydney: Gerd Stabler,1995), 204.

³⁴ Ibid.,204.

Narrative is central to children's learning. They use it as a tool to help them organize their ideas and explore new ideas and experiences. Composing stories, whether told or written, involves a set of skills and authorial knowledge but is also an essential means for children to express themselves creatively and imaginatively. And also narrative give values through the story. Children get more experience and knowledge from reading or listening narrative.

Narrative includes sets of story. It can be like fiction and non-fiction story. There are the types of narrative based on the purposes,³⁵ (1) Adventure, the purpose of this narrative is to entertain, Narrative-adventure tells about the experience or journey to some place ;(2) Mystery, the purpose of this narrative is to intrigue and entertain, Narrative-Mystery tells about horror story; (3) Science Fiction, the purpose of this narrative is to entertain and sometimes to speculate about the future; (4) Fantasy, the purpose of this narrative is to entertain and to feel the imagination; (5) Historical Fiction, the purpose of this narrative is to entertain and sometimes to informs historical story; (6) Contemporary Fiction, the purpose of this narrative is to entertain and sometimes to create empathy with familiar characters; (7) Stories which raise dilemmas, the purpose of this narrative is to entertain and to explore issues or

³⁵http://www.google.co.id/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=4&cad=rja&uact=8&sqi=2&ved=0CDsQFjAD&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.mcps.org%2FLanguage_Arts_Files%2FResources%2FMCPSTypes%2520of%2520Narrative%2520Texts.pdf&ei=5nUWVZ2TJYHbuQTlsYDYCA&usg=AFQjCNFzBiJIAJNuK6nJW5YU2H49U2cDw&bvm=bv.89381419.d.c2E/Progression_Narrative.pdf access on Saturday,14-02-2015/16.25.

dilemmas; (8) Traditional Tales, the purpose of this narrative is to entertain reader; (9) Myths, the purpose of this narrative is to provide a fictional explanation for natural phenomena, many culture use myths to explain the world and its mysteries by handing them from one generation to the next, myths can also pass on cultural, religious or spiritual beliefs and tradition; (10) Legend, the purpose of this narrative is to provide information about the way particular people lived, and what they believed, legend also help us to reflect on our own lives because they often deal with issues that are across-cultural and relevant today; (11) Fairy tales, fairy tales are found in most cultures and many of them derived from the oldest stories ever told, and some modern fairy tales could be included in the more recently categorized genre of ‘fantasy’; (12) Fables, a fable sets out to teach the reader or listener a lesson that they should learn about life, the narrative drives toward the closing moral statement.

Narrative consist of paragraph that includes some sentences. In a traditional way, sentence is something that expresses a complete thought.³⁶ It means that sentence is an idea that has complete thought. But in the other definition, sentence is neither a physical event nor a physical object. It is conceived abstractly, a string of words put together by the grammatical rules

³⁶ Charles W Kreidler, *Introducing English Semantics*, 62.

of a language.³⁷ A sentence can be thought of as the ideal string of words behind various realizations in utterances and inscription.³⁸ So, sentence is something that has complete thought and good grammatical structure.

A clause may be defined in the same way as a sentence, it is a full predication that contains a subject and a predicate with a finite verb. There are two kinds of clauses, independent and dependent clause. The independent clause is a full predication that may stand alone as a sentence. The dependent clause has special introductory word that makes the predication “depend” on an independent clause. Based on the number and kind of clauses, sentence divide into four, there are:³⁹

a. Simple sentence

Such sentences have only one full predication in the form of an independent clause. For example, one beautiful morning, Kancil decided to fish in a certain river.

b. Compound sentence

Such sentences have two or more full predication in the form of independent clauses. For example, the two of them went on together and soon met Tiger and Elephant.

c. Complex sentence

³⁷ James R. Hurford, *Semantics a Coursebook Second Edition*,(New York: Cambridge University Press,2007),17.

³⁸Ibid.,19.

³⁹ Marcella Frank, *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide*,222-223.

Such sentences also have two or more full predication. One of these is an independent clause (or main clause) that is similar to the form of the simple sentence, and one or more of these are dependent clause (subordinate clauses). For example, on the way he met his friend, Swine, who stopped him for a chat.

d. Compound-complex sentence

Compound-complex sentences contain two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. For example, Kancil did not tell them that he had tricked the giant, and the other three animals thought that he had fought with him.

F. Previous Research Finding

The previous study is taken from Wahyu Puji Lestari's thesis entitled "A Meaning Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Article of Hello Magazine Published on January 2007".⁴⁰ The purpose of her research are finding types of idiom and analyzing scale of transparency of idiom meaning are engaged in article of Hello Magazine published on January 2007. This research was done by library research. This research analyzed through meaning analysis (semantic study). The data collected by documentary method. And the source of main data was taken from many article of hello Magazine published on January 2007.

⁴⁰ Wahyu Puji Lestari. A Meaning Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in article of Hello Magazine Published on January 2007 (Thesis, English Education Department, 2013).

Based on data analysis, it concluded that there were four types of idiom found in article. There are compound, phrase, semi-clause and sentence. The type of idiom that mostly used is phrase that consist of 106 idioms (81.5%). The second types used is compound that consist of 17 idioms (13.1%). The third types is sentences that consist of 4 idioms (3.1%). And the last types is semi-clause idioms that consists of 3 idioms (2.3%). Then, there are four scale of transparency of idiom meaning, such as opaque idiom, semi opaque idiom, semi-transparent idiom, and transparent idiom. The scale for transparency of idiom meaning that mostly used in transparent idiom that consist of 60 idioms (46.2%). The second scale used is opaque idiom that consists of 43 idioms (33.1%). The third scale used is semi-opaque idiom that consists of 21 idioms (16.2%). The last scale used is semi-transparent idiom that consists of 4 idioms (3.1%).

The second is taken from Putra Samudra's thesis entitled "Syntactic Analysis of Spoof Texts in Kangguru Indonesia Magazine Published on 2009".⁴¹ The purpose of his thesis is to analysis sentence structure of spoof text in Kangguru Indonesia Magazine published on 2009. Its focus to category sentence types. They are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound complex sentence. It also studied how to analyze every sentences by using syntactic analysis. This research was done by qualitative descriptive which try to describe sentences of spoof texts in Kangguru Indonesia Magazine.

⁴¹ Putra Samudra, Syntactic Analysis of Spoof Texts in Kangguru Indonesia Magazine published on 2009 (Thesis, English Education Department,2014).

Based on data analysis, there were four types of sentence found in spoof texts of Kangguru Indonesia Magazine Published on 2007. There were simple sentence occupies 45% that consists of 27 sentences, compound sentence occupies 15% that consists of 9 sentences, complex sentence occupies 26,66% that consists of 16 sentences, and compound complex occupies 13,33% that consists of 8 sentences.

Those research categorized as qualitative research. But, each of them have difference research approach. In Wahyu's research used library research, but in Samudra's research used descriptive qualitative research. Wahyu focused on a meaning of idiomatic expression and Samudra focused on syntactic analysis. They analyzed critically in their research. So, it inspired the researcher to analyzing semantic roles as theory. Then, it applied in analyzing narrative text. This research done by library research. The data collected by documentation techniques.

G. Research Methodology

1. Research Approach

Naturally, qualitative research means looking in-depth at non numerical data. According to Strauss and Corbin, qualitative research is as any research not primarily based on counting or quantifying empirical material.⁴² In the other

⁴² Jane Ritchie and Jane Lewis, *Qualitative Research Practice: A Guide for Social Science students and Researcher*, (London: sage Publication, 2003), 3.

hand, Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret phenomenon in terms of the meanings people bring to them.⁴³ Those mean that qualitative research is a research that analyze non numeric data, but it analyze the phenomenon or specific terms in such ambience. In qualitative research used natural setting, it means that the research typically not control but rather than attempt to understand the situation of the research.

Descriptive research refers to the type of research question, design, and data analysis that will be applied to a given topic.⁴⁴ The researcher tried to answer some formulating problems of the research. Descriptive research serves any steps conducting the research. It includes research question that should be answer by researcher. Then, research design which establish the model of research used. The last is data analysis. It present the used of analyzing data.

Descriptive qualitative is research that study in-depth at non numerical data and it involves natural setting. It means that in descriptive qualitative give systematic way in conducting the research. It may be like research approach, data analysis and etc.

Library research was done in library for doing literature research. It means that the researcher spent a lot of times to get the literature and analyze the data.

⁴³ Sari Wahyuni. *Qualitative Research Method; Theory and Practice*,(Jakarta: Penerbit Salemba Empat, 2012),2.

⁴⁴www.aect.org/edtech/ed1/41/41-01.html accessed on April 3, 2015 at 15.22.

This research is conducted library research. In this research, the data is non-numerical and it conducting methodology of qualitative research. Then, the materials collected, observed deeply and critically to support the result of the research.

Library research is suitable conducting in this research. This research needs more literature for the data. The analyzing is done by content analysis. It means that this research focusses on specific theme and needs critical analyzing.

2. Data Sources

Data source is the data that used to be analyze. There are two types of data source:

a. Primary data source

Primary data are those data which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character.⁴⁵ Primary data source is data that will be the main of source in this thesis. The primary data source is data that will be analyzed in semantic role and meaning. Those data are taken from internet website. The researcher took types narrative-fable to be analyzed in this research. The narrative-fable was entitled “Kancil and the Giant Story”. This story was posted by Joe Fatrah on Wednesday, September 5, 2012.

There is narrative-fables, Kancil and the Giant Story. There were fifty five sentences. There were agent, theme, experiencer, instrument,

⁴⁵Ibid.,95.

goal, source, and location as the semantic roles that included in this story. Semantic role of agent were seventy eight, theme were fifty two, experiencer were thirty one, patient were nine, instrument were twenty five, goal were thirty one, source were two, location of time were fifteen and location of place were twenty five.

b. Secondary data source

Secondary data means data that are already available. It refer to the data which have already been collected and analyzed by someone else.⁴⁶ Secondary data source is data that have been provided and can be gotten by researcher by reading, seeing, or listening. To making data clearly needs to find out any other sources called secondary data source, such as books, journals, internet that focus on semantic roles and meaning to support this research.

3. Technique of Data Collecting

The qualitative researcher is able to use a variety of techniques for gathering information. There are several types of data collection instruments that are used more widely in qualitative research than others. The researcher can use field notes, participant observation, journal notes, interviews, diaries, life histories, artefacts, documents, video recordings, audio recordings, etc. According to Lincoln and Guba distinguish between ‘obtrusive’ (e.g. interviews, observation, non-verbal language) and ‘unobtrusive’ methods (e.g.

⁴⁶Ibid.,111.

documents and record), on the basis of whether another human typically is present at the point of data collection. Documents and records have the attraction of being always available, often at low cost and being factual. On the other hand, they may be selective, lack objectivity, be of unknown validity, and may possibly be deliberately deceptive.⁴⁷

Qualitative research serve some techniques in collecting data. There are field notes, participant observation, journal notes, interviews, diaries, life histories, artefacts, documents, video recordings, audio recordings, etc. The researcher should be selective in choosing the techniques of collecting data. The techniques of collection should be appropriate with the analyzing of research.

Library research is qualitative research that is conducting studying literature and documenting the data of analysis. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents.⁴⁸ According to the research approach, the research is done by library research. So, the researcher choose documentation as the technique of data collection.

Based on the explanation, documentation is one technique that is choosein this research. This technique is appropriate with this research,

⁴⁷ Louise Cohen and All, *Research Methods in Education Sixth Edition*,(New York: Routledge,2007),181-182.

⁴⁸ Donald Ary and All, *Introduction to Research in Education 8th Edition*,(Canada: Wadsworth,2006),29.

because documentation is one way to collect data and complete the data as well as the fact happened. In this research, the researcher has narrative fable “Kancil and The Giant Story” as the data. Then, the research will documented and reported.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

Library research method can be conducted by studying literature and documentation. Documentary technique is done through searching and finding the proof that was related to content analysis. Content analysis consist of analyzing the content of documentary materials such as a books, magazines, newspapers and the content of all other verbal materials which can be spoken or printed. Analysis of content is a central activity whenever one is concerned with the study of the nature of a verbal materials.⁴⁹

Content analysis is one way in analyzing research. Content analysis is used in research which the data source is taken from books, magazines, newspapers or others printed materials, etc. It focusses in specific terms. As in this research, the researcher used content analysis as the technique of data analysis, because it appropriate with this research. This research has data that analyze in specific terms. The data is narrative text and will be analyze on George Yule’s semantic role and also the meaning related the data.

⁴⁹ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Method and Technique*,110.

Data analysis defined as consisting of three concurrent flows of activity: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/ verification.⁵⁰

a. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written up field note or transcription.⁵¹ Qualitative data can be reduced and transformed in many ways: through selection, through summary or paraphrase, through being subsumed in a large pattern.⁵² In this research, the researcher analyzed semantic roles and meaning in narrative-fable “Kancil and The Giant Story”.

b. Data display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something, either analyze further or take action, based on that understanding.⁵³ The data were analyzed obtained the description the kind of semantic roles and meaning that face up in the narrative-fable “Kancil and The Giant Story”.

⁵⁰ Mathew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Coursebook*, (United State: SAGE Publications, 1994), 10.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 10.

⁵² *Ibid.*, 11.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

c. Conclusion drawing and verification

Conclusions are verified as the analyst proceeds. Verification may be brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's to field notes or may it be through and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop "inter subjective consensus" or with extensive efforts to duplicate a finding in another data set.⁵⁴In this research, the conclusion drawing was analyzing the data constantly during before and after data being collected to get conclusion research.

H. Organization Of The Thesis

To facilitate preparation of the report, the researcher will be grouped into four chapters. Each chapter consists of sub-units associated with the systematic as follows:

Chapter I :**Introduction.**

This chapter introduces the whole of the research content that involves background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, review of related literature and previous research finding, research methodology and organization of the thesis

Chapter II :**Semantic Roles in Narrative Text**

⁵⁴Ibid.

This chapter explains the research finding and the analysis of data related of semantic roles in narrative fable of “Kancil and The Giant Story.

Chapter II :**Meaning Face up in Narrative Text**

This chapter explains the research finding and the analysis of data related of relation meaning in narrative fable of “Kancil and The Giant Story.

Chapter III :**Closing.**

The conclusion and the suggestion of this research are applied in this chapter.

CHAPTER II

SEMANTIC ROLE IN NARRATIVE TEXT

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the semantics role in Narrative fable of “Kancil and The Giant Story”. Based on the background of study, the researcher focused on semantic role of “Kancil and The Giant Story”. Semantics analysis attempts to focus on what the words conventionally means. Based on George Yule, there are nine semantic roles: **agent** is the entity of noun phrase or person who performs the action, **theme** is the entity that involved in the action, **instrument** is the other entity that used by agent in order to perform an action, **experiencer** is noun phrase that is used to designate an entity as a person who has a feeling, perception or state, **patient** is the entity that affected by the action, **location of place** is a number of semantic roles designate where an entity is in the description of an event, **location of time** is a number of semantic role designate when an entity is in the description of an event, **source** is semantic roles that entity moves from, and **goal** is semantic role that entity moves to.⁵⁵

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part presents research finding of semantic role in narrative Fable” Kancil and The Giant Story”. The second part is research discussion. It presents the analysis of semantic role in narrative Fable” Kancil and The Giant Story”.

¹ George Yule, The Study of Language Third Edition, 102-103.

A. Research Finding

Based on the data that taken from narrative fable of "Kancil and The Giant Story", there are fifty five sentences. The semantic roles are:

1. One beautiful morning Kancil decided to fish in a certain river.

Sentence	One beautiful morning	Kancil	decided	to fish	in a
Semantic role	Location of time	Experiencer		Goal	Loc

2. On the way, he met his friend, Swine who stopped him for a chat.

Sentence	On the way	He	Met	his friend,	Swine	who stopped	hi
Semantic role	Location of place	Agent		Theme	Theme		A

3. When Swine heard that Kancil wanted to go fishing, he asked whether he could join him, Kancil did not object, as Swine promised to help him with the work.

- a. When Swine heard that Kancil wanted to go fishing, he asked whether he could join him

Sentence	Wh	Swine	he	th	Kancil	wan	to go	He	ask	whe	He
Semantic role	en	experi	ard	at	experi	ted	Goal	Agent	ed	ther	Agen
		encer			encer						

- b. Kancil did not object, as Swine promised to help him with the work

Sentence	Kancil	did not object	As	Swine	Promised	to help him with
Semantic role	Agent			experiencer		Goal

4. The two of them went on together and soon they met Tiger and Elephant.

Sentence	The two of them	went on	together	and	soon	They	m
Semantic role	Agent		instrument		Location of time	Agent	

5. When they heard that Kancil and Swine were going to the river, they decide to go along, too.

Sentence	When	They	Heard	that	Kancil and Swine	were going	to the river	they	decide
semantic role		experiencer			Theme		Goal	Experiencer	

6. And so, the four animals went together to the river to fish.

Sentence	And so	the four animals	went	together	to the river
Semantic role		Agent		instrument	Goal

7. When they arrived at the river bank, Kancil immediately began to give orders left and right.

Sentence	When	They	arrived	at the river bank	Kancil	Immediately	bega
Semantic role		Agent		Location of place	agent	Location of time	

8. Elephant had to dam the river tree with stone and trunks.

Sentence	Elephant	had to dam	the river	with stone
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Semantic role	Agent		theme	instrum
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9. Tiger and Swine had to throw away the river water while Kancil himself set out to catch the fish left on the dry river bed.

Sentence	Tiger and Swine	had to throw away	the river water	while	Kancil himself	Set out	To catch the fish
Semantic role	Agent		Theme		Agent		Goal

10. There were, however, few fish, so they decided to go further down the river to try their lick again.

Sentence	There	were	how ever	few fish	So	They	Decid ed	To farther down go	The river
Semantic role				theme		Experie ncer		goal	Location of place

11. Kancil ordered Swine to stay behind with their catch.

Sentence	Kancil	Ordered	Swine	to stay	Behind	wit
Semantic role	Agent		Theme	Goal		Inst

12. He himself went with Tiger and Elephant further downstream where the three of them began their work all over again.

Sentence	He himself	went	with Tiger and Elephant	further	downstream	where	The three of them	began	T
Semantic role	Agent		instrument		Location of place		Agent		T

13. Meanwhile, a giant came to the place where Swine sat.

Sentence	Meanwhile	a giant	Came to	the place	where	Sw
Semantic role		Agent		Location of place		Ag

14. As soon as he saw the glittering fish, he grabbed them greedily and stuffed them into his mouth.

Sentence	As soon as	He	saw	the glittering fish	He	grabbed	Them	greedily	and	stuffed	the
Semantic role	Location of time	Experiencer		Patient	Agent		Theme	instrument			Th

15. It was useless for Swine to protect and the giant did not even listen to him.

Sentence	It	was	useless	for Swine	to protect	and	the giant	did not listen
Semantic role	experiencer		patient		goal		Experiencer	

16. Swine run toward his friends and told them had happened.

Sentence	Swine	Run	toward	his friends	and	told	them	had
Semantic meaning	Agent			Goal			Theme	

17. Of course, the three others were bot very pleased

Sentence	Of course	the three others	were not ver
Semantic meaning		experiencer	

18. The second time, too, they did not catch enough fish.

Sentence	The second time	Too	they	did not catch
Semantic meaning	Location of time		Agent	

19. Ordered Tiger to stay with their second catch, while He, Swine and Elephant went further away to dam the river at another place.

Sentence	Ordered	Tiger	to stay	with their second catch	while	He, Swine and Elephant	went	Further away	To the r
Semantic role		Agent		Instrument		Agent			Goal

20. As soon as the three of them were out of sight, the hungry giant came from behind the bushes and ate up all the fish.

Sentence	As soon as	The three of them	were	Out of sight	The hungry giant	came	from behind the bushes	and
Semantic role	Location of time	Theme			Agent		Source	

21. Tiger snarled angrily, but he did not dare to fight the giant.

Sentence	Tiger	snarled	angrily	but	he	did not dare	to
Semantic role	Agent		instrument		experiencer		Goal

22. When the other animals came back with their catch, they found a very ashamed tiger without a single fish.

Sentence	When	The other animals	came back	with their catch	they	found	A very ashamed tiger	Without a single fish
Semantic role		Agent		Instrument	Agent		theme	instrument

23. Kancil scolded him until he became red in the face.

Sentence	Kancil	scolded	him	until	he	became	red	i
Semantic role	Agent		Theme		Agent		theme	I

24. Now, it was Elephant's turn to play guard

Sentence	Now	It	was	Elephant' turn	To pl
Semantic role	Location of time	theme			Goal

25. "You are so big, friend Elephant. Certainly, we can trust you to defend our fish," said Kancil.

Sente nce	Yo u	ar e	so bi g	Friend, Elephan t	certain ly	we	ca n tru st	you	To defe nd our fish	sai d	Kan cil
Sema ntic role	the me			experie ncer		Age nt		the me	goal		Age nt

26. For the third time the giant came to eat the fish

Sentence	For the third time	the giant	Came	to eat the f
Semantic role	Location of time	Agent		Goal

27. When Elephant saw how big he was, he became afraid and let the giant steal their fish.

Sentence	When	Elephant	saw	how big he	He	became	afraid	and	The	s
-----------------	------	----------	-----	------------	----	--------	--------	-----	-----	---

				was					giant
Semantic role		experiencer			Theme				agent

28. Kancil and the other came back, they found the basket empty again.

Sentence	Kancil and the other	came back	They	found	the basket
Semantic role	Agent		Agent		Theme

29. Kancil was very angry with three friends.

Sentence	Kancil	was	very angry	with three
Semantic role	Experiencer			Instrument

30. He shouted, “What’s the use of having such big and strong bodies, if you can’t even chase away one single giant. This time, I will stay here myself. Do you think I am too small to do this job? Go away, the three of you, and catch as many fish as you can when you come back, you will find that robber lying here in front of me, bound and helpless.”

- a. He shouted, “What’s the use of having such big and strong bodies, if you can’t even chase away one single giant.

Sentence	He	shouted	What’s the use of having such big and strong bodies	if	you	can’t even chase away
Semantic role	Agent				agent	

- b. This time, I will stay here myself.

Sentence	This time	I	will stay	Here	myself
Semantic role	Location of time	agent		Location of place	theme

- c. Do you think I am too small to do this job? Go away, the three of you, and catch as many fish as you can

Sentence	do	you	think	I am	to small	to do this job	go away	The three of you	and	catch	as many fish
Semantic role		experiencer		experiencer		goal		theme			theme

- d. When you come back, you will find that robber lying here in front of me, bound and helpless.

Sentence	when	you	Come back	You	Will find	that	robber	lying	here	In front of me	bound
Semantic role		Agent		agent			theme		Location of place	Location of place	Instrument

31. After Swine, Tiger and Elephant had gone away, Kancil plucked a big bunch of reeds from the river side.

Sentence	After	Swine, Tiger and Elephant	had gone away	Kancil	plucked	A big bunch of reeds	From the river side
Semantic role		Agent		Agent		Theme	Location of place

32. He tied these reeds around his body

Sentence	He	tied	these reeds	around his body
Semantic role	Agent		theme	Location of place

33. Then lying down under the nearest tree, he bound the reed ends to the roots of the tree

Sentence	Then	lying down	under the nearest tree	he	bound	The reed	ends
Semantic role			Location of place	Agent		theme	

34. He was very busy tying himself when the giant came.

Sentence	He	Was	very busy tying	himself	when	the giant
Semantic role	experiencer			Patient		Agent

35. Kancil pretended not to see him and went on with his work.

Sentence	Kancil	pretended	not to see	him	and	Went on
Semantic role	Agent			theme		

36. The giant became curious and instead of grabbing the fish, he stopped to look sown at Kancil and asked what he was doing.

- a. The giant became curious and instead of grabbing the fish

Sentence	The giant	became	curious	and	instead of grabbing
Semantic role	Experiencer				

- b. He stopped to look sown at Kancil and asked what he was doing.

Sentence	He	Stopped	sown	at Kancil	and	asked	what	he
-----------------	----	---------	------	-----------	-----	-------	------	----

		to look							
Semantic role	Agent			Location of place					The

37. “Well, well. Don’t you know what is going happen today?” asked Kancil in a surprised tone.

Sentence	Well	well	Don’t	You	know	what	is going happen	today	asked	K
Semantic role				experiencer				Location of time		A

38. “I thought everybody knew about it,” answered Kancil.

Sentence	I	thought	everybody	knew	about	it	ansv
Semantic role	experiencer		experiencer			Patient	

39. “You must have been asleep when NabiSulaiman came into the forest to warn all the animals about the big flood. The big flood will carry everybody away to the sea, unless he takes precaution to be safe.”

- a. “You must have been asleep when NabiSulaiman came into the forest to warn all the animals about the big flood.

Sentence	you	must have been asleep	when	NabiSulaiman	came	into the forest	To warn all animal	Abc
Semantic role	agent			agent		Location of place	Goal	

- b. The big flood will carry everybody away to the sea, unless he takes precaution to be safe.”

Sentence	The big flood	Will carry	everybody	away	to the sea	unless	he	takes
Semantic role	agent		theme		Location of place		agent	

40. “Oh, I have not heard about this flood,” answered the giant, who believe every word Kancil said,” Tell me, what do you do to avoid being carried away?”

- a. “Oh, I have not heard about this flood,” answered the giant, who believe every word Kancil said

Sentence	Oh	I	Have not heard	about	This flood	answered	the giant	who believe	every word
Semantic role		experiencer			Patient		Agent		Theme

- b. Tell me, what do you do to avoid being carried away?

Sentence	Tell	me	what	do	you	do	To avoid	being
Semantic role		theme			agent		goal	

41. “Don’t you see what I am doing” said Kancil.

Sentence	Don’t	you	see	what	I	am doing	said
Semantic role		experiencer			agent		

42. “I bind my self to these roots, so that the water will not drag me away.”

Sentence	I	bind	My self	To these roots	So that	The water	will not	drug
Semantic role	agent		theme	instrument		agent		

43. “That’s good idea,” said stupid giant,” Won’t you help me a little?”

Sentence	“That’s good idea,	said	stupid giant	won’t	you	help	me
Semantic role			Agent		Agent		Th

44. “Why not? I am always ready to help somebody in need,” answered Kancil.

Sentence	Why not?	I	am	always ready	To help somebody	in need	answ
Semantic role		experiencer			goal		

45. “But these reeds are not strong enough to hold you heavy body. Why don’t you go into the forest and collect a big bunch of thick rattan? I shall wait for flood will come soon afternoon.”

- a. But these reeds are not strong enough to hold you heavy body

Sentence	But	These reeds	are not strong enough	To hold	you
Semantic role		experiencer		goal	Parti

- b. Why don’t you go into the forest and collect a big bunch of thick rattan

Sentence	Why	Don’t	you	go	into the forest	and	collect	A bi
Semantic role			Agent		Location of place			rattan Them

- c. I shall wait for flood will come soon afternoon

Sentence	I	Shall	Wait for	flood	will come	Soon
Semantic role	Agent			Theme		Location of time

46. The stupid giant, afraid of losing his life, run into the woods and soon came back with a big load of rattan.

Sentence	The stupid giant afraid of losing his life	run	Into the woods	and	soon	come back	W ra
Semantic role	Agent		Location of place		Location of time		In

47. Kancil told him to bind his own legs tightly together with the rattan, then sit with his back against a big tree, so that Kancil could help him tie his body against the tree trunk

Sentence	Kancil	to	him	to bind his own legs	Tightly together	with the rattan	then	Sit	with back
Semantic role	Agent		Theme	Goal	instrument	Instrument			Instrument

Sentence	So that	Kancil	could help	him	Tie his body	Ag
Semantic role		Agent		Theme	goal	Loca

48. The giant did everything Kancil said

Sentence	The giant	did	everything	Kancil	S
Semantic role	Agent		Theme	agent	

49. Soon he was sitting bound and helpless against the tree.

Sentence	Soon	He	was sitting	bound	and	helpless	A
Semantic role	Location of time	Agent		instrument			L

50. To be completely safe, Kancil wound several more piece of rattan around him so that the giant could hardly move.

Sentence	To be completely safe	Kancil	wound	several more piece of rattan	around him	So that	The giant	could
Semantic role	goal	Agent		Theme	Location of place		Experiencer	

51. Then the clever little animal called out to his friends who were still busy catching fish some distance away.

Sentence	Then	the clever little animal	called out	to his friends	Who	were still busy catching	Fish
Semantic role		Agent		Goal			Theme

52. Swine, Tiger and Elephant did not have much trouble killing their enemy.

Sentence	Swine, Tiger and Elephant	did not have	much trouble killing
Semantic role	Experiencer		

53. Of course, Kancil did not tell them that he had tricked the giant, and the other three animals thought that he had fought with him.

a. Kancil did not tell them that he had tricked the giant

Sentence	Of course	Kancil	did not tell	them	that	He	had t
Semantic role		Agent		Theme		Agent	

b. The other three animals thought that he had fought with him

Sentence	And	The other three animals	thought	that	He	had fought
Semantic role		experiencer			Agent	

54. They all admired his enormous strength.

Sentence	They all	admired	his eno
Semantic role	Experiencer		Patient

55. They gave Kancil the biggest share of the fish, and after having finished their meal each of them went his own way.

a. They gave Kancil the biggest share of the fish

Sentence	They	Gave	Kancil	the biggest sh
Semantic role	Agent		Theme	instrument

b. After having finished their meal each of them went his own way

Sentence	And	After having finished their meal	each of them	Went	his o
Semantic role		Location of time	agent		

B. Discussion

According to the research finding of semantic roles in narrative fable of "Kancil and The Giant Story", the researcher analyzes the semantic roles in detail:

1. One beautiful morning, Kancil decided to fish in a certain river.

According to this sentence, the researcher gets four kinds of semantic roles. They are location of time, experiencer, goal and location of place. **Location of time** presents by the phrase of one beautiful morning. This phrase is presenting time when the things happened, or it presents the adverb that explains about time. Then, **experiencer** is presenting by Kancil. In this sentence, Kancil is an animal that has thinking process to decide something. **Goal** is presenting by the word of to fish. In this case, to fish explains that something will do by agent. The last is location of place. **Location of place** is presenting by phrase in a certain river. This phrase explains where the action take place.

2. On the way, he met his friend, Swine who stopped him for a chat.

Based on these sentence, the researcher finds four kinds of semantic roles. They are location of place, two agents and two themes. **Location of place** is presenting by adverb on the way. This adverb explains where the action was happened in such place. Then, **agent** is presenting by pronoun He. Pronoun He follows by action verb of met. . In this sentence, **theme** is presenting by his friends. His friend explains person who involves in the

action. Swine categorizes as **theme**, too. Swine is an animal that involves in the action. **Agent** is presenting by pronoun Him. According to this sentence, him is person who performs an action. The last, **goal** is presenting by for a chat. It categorizes as goal, because it indicates that agent and theme will move to other action.

3. When Swine heard that Kancil wanted to go fishing, he asked whether he could join him, Kancil did not object, as Swine promised to help him with the work.

According to this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into two part. First is When Swine heard that Kancil wanted to go fishing, he asked whether he could join him. On this sentence, there are two experiencers, goal, two agents, and theme. The first **experiencer** is presenting by Swine. It calls experiencer because it follows by verb perception of heard. The second **experiencer** is presenting by Kancil. Noun phrase of Kancil follows by verb of mental state of wanted. Then, **goal** is presenting by to go fishing. In these sentence, goal explains that something will move to. Next, pronoun Here presents as **agent**. He is as a person who performs action. He follows by the action verb of asked. So, it calls as agent. Others, He calls **agent**, too. Here, he follows by an action verb of join. The last, pronoun him categorizes as **theme**. Pronoun him indicates someone who involves in the action.

Second is Kancil did not object, as Swine promised to help him with the work. According to this sentence, there are agent, experiencer, goal and instrument. Noun phrase of Kancil represents **agent**. Kancil is an animal that performs action. Then, noun phrase of Swine represents **experiencer**. Swine is an animal that has experience. Verb of promised is token of non-action verb. So, Swine categorizes as experiencer. To help him presents as **goal**. It represent as the action that will do by Swine.

4. The two of them went on together and soon they met Tiger and Elephant.

On this sentence above, the researcher gets two kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, instrument, location of time and theme. The first **agent** is presenting by noun phrase of the two of them. This agent indicates as two persons who perform action together. It also supports by the action verb of went on. Then, the second **agent** is presenting by pronoun they. In this sentence, they follows by the action verb of met. It presents some people that performed the action. Other semantic role in this sentence is instrument. Here, **instrument** is presenting by word of together. Together indicates as instrument, because it presents as group of persons that included in the action. Then, location of time presents by the word of soon. Soon represents time that indicates the action happen. The last, Tiger and Elephant is as **theme**. Tiger and Elephant calls theme, because it indicates as persons who involve in the action. It means that they are including in the action.

5. When they heard that Kancil and Swine were going to the river, they decide to go along, too.

According to these sentence above, the researcher gets five kinds of semantic roles. They are two experiencers, theme, and two goals. **Experiencer** is presenting by pronoun they. It calls experiencer, because it indicates as persons who has experience. It follows by verb of perception of heard. Then, **theme** is presenting by Kancil and Swine. They are as animals that involves in the action. The river represents as **goal**. It means that the river is the objective of place. **Experiencer** is presenting by pronoun they. They means as animals who perform action. It called as experiencer, because it follows by the thinking verb of decide. The last, to go along presents **goal**. It calls goal, because it presents as the target of some animals.

6. And so, the four animals went together to the river to fish.

On this sentence above includes four kinds of semantic roles. They are agent, instrument, and two goals. **Agent** is presenting by the four animals. The four animals is as groups of animal that perform the action. The four animals follows by the action verb of went. Then, **instrument** is presenting by together. It categorizes as instrument, because it presents as group of animal that include in the action. **Goal** is presenting by to the river. The river explains as the place where the action happened. Other semantic roles indicate in this sentence is to fish. It presents as **goal**. It

calls goal because it entity move to. It means that it is as the target of agent that will do in the future.

7. When they arrived at the river bank, Kancil immediately began to give orders left and right.

Based on this sentence above, the researcher finds two kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, location of place, location of time and goal. The first **agent** is presenting by pronoun they. They presents as animals who perform the action. It follows by the action verb of arrived. So, they calls as agent. The second **agent** is presenting by Kancil. In here, Kancil represents as person who performs action. It is marking by the action verb of begun. Then, other semantic roles is location of place. At the river bank represents as **location of place**. It means that it is as a place where the agent did the action. Immediately represents as **location of time**. Immediately is period of time that indicates in the action. The last, to give orders left and right presents as **goal**. It presents as the action that will do by the agen.

8. Elephant had to dam the river with stone and trunks.

According to this sentence, the researcher gets three kinds of semantic roles. They are agent, theme and instrument. **Agent** is presenting by Elephant. Elephant calls agent, because it follows by the action verb of had to dam. It also indicates as animal who performs an action. Then, **theme** is the river. The river, here is not as location of place, because the

river is object that involves in the action. The last is instrument. Commonly, instrument presenting by things that used in the action. Based on this sentence, the researcher finds with stone and trunks as **instrument**. It presents as thing that used by agent to dam the river.

9. Tiger and Swine had to throw away the river water while Kancil himself set out to catch the fish left on the dry river bed.

Based on this sentence above, the researcher gets five kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, theme, goal and location of place. The first **agent** is presenting by Tiger and Swine. They follow by the action verb of had to throw away. It means that they as persons who perform the action. Then, the second **agent** is presenting by Kancil himself. It calls as agent, because it presents as a person who performs action. It also follows by the action verb of set out. In this sentence, phrase of the river water calls as **theme**. Because it indicates as the object that involves in the action. Then, **goal** is presenting by to catch the fish. It calls as goal, because it explains as the target of agent. Other semantic role in these sentence is location of place. **Location of place** is presenting by the dry river bed. It indicates as place where the action happened.

10. There were, however, few fish, so they decided to go further down the river to try their luck again.

On this sentence above includes four kinds of semantic roles. They are theme, experiencer, location of place and two goals. In this sentence,

the researcher finds **theme** in noun phrase fewfish. Few fish is as thing that involves in the action. Then, **experiencer** in pronoun they. It categorizes as experiencer, because it follows by the thinking verb of decided. It also presents as animals who perform action. Then, **location of place** is presenting by noun phrase of the river. It indicates as place where the action had happened. Other semantic roles is two goals. In this sentence, first **goal** is presents by to go farther down. It presents that agent will do an action. Second **goal** presents by to try their lick. It entity that something will move.

11. Kancil ordered Swine to stay behind with their catch.

On this sentence above, the researcher finds three kinds of semantic roles. They are agent, theme, and instrument. **Agent** is presenting by the noun phrase of Kancil. He calls as agent, because he presents as a person who performs action. He also follows by the action verb of ordered. Then, Swine represents as **theme**. Swine categorizes as the object of this sentence. Swine presents an animal that involves in the action. The last is instrument. With their catch categorizes as **instrument**. It presents as things that used by agent in action.

12. He himself went with Tiger and Elephant further downstream where the three of them began their work all over again.

Based on this sentence above, there are four kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, two instrument, location of time and themes. He

himself is presenting as **agent**. He himself indicates as a person who performs an action. He follows by the action verb of went that indicates as agent. Then, with tiger and Elephant represents **instrument**. They call as instrument, because they present as animals that include in the action. Downstream represents as **location of place**. Downstream is place that the agent do the action. The next, **agent** presents the three of them. The three of them calls as agent, because they categorizes as persons who perform an action. The three of them follows by action verb of began. Their work indicates as **theme**, because their work is as the object that involves in action. The last, all over again categorizes as **instrument**. It indicates as the job that is doing until finish again.

13. Meanwhile, a giant came to the place where Swine sat.

According to these sentence, the researcher finds two kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents and a location of place. A giant represents as **agent**, because he is as person who performs an action. He is followed the action verb of came to that indicates an action. Then, the second **agent** is presenting by Swine. Swine categorizes as agent, because Swine is an animal who performs an action. Swine follows by an action verb of sat that indicates what he was doing. Then, the place represents as **location of place**, because it explains where the action take place.

14. As soon as he saw the glittering fish, he grabbed them greedily and stuffed them into his mouth.

On this sentence includes six kind of semantic roles. They are location of time, experiencer, two instruments, agent, two themes and location of place. As soon as represents as **location of time**. It presents as the time that the action happen. Then, pronoun Here presents as **experiencer**. He is as person who has experience, because he follows by verb of saw that categorized as verb of perception. The glittering fish presents as **patient**. The glittering fish is as thing that involves in the action. Then, other he categorizes as **agent**. He follows by the action verb of grabbed. He also presents as person who performs an action. Them represents as **theme**, because it presents as a group of animals that indicates in the action. Then, greedily represents as **instrument**. Greedily is a situation of agent when he grabs the fish. Other them categorizes as **theme**, because it involves in the action. Them presents the fish that grabbed by agent. In his mouth is **location of place**. It presents as the mouth of giant that is as the place to eat the fish.

15. It was useless for Swine to protect and the giant did not even listen to him

According to these sentence, the researcher gets three kinds of semantic role. They are two experiencers, two patient and goal. The first, **Experiencer** presents by pronoun it. It refers to the situation when the giant grabbed the glittering fish greedily and stuffed them into the mouth. It categorized as experiencer, because it represents as experienced. Then for Swine represents as **patient**. For Swine is affected by experiencer, because

there is an event that happened before. To protect represents as **goal**. To protect is entity as the aim of action. The second, **experiencer** presents by noun phrase of the giant. The giant is called experiencer, because he is followed by verb of perception of listen. The giant is also as an animal who experienced. The last, to him presents as **patient**. To him is affected by the giant. It follows by verb perception of listen.

16. Swine run toward his friends and told them had happened

Based on these sentence, the researcher found three kinds of semantic roles. There are agent, theme and a goal. Swine presents as **agent**. Based on an action verb of run and told, it indicated that Swine performed the action. His friends is indicated as **goal**. It presents as the purpose of the agent will move to. In this sentence, it explained by the word of toward. It states that the agent will go toward his friends. Then, they presented as **theme**, because they are presented as group of persons who involved in an action.

17. Of course, the three others were not very pleased.

In this sentence, there is word of not. According to dictionary this sentence is not find. Then, the researcher concludes that the word of not is wrong type. The true word is not. So, the sentence is of course the three others were not very pleased. On these sentence above, the researcher found one semantic role. It is **experiencer**. It is presented by the three

others. It called experiencer because it is followed by verb of feeling of pleased. The three others is called as group of animals that has experience.

18. The second time, too, they did not catch enough fish.

Based on a sentence, there are three kinds of semantic roles. They are location of time, agent and theme. The second time represents **location of time**. The second time indicates as the period that something happen. Agent is the entity as person who performs an action. In these sentence, the researcher found pronoun they as **agent**. They follows by an action verb of catch. They is as person that performs an action. Then, enough fish is indicated as **theme**. Enough fish presents the object that involves in the action.

19. Ordered Tiger to stay with their catch, while He, Swine and Elephant went further away to dam the river at another place.

On these sentence above, the researcher found four kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, an instrument, a goal and a location of place. **Agent** presents by Tiger. Tiger is followed by an action verb of ordered. Tiger presents as an animal that performs an action. With their second catch is indicated as **instrument**, because those are used by agent. It shows as thing that brings by the agent. Then, He, Swine and Elephant represents as **agent**. They are categorized as agent, because it follows by an action verb of went. They also indicated as animals who perform an action. To dam the river is **goal**. It presented as the objective place that will

visit by the agent. The last, **location of place** is presented by noun phrase of at another place. At another place is indicate an action take place.

20. As soon as the three of them were out of sight, the hungry giant came from behind the bushes and ate up all the fish.

Based on these sentence, there are three kinds of semantic roles. They are location of time, theme, two themes and source. As soon as represents **location of time**. As soon as indicates as period of time when the event happen. Then, the three of them categorizes as **theme**. Three of them presents some animals that involve in the action. The hungry giant is phrase that categorizes as **agent**. He is called agent, because the hungry giant is followed by an action verb of came. The hungry giant presents as an animal that performs an action. From behind the bushes represents as **source**, because it indicates as the place that agent moved from. The last, all the fish categorizes as **theme**. They called theme, because they involve in the action.

21. Tiger snarled angrily, but he did not dare to fight the giant.

On these sentence above, the researcher found four kinds of semantic roles. They are agent, instrument, experiencer and goal. **Agent** presents by Tiger. Tiger is as an animals that performs an action. Here, Tiger follows by an action verb of snarled. Angrily represents as **instrument**. Angrily categorizes as an adverb that explains how the giant snarled. It means that angrily uses by the giant as instrument. Then,

experiencer represents by pronoun He. He is called experiencer, because it followed by feeling verb of dare. Dare explained that a person have experience about event. The last, to fight the giant presents as **goal**. To fight the giant explains the objective that will do by someone.

22. When the other animals came back with their catch they found a very ashamed tiger without a single fish.

According to these sentence, there are three kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, two instruments, and theme. The other animals presents as **agent**. The other animals is as animals that perform an action together. The other animals follows by an action verb of came back. With their catch presents as **instrument**. It calls instrument, because it presents as thing that brought by agent. The next, **agent** presents by pronoun they. They is as a group of animals who perform an action. They supports by action verb of found that explains the action happened. A very ashamed Tiger presents as **theme**. A very ashamed Tiger calls as theme, because he is the object that involves in the action.

23. Kancil scolded him until he became red in the face.

Based on these sentence above, the researcher found three kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, two themes and location of place. **Agent** presents by Kancil. Kancil calls agent, because Kancil indicates as an animal that performs an action. It supports by an action verb of scolded that followed agent. Him categorizes as **theme**. Him explains as an animal that

involves in action. Then, pronoun Here presents as **agent**. In here, he presents a person who performs an action. Red presents as theme. Red is one of color that involves in the action. The last, in the face presents as **location of place**. According to phrase of in the face, the used of article the is not suitable with meaning. It should change to in his face used pronoun his. So that, it has clearly meaning. In his face is called as location of place, because it presents the action take place.

24. Now, it was Elephant's turn to play guard.

According to these sentence, the researcher found three kinds of semantic roles. They are location of time, theme and goal. **Location of time** presents by Now. Now indicates as time, because it explained time of event. **Goal** presents by to play guard. It categorizes as goal, because it presents that something move to. It means that event will change to other event.

25. "You are so big. Friend Elephant. Certainly, we can trust you to defend our fish," said Kancil.

On the sentence above, the researcher found four kinds of semantic roles. They are two themes, two agents, experiencer and goal. Pronoun you represents as **theme**. You explains as an animal that involves in the action. Then, friend Elephant categorizes as **experiencer**. Elephant presents as animal that has experience as a big animal. It means that Elephant is big animal, so in this sentence he look so big. Pronoun we represents as agent.

We presents as some animals that have action verb of trust. Then, you categorizes as theme. In here, you presents as animal that involves in the action. It means that you is the object of action. To defend our fish represents as goal. Here, to defend our fish explains the objective the agent in keeping their fish. The last, **agent** presents by Kancil. Kancil is an animal that performs action. On these sentence, there is an action verb of said that indicates in action.

26. For the third time, the giant came to eat the fish.

According to these sentence, the researcher got three kinds of semantic roles. They are location of time, agent and goal. **Location of time** presents by for the third time. For the third time categorizes the period of time that happen in this story. **Agent** represents by noun phrase of the giant. The giant calls agent, because he indicates as an animal that performs an action. It supports by an action verb of came that follows in this sentence. To eat the fish presents as **goal**. It explains that something will move. It means that agent will move to other event or may be perform other action.

27. When Elephant saw how big he was, he became afraid and let the giant steal their fish.

On these sentence above, the researcher got three kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer, an agent and two themes. **Experiencer** presents by Elephant. Elephant indicates as an animal that has experience. It supports by verb perception of saw. **Theme** presents by pronoun He. He

indicates as pronoun that is as the object of action. The giant categorizes as agent. The giant presents as a person who has performing. In this sentence, the giant was steal something. The last, their fish represents as **theme**. Their fish presents as something that involves in the action. Based on this sentence, their fish was steal by the agent. So, it is true if called as theme.

28. Kancil and the other came back, they found the basket empty again.

Based on these sentence, it includes two kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents and theme. First, **agent** presents by Kancil and the other. Kancil and the other indicates as persons who perform an action. It supports by an action verb of come back. Then, second **agent** presents by pronoun they. They follows by an action verb of found that indicates as an action. They also presents as persons who perform an action. The last, The basket empty presents as **theme**. It calls as theme, because it is thing that involves in the action.

29. Kancil was very hungry with three friends.

According to these sentence, the researcher found two kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer and instrument. Experiencer is noun phrase that is used to designate an entity as a person who has a feeling, perception or state. Based on sentence, **experiencer** presents by Kancil, because Kancil explains as an animal that has feeling angry. The last, with three friends categorizes as instrument. With three friends is as a way in

performing an action. Three friends is a group of animals that brings in this sentence.

30. He shouted, “What’s the use of having such big and strong bodies, if you can’t even chase away one single giant. This time, I will stay here myself. Do you think I am too small to do this job? Go away, the three of you, and catch as many fish as you can when you come back, you will find that robber lying here in front of me, bound and helpless.”

According to this sentence, the researcher divide the sentence into four parts. The first part presents by *He shouted, “What’s the use of having such big and strong bodies, if you can’t even chase away one single giant.* Based on this sentence, the researcher finds two kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents and theme. First **agent** represents by pronoun he. Pronoun he presents as an animals that performs an action. Here, the researcher finds an action verb of shouted that indicates the agent performed an action. Second **agent** represents by pronoun you. You presents as an animals that follows by an action verb of chase away. It means that pronoun you explains as an animals that performs an action. Other semantic roles is theme. One single giant categorizes as **theme**. One single giant is a person who indicates in the action. He is as the object of sentence.

The second part is This time, I will stay here myself. According to this sentence, the researcher finds four kinds of semantic roles. They are

location of time, agent, location of place and theme. **Location of time** represents by this time. This time explains about time of the action happened. Then, **agent** presents by pronoun I. Pronoun I explains someone who performs an action. Based on this sentence, the researcher finds an action verb of stay that indicates the agent do the action. **Location of place** represents by here. Here explains the place that the action happened. The last is theme. In this sentence, the researcher finds **theme** in pronoun myself. Myself indicates as person who involves in the action.

Then, the third part is Do you think I am too small to do this job? Go away, the three of you, and catch as a many fish as you can. Based on these sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of semantic roles. They are three experiencers, goal and two themes. First **experiencer** represents by pronoun you. Pronoun you indicates as person who has experience. In here, the researcher finds the verb of think that categorizes as non-action verb. Second **experiencer** represents by pronoun I. Pronoun I means a an animal that has experience, too. According to this sentence, there is the word of to small that explains pronoun I as experiencer. The last **experiencer** is pronoun you. Pronoun you follows by word can. The word can explains pronoun you that has experience. Other semantic roles is goal and two theme. **Goal** represents by to do this job. To do this job indicates as the objective of someone to do an action in future. Then, first **theme** finds in phrase of the three of you. The three of you presents as animals that

indicate in the action. Second theme is as many fish as. As many fish as presents as things that indicates in the action. Based on this sentence, as many fish as is something that should catch by someone.

The last part is When you come back, you will find that robber lying here in front of me, bound and helpless. According to this sentence, the researcher gets four kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, theme, two location of place and instrument. First **agent** presents by pronoun you. Here, pronoun you means a group of animals that follows by an action verb of come back. Pronoun you explains that you presents animals who perform an action. Second **agent** represent by pronoun you, too. Here, pronoun you gives reinforcement that pronoun you indicates animals who perform an action. There is an action verb of find that explains as the activity of agent in this sentence. Then, there is **theme** that represents by robber. Robber indicates as someone who indicated in the action. In this sentence, there are **two location of place**. They represent by the word here and in front of me. Both of them present as the place that the action happened. Here explains as the place of the event and in front of me is reinforcement of the place. The last is **instrument**. Instrument presents by the word of bound. Bound is the situation of someone that explains how is he now.

31. After Swine, Tiger and Elephant had gone away, Kancil plucked a big bunch of reeds from the river side.

According to these sentence, there are three kinds of semantic role. They are two agents, theme and source. The first **agent** represents by Swine, Tiger and Elephant. Swine, Tiger and Elephant are as a group of animals who perform an action. In this sentence, Swine Tiger and Elephant follow an action verb of gone away. Gone away explains that they are called as agent. The second **agent** is Kancil. Kancil calls as agent because Kancil follows by an action verb of plucked. The phrase of A big bunch of reeds presents as **theme**. This phrase indicates things that involves in the action. From the river side presents as **source**. It calls source, because it presents as place that something moves from.

32. He tied these reeds around his body.

Based on these sentence, the researcher gets three kinds of semantic roles. They are agent, theme and location of place. **Agent** presents by pronoun He. He indicates as animal who performs an action. According to this sentence, the researcher finds an action verb of tied that explains pronoun he categorized as agent. Then, **theme** presents by noun phrase of these reeds. According to this sentence, these reeds categorizes as things that involves in the action. The last, **location of place** presents by around his body. It calls as location of place, because it explains the place of event. Based on this sentence, the agent used their body as place of the action.

33. Then lying down under the nearest tree, he bound the reed ends to the roots of the three.

On these sentence above, there are four kinds of semantic roles. They are location of place, agent, theme and goal. Phrase of Under the nearest treerepresents as **location of place**. This phrase explains as the place of the action happened. Then, he indicates as **agent**. He presents as an animal who performs an action. In this sentence, the researcher gets the action verb of bound that followed agent. It means that action verb of bound indicates an activity of agent did. The reed categorizes as **theme**. The reed presents things that involves in the action. The last, there is a **goal** that presents by to the roots of the three. Here, To the roots of the tree is the objective place that used by agent to make perfectly action.

34. He was very busy tying himself when the giant came.

According to these sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer, patient and agent. First, **experiencer** presents by pronoun he. Pronoun he indicates as person who has experienced. Then, **patient** presents by pronoun of himself. Himself refers to someone who affected in the action. It means that himself involves in the action and presents as the reinforcement of pronoun he in doing action. Other semantic role is agent. Here, **agent** presents by noun phrase of the giant. The giant is as animal that performs an action. Based on this sentence, there is an action verb of came that explains the giant categorized as agent.

35. Kancil pretended not to see him and went on with his work.

Based on these sentence, the researcher findsthree kinds of semantic roles.They are agent, theme and instrument.**Agent**presents by Kancil. Kancil indicates as animal that performs the action. According to this sentence, the researcher finds the action verb of pretended and went on. Both of the verb explain that Kancil performs the action. Then, **theme** presents by pronoun him. Him refers to someone who indicates in the action. The last semantic role is instrument. In this sentence, the researcher categorizes with his work as **instrument**.With his work presents as something used by agent in this sentence.

36. The giant became curious and instead of grabbing the fish, he stopped to look sown at Kancil and asked what he was doing.

According to these sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into two parts. The first part is The giant became curious and instead of grabbing the fish. Based on this sentence, there are two kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer and instrument. **Experiencer** represents by noun phrase of the giant. The giant indicates as person who has experience. In this sentence, there is adjective of curious that explains the giant's feel. Then, the fish categorized as **instrument**. In this sentence, the fish is something that grabs by the agent.

The second part is He stopped to look sown at Kancil and asked what he was doing. According to this sentence, the researcher gets three kinds of semantic roles. They are agent, location of place and theme.

Agent presents by pronoun he. Pronoun he refers to person who performs an action. In this sentence, there are the action verb of stopped to look and asked that indicate the activity of agent. Then, at Kancil categorized as **location of place**. Here, Kancil is as place that looked by agent. The last is theme. In this sentence, **theme** presents by pronoun he. According to this sentence, pronoun he indicates as animals that involves in the action.

37. “Well, well. Don’t you know what is going happen today?” asked Kancil in a surprised tone.

On these sentence above, the researcher found four kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer, location of time, agent and instrument. In this sentence, **experiencer** presents by pronoun you. Pronoun you refers to person who has experience. There is verb perception of know in this sentence. Verb of know indicates as reason where pronoun you called as experiencer. Then, **location of time** represents by today. Today means the period of time that the action happened. Other semantic role is **agent** which presents by Kancil. Kancil follows by an action verb of asked. Action verb of asked indicates that Kancil is as animal who performs an action. The last, **instrument** represents by in a surprised tone. It indicates as something that used by agent to do an action.

38. “I thought everybody knew about it,” answered Kancil.

According to these sentence, the researcher gets three kinds of semantic roles. They are two experiencers, theme and agent. First

experiencer represents by pronoun I. Here, pronoun I indicates as animal that has experience. There is verb of perception of thought that explains pronoun I categorized as experiencer. Second **experiencer** is everybody. In this sentence, everybody follows verb of perception of knew. This verb indicates that everybody is people who has experience. Then, **theme** presents by pronoun it. It refers to a big news that Kancil said. It categorizes as theme, because it is involves in the action. the last semantic role is agent. **Agent** presents by Kancil. Kancil is animal who performs an action. It is true, because there is an action verb of answered that explains Kancil' activity.

39. "You must have been asleep when NabiSulaiman came into the forest to warn all the animals about the big flood. The big flood will carry everybody away to the sea, unless he takes precaution to be safe."

According to this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into two part. The first part is You must have been asleep when NabiSulaiman came into the forest to warn all the animals about the big flood. Based on this part, there are four kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, location of place, goal and theme. First, **agent** presents by pronoun you. In this sentence, you indicates as person who has experience. You follows an action verb of asleep that explains someone's activity. Next, **agent** presents by NabiSulaiman. NabiSulaiman indicates as a man who performs an action. There is an action verb of came that follows NabiSulaiman's action.

Then, into the forest categorizes as **location of place**. Into the forest is place that the agent performs an action. To warn all animal represents as **goal**. Based on this sentence, the agent performs an activity and has aim to do something. To warn all animal presents the aim that will do by agent. The last semantic role is theme. In this sentence, the big flood categorizes as **theme**. The big flood is a news that indicates in the action.

The second part is The big flood will carry everybody away to the sea, unless he takes precaution to be safe. Based on this sentence, there are four kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, theme, location of place and goal. First **agent** presents by phrase of the big flood. The big flood follows an action verb of carryaway. This phrase indicates things that can perform an action. Second **agent** presents by pronoun he. In this sentence, pronoun he indicates as person who takes precaution. Then, everybody present as **theme**. Here, everybody refers to people who includes in the action. To the sea indicates as location of place. The sea is place that people carried away by the flood. The last is goal. **Goal** presents by to be safe. It categorizes as the aim of give a warning.

40. “Oh, I have not heard about this flood,” answered the giant, who believe every word Kancil said,” Tell me, what do you do to avoid being carried away?”

According to this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into two parts. The first part is *Oh, I have not heard about this flood,*” answered the giant, who believe every word Kancil said. On this sentence, there are four kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer, patient, two agents, and theme. **Experiencer** presents by pronoun I. I refer to persons who has experience. In this sentence, pronoun I does not heard about something. Then, this flood categorizes as **patient**. This flood is news that indicates in the action. The giant represent **agent**. The giant is person who answered a question from his partner. Other **agent** presents by Kancil. Kancil is animal that performs an action. Kancil is partner the giant in this speaking. The last is every word that categorizes as **theme**. Every word indicates as Kancil’s utterance that involves in the action.

The second part is Tell me, what do you do to avoid being carried away. Based on this sentence, there are three kinds of semantic roles. They are theme, agent and goal. Here, **theme** presents by pronoun me. Me is person who involves in this action. Then, **agent** presents by pronoun you. You indicates as animal that performs an action. In this sentence, pronoun you follows an action verb of dothat categorized you as agent. The last, to avoid represents as **goal**. In this sentence, to avoid is the aim of agent.

41. “Don’t you see what I am doing” said Kancil.

On these sentence above, the researcher found two kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer and two agents. Experiencer presents by

pronoun you. You indicates as person who has experience in seeing something. In this sentence, pronoun you has experience in seeing a work. Then, **agent** presents by pronoun I. I categorizes as animal who performs an action. I call as agent, because I follow by an action verb do. The last semantic role is agent. **Agent** presents by Kancil. Kancil is as animal who performs an action. It supports by an action verb of said. So, it is true if Kancil called agent.

42. "I bind myself to these roots, so that the water will not drag me away."

According to this sentence, the researcher gets three kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, two themes and an instrument. First **agent** presents by pronoun I. Pronoun I follows an action verb of bind. An action verb of bind indicates that pronoun I perform an action. Second **agent** presents by the water. The water is noun phrase that perform an action. The action presents by an action verb of drug. Then, first **theme** presents by myself. Myself indicates animal that involves in the action. based on this sentence, myself is reinforcement the agent in do an activity by himself. Second **theme** is pronoun me. Pronoun me is the object of this sentence. Pronoun me indicates animal who includes in the action. Other semantic roles is instrument. Based on this sentence, to these roots indicates as **instrument**. These roots is thing that used by agent to bind himself.

43. "That's good idea," said stupid giant," Won't you help me a little?"

Based on this sentence, there are three kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents and theme. **Agent** presents by noun phrase of stupid giant. Stupid giant is person who performs an action. Stupid giant was said something to his partner. Then, other **agent** presents by pronoun you. Pronoun you indicates as person who performs an action. Here, pronoun you follows an action verb of help. It explains that you is performing an action. The last semantic role is theme. According to sentence, there is pronoun methat presents **theme**. Pronoun me is object of the agent in performing action. Me is person who will help by agent.

44. “Why not? I am always ready to help somebody in need,” answered Kancil.

On this sentence above, there are three kinds or semantic roles. They are experiencer, goal and agent. Pronoun I represents **experiencer**. Pronoun I indicates as animals who has experience. In this sentence, there is verb of ready. Ready categorizes verb of mental state that usually follows by experiencer. Then, to help somebody calls as **goal**. To help somebody indicates as something move to. It means that there is an event that will do by someone. The last, Kancil represents **agent**. In this sentence, Kancil is animal who answer a question from his partner. In here, Kancil was performing an action.

45. “But these reeds are not strong enough to hold your heavy body. Why don’t you go into the forest and collect a big bunch of thick rattan? I shall wait for flood will come soon afternoon.”

According to this sentence, the researcher divide this sentence into three parts. The first part is But these reeds are not strong enough to hold your heavy body. On this sentence, there are experiencer, goal and patient. **Experiencer** presents by noun phrase of these reeds. These reeds is thing that are not strong. It categorizes as experiencer because these reeds presents as thing that has experience not strong. Then, **goal** presents by to hold. To hold is entity something move to. It means that someone will do this activity as his goal. The last is your heavy body that represents **patient**. Your heavy body includes in the action asobject of this sentence.

The second part is *Why don't you go into the forest and collect a big bunch of thick rattan*. Based on this sentence, there are three kind of semantic roles. They are agent, location of place, and theme. Pronoun you represents **agent**. Agent presents person who performs action. According to this sentence, You is presenting person who goes to such place. Then, into the forest represents **location of place**. The forest indicates as place that the action take place. In this sentence, there is verb of collect that indicates the action of collect something was in the forest. The last, a big bunch of thick rattan represents **theme**. A big bunch of thick rattan is thing that collects in the forest. It means that a big bunch of thick rattan is thing that involves in the action.

The last part is I shall wait for flood will come soon afternoon. Based on this sentence, there are three kinds of semantic roles. They are agent,

theme and two location of times. **Agent** presents by pronoun I. agent is person who performs an action. In this sentence, pronoun I indicates animal that wait for an event. Then, **theme** presents by flood. Flood is an event that is waited by agent. It means that flood is event that involves in the action. **Two location of time** presents by soon and afternoon. Soon indicates period of time of event come, while afternoon presents reinforcement of time or clear explanation of time when the event will come.

46. The stupid giant, afraid of losing his life, run into the woods and soon came back with a big load of rattan.

According to these sentence, the researcher gets four kinds of semantic roles. They are agent, location of place, location of time and instrument. **Agent** presents by noun phrase of the stupid giant afraid of losing his life. Phrase of the stupid giant afraid of losing his life refers to person who performs the action. Based on this sentence, the stupid giant afraid of losing his life follows by the action verb of run and come back. Then, into the wood categorizes as **location of place**. The woods presents a place that the agent has action. Soon presents location of time. Soon indicates as period of time that needs for an action. The last, with a big load of rattan categorized as **instrument**. It indicates as instrument, because it presents things that agent brings .

47. Kancil told him to bind his own legs tightly together with the rattan, then sit with his back against a big tree so that Kancil could help him tie his body against the tree trunk.

On this sentence above, the researcher get five kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents, themes, goals, location of places and three instruments. In this sentence, there are two agent. First, **agent** present by Kancil. Kancil is as an animal who told to someone. It means that Kancil is animal that performs action. Second, **agent** presents by noun phrase of Kancil. Here, Kancil has action of help someone. It means that Kancil categorizes as person who performs action.

In this sentence includes two theme. First, **Theme** represents by pronoun Him. Him indicates as someone who needs by agent to performs action. Second, pronoun him represents **theme**, too. Here, pronoun him presents person who includes in the action. Other semantic role is goal. According to this sentence, there are two goals. First, **goal** presents by to bind his own legs. To bind his own legs indicates as activity that agent wishes.

Then, there are three kind of instrument in this sentence. First, tightly together represent **instrument**. Tightly together is method to bind something. It categorizes as instrument, because it is method that uses in the action. Second, With the rattan represents **instrument**. With the rattan presents as a tool that used to bind his legs. The last, With his

backcategorizes as **instrument**, too. It calls instrument, because it presents as a part of body that used to sit.

The last kinds of semantic role is location of place. In this sentence includes two location of place. First, against a big tree represents **location of place**. Against a big tree is place where the giant sit. Second, against the tree trunk represents **location of place**, too. According to this sentence, against the tree trunk is place where Kancil tie giant body.

48. The giant did everything Kancil said.

According to this sentence, the researcher find two kinds of semantic roles. They are two agents and theme. **Agent** presents by noun phrase of the giant. The giant calls agent, because he indicates as person that performs an action. It supports by an action verb of did that follows in this sentence. Everything represents **theme**. Everything is instruction that says by someone. Everything calls as theme, because it includes in the action. The last, Kancil represents **agent**. In this sentence, Kancil is animal who says instruction to giant.

49. Soon he was sitting bound and helpless against the tree.

According to this sentence, there are four kinds of semantic roles. They are location of time, agent, instrument and location of place. **Location of time** presents by soon. Soon explains that the action does not need long time. Then, **agent** presents by pronoun he. He indicates person who was sitting. It means that he is person who performs action of sitting.

Bound represents **instrument**. According to this sentence, bound presents condition of agent when he was sitting. The last semantic role is location of place. Against the tree categorizes as **location of place**. Against the tree is place where the agent was sitting.

50. To be completely safe, Kancil wound several more piece of rattan around him so that the giant could hardly move.

Based on these sentence above, the researcher found six kinds of semantic roles. They are goal, agent, theme, location of place, experiencer and instrument. **Goal** presents by to be completely safe. To be completely safe is something that wishes by someone. Then, **Agent** presents by Kancil. Kancil follows an action verb of wound. It means that Kancil is animal who performs action of wound. Several more piece of rattan represents **theme**. It categorizes as theme, because it is tool that involves in action. It presents a tool that wounded by agent. Around him represents **location of place**. It indicates place of the action happen. Other semantic roles is experiencer. **Experiencer** presents by noun phrase of the giant. The giant is person who has experience. The last role is instrument. **Instrument** presents by hardly. Hardly indicates a condition the giant when he will move.

51. Then the clever little animal called out to his friends who were still busy catching fish some distance away.

According to these sentence above, it included four kinds of semantic role. They are agent, goal, theme and location of place.

Agent presents by phrase of the clever little animal. The clever little animal indicates animal who performs an action. In this sentence, the clever little animal is animal who called out someone. Then, **goal** presents by to his friends. It categorizes as goal, because it presents someone who called out by agent. **Theme** presents by fish. In here, fish is animals that catch by someone. Fish includes animal who involves in the action. The last, **location of place** presents by some distance away. Some distance away is place where a group of animals are catching fish.

52. Swine, Tiger and Elephant did not have much trouble killing their enemy.

On these sentence, the researcher finds two kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer and patient. **Experiencer** presents by Swine, Tiger and Elephant. They categorize as experiencer, because they are as animals that have experience. It means that they have not experience in killing someone. Then, their enemy represents **patient**. Their enemy is someone who includes in the action.

53. Of course, Kancil did not tell them that he had tricked the giant, and the other three animals thought that he had fought with him.

Based on these sentence, the researcher divide this sentence into two part. First part is Of course, Kancil did not tell them that he had tricked the giant. According to this sentence, there are two agents and themes. First, agent presents by Kancil. Kancil is animals who does not tell. Kancil presents animal who performs an action. Second, pronoun He presents as

agent, too. Pronoun he is animal who had tricked his enemy. It means that he is animal who perform action of trick. Then, first **theme** presents by them. Them is group of animals that get action by agent. It means that them is group of animals that involve in the action. Second, noun phrase of the giant represents **theme**. The giant indicates as person who gets trick from agent. The giant is person who includes in the action of agent.

The second part is and the other three animals thought that he had fought with him. Based on this sentence, there are three kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer, agent and theme. **Experiencer** presents by the others three animals. The other three animals is animals who has experience in thinking something. Here, it follows by verb thought that presents non-action verb. Then, **agent** presents by pronoun he. Pronoun he indicates as animal who had fought with their enemy. The last, with him represents **instrument**. With him is person who had fought with agent. It means that with him presents as instrument.

54. They all admired his enormous strength.

According to these sentence, the researcher gets two kinds of semantic roles. They are experiencer and patient. **Experiencer** presents by pronoun they all. They all categorize as experiencer, because they all follow by verb expressing an emotional state of admire. Then, his enormous strength represents **patient**. His enormous strength is amazing

thing that has by someone. In here, his enormous strength includes in the action of admire.

55. They gave Kancil the biggest share of the fish, and after having finished their meal each of them went his own way.

On these sentence, the researcher divide this sentence into two parts. First part is They gave Kancil the biggest share of the fish. According to this sentence, there are three kinds of semantic roles. They are agent, theme and instrument. **Agent** presents by They. They indicate a group of animal that perform an action. Here, they is performing an action of gave. Then, Kancil represents **theme**. Kancil is animal who includes in the action. Kancil is object of this sentence who gets something from agent. The last, the biggest share of the fish represents **instrument**. It categorizes as thing that agent gives to Kancil.

The second part is and after having finished their meal each of them went his own way. Based on this sentence, there are two kinds of semantic roles. They are location of time and agent. **Location of time** presents by after having finished their meal. It indicates the time when the agent do action. Then, each of them represents **agent**. Here, each of them is group of animals that perform action verb of went.

CHAPTER III

MEANING FACE UP IN NARRATIVE TEXT

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the meaning that face up in Narrative fable of “Kancil and The Giant Story”. Based on the background of study, the researcher focused on meaning relation of “Kancil and The Giant Story”.

In this narrative fable, there are fifty five sentences. Every sentence presented meaning relation, but every sentence contains of words. It means that words not only can be treated as containers of meaning or as fulfilling roles, but also they have relationship with each other. There are semantic relation: **homonyms** are different words that are pronounced the same, but may or may not be spelled the same; **polysemy** can be defined as one form (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension; **synonyms** is two or more words with very closely related meanings; **antonyms** is two forms with opposite meanings; **hyponym** is included in the meaning of another; **metonym** substitutes for the object that is meant, the name of an attribute or concept associated with the object; and **proper names** refer to a specific object or entity.⁵⁶

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part presents research finding of relation meaning in narrative Fable” Kancil and The Giant Story”. The second part is research discussion. It presents the analysis of relation meaning in narrative Fable” Kancil and The Giant Story”.

¹ George Yule, The Study of Language Third Edition, 104-108.

B. Research Finding

Based on the data and analysis of "Kancil and The Giant Story", there are fifty five sentences. Then, there are meanings that face up in narrative text. The researcher finds the meaning of the word by looking for in dictionary and others that supports this analysis. There are meaning relations on this story:

56. One beautiful morning Kancil decided to fish in a certain river.

Sentence	One beautiful morning	Kancil	decided	to fish	in a certain
Semantic role	Location of time	Experiencer		Goal	Location of
Meaning	One shiny morning	Kancil		To catch the fish	In a place of
Relation meaning	Synonymy	Proper name		Synonymy	Synonymy

57. On the way, he met his friend, Swine who stopped him for a chat.

Sentence	On the way	He	Met	his friend,	Swine	who stopped	Him
Semantic role	Location of place	Agent		Theme	Theme		Agent
Meaning	On the trip	Kancil		His companion	Swine		Kancil
Relation meaning	Synonymy	Hyponymy		Synonymy	Proper name		hyponymy

58. When Swine heard that Kancil wanted to go fishing, he asked whether he could join him, Kancil did not object, as Swine promised to help him with the work.

- a. When Swine heard that Kancil wanted to go fishing, he asked whether he could join him

Sentence	Wh en	Swine	he ard	th at	Kancil	wa nte d	to go fishing	He	ask ed	wh e ther	He
Semantic role		experi encer			experi encer		Goal	Agent			Agen
Meaning		Swine			Kancil		To go catching the fish	Swine			Swine
Relation meaning		Proper name			Proper name		synony my	hypon ymy			hypon ymy

- b. Kancil did not object, as Swine promised to help him with the work

Sentence	Kancil	did not object	As	Swine	promised	to help him	with
Semantic role	agent			experiencer		goal	Instr
Meaning	Kancil			Swine		To assist him	With
Relation meaning	Proper name			Proper name		Synonymy	Syn

59. The two of them went on together and soon they met Tiger and Elephant.

Sentence	The two of them	went on	together	and	Soon	They	m
Semantic role	Agent		instrument		Location of time	Agent	
Meaning	Both of them		Collectively		immediately	Kancil and Swine	
Relation meaning	Synonymy		Synonymy		Synonymy	hyponymy	

60. When they heard that Kancil and Swine were going to the river, they decide to go along, too.

Sentence	When	They	Heard	That	Kancil	were	to	the	They	dec
-----------------	------	------	-------	------	--------	------	----	-----	------	-----

					and Swine	going	river		
semantic role		experiencer			Theme		goal	Experiencer	
Meaning		Tiger and Elephant			Kancil and Swine		To the area of water stream	Tiger and Elephant	
Relation meaning		Hyponymy			Proper name		synonymy	hyponymy	

61. And so, the four animals went together to the river to fish.

Sentence	And so	the four animals	Went	together	to the river
Semantic role		Agent		instrument	goal
Meaning		The four of faunas		Collectively	To the area of water stream
Relation meaning		Synonymy		Synonymy	synonymy

62. When they arrived at the river bank, Kancil immediately began to give orders left and right.

Sentence	When	They	arrived	at the river bank	Kancil	immediately	bega
Semantic role		Agent		Location of place	agent	Location of time	
Meaning		Kancil, Swine, Tiger and Elephant		In the river side	Kancil	Directly	
Relation meaning		Hyponymy		Synonymy	Proper name	Synonymy	

63. Elephant had to dam the river tree with stone and trunks.

Sentence	Elephant	had to dam	the river	with sto
Semantic role	Agent		Theme	instrum
Meaning	Elephant		The area of stream water	With ro
Relation meaning	Proper name		Synonymy	Synony

64. Tiger and Swine had to throw away the river water while Kancil himself set out to catch the fish left on the dry river bed.

Sentence	Tiger and Swine	had to throw away	the river water	While	Kancil himself	Set out	To catch the fish
Semantic role	Agent		Theme		Agent		Goal
Meaning	Tiger and Swine		Water course		Kancil		To fish
Relation meaning	Proper name		Synonymy		Proper name		synonymy

65. There were, however, few fish, so they decided to go further down the river to try their lick again.

Sentence	There	were	how ever	few fish	S o	They	Deci ded	To go farther down	The river
Semantic role				Them e		Experie ncer		Goal	Location of place
Meaning				A small numbe		Tiger and Swine		To walk farther down	The area of water stream

				r of fish				
Relation meaning				synonymy		Hyponymy		Synonymy synonymy

66. Kancil ordered Swine to stay behind with their catch.

Sentence	Kancil	Ordered	Swine	To stay	behind	with
Semantic role	Agent		theme	Goal		Instrument
Meaning	Kancil		Swine	To live		With
Relation meaning	Proper name		Proper name	Synonymy		Synonymy

67. He himself went with Tiger and Elephant further downstream where the three of them began their work all over again.

Sentence	He himself	went	with Tiger and Elephant	further	downstream	where	The three of them	began
Semantic role	Agent		Instrument		Location of place		Agent	
Meaning	Kancil		with Tiger and Elephant		Lowest course		They	
Relation meaning	Hyponymy		Proper name		Synonymy		Synonymy	

68. Meanwhile, a giant came to the place where Swine sat.

Sentence	Meanwhile	a giant	Came to	the place	where	Swine
Semantic role		Agent		location of place		Agent
Meaning		A giant		The spot		Swine
Relation meaning		Proper name		Synonymy		Proper name

69. As soon as he saw the glittering fish, he grabbed them greedily and stuffed them into his mouth.

Sentence	As soon as	He	saw	the glittering fish	He	grabbed	Them	greedily	and	stuffed	them
Semantic role	Location of time	Experiencer		Instrument	Agent		Theme	instrument			Th
Meaning	As far as	Giant		The shining fish	Giant		The glittering Fish	Hungrily			Th gli g f
Relation meaning	Synonymy	Hyponymy		Synonymy	Hyponymy		Hyponymy	Synonymy			Hy my

70. It was useless for Swine to protect and the giant did not even listen to him.

Sentence	It	was	useless	for Swine	to protect	And	the giant	did even listen
Semantic role	Experiencer			Patient	Goal		Experiencer	
Meaning	The situation			Toward Swine	To keep		The giant	
Relation meaning	synonymy			Synonymy	synonymy		Proper name	

71. Swine run toward his friends and told them had happened.

Sentence	Swine	Run	toward	his friends	and	told	them	
Semantic meaning	Agent			Goal			Theme	
Meaning	Swine			His companions			Kancil, Tiger and Elephant	
Relation meaning	Proper name			Synonymy			Hyponymy	

72. Of course, the three others were not very pleased

Sentence	Of course	the three others	were not very
Semantic meaning		Experiencer	
Meaning		They	
Relation meaning		Synonymy	

73. The second time, too, they did not catch enough fish.

Sentence	The second time	Too	they	did not catch
Semantic meaning	Location of time		Agent	
Meaning	The second period		Kancil, Swine, Tiger and Elephant	
Relation meaning	Synonymy		Hyponymy	

74. Ordered Tiger to stay with their second catch, while He, Swine and Elephant went further away to dam the river at another place.

Sentence	Ordered	Tiger	to stay	with their second catch	while	He, Swine and Elephant	went	Further away	To the river
Semantic role		Agent		Instrument		Agent			Goal
Meaning		Tiger		With their second hook		Kancil, Swine and Elephant			To be the river
Relation meaning		Proper name		Synonymy		Hyponymy			Synonymy

75. As soon as the three of them were out of sight, the hungry giant came from behind the bushes and ate up all the fish.

Sentence	As soon as	The three of them	were	Out of sight	The hungry giant	came	from behind the bushes	and	ate
-----------------	------------	-------------------	------	--------------	------------------	------	------------------------	-----	-----

Semantic role	Location of time	Theme			Agent		Source		
Meaning	As far as	They			The ravenous giant		From behind the scrubs		
Relation meaning	Synonymy	Synonymy			Synonymy		Synonymy		

76. Tiger snarled angrily, but he did not dare to fight the giant.

Sentence	Tiger	snarled	angrily	but	he	did not dare
Semantic role	Agent		instrument		experiencer	
Meaning	Tiger		furiously		Tiger	
Relation meaning	Proper name		synonym		Hyponym	

77. When the other animals came back with their catch, they found a very ashamed tiger without a single fish.

Sentence	When	The other animals	came back	with their catch	they	found	A very ashamed tiger	Without a single fish
Semantic role		Agent		Instrument	Agent		theme	Instrument
Meaning		The other fauna		With their hook	Kancil, Swine, and Elephant		A very shy Tiger	With zero fish
Relation meaning		Synonymy		Synonymy	Hyponymy		Synonymy	Synonymy

78. Kancil scolded him until he became red in the face.

Sentence	Kancil	scolded	him	until	he	became	red
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81. For the third time the giant came to eat the fish

Sentence	For the third time	the giant	Came	to eat the f
Semantic role	Location of time	Agent		Goal
Meaning	For the third period	The giant		To consum
Relation meaning	Synonymy	Proper name		Synonymy

82. When Elephant saw how big he was, he became afraid and let the giant steal their fish.

Sentence	When	Elephant	saw	how big he was	He	became	afraid	and	The giant	s
Semantic role		experiencer			Theme				agent	
Meaning		Elephant			Elephant				The giant	
Relation meaning		Proper name			Hyponymy				Proper name	

83. Kancil and the other came back, they found the basket empty again.

Sentence	Kancil and the other	came back	They	found	the basket
Semantic role	Agent		Agent		Theme
Meaning	Kancil, and freinds		Kancil, Swine, and Tiger		The blank
Relation meaning	Synonymy		Hyponymy		Synonymy

84. Kancil was very angry with three friends.

Sentence	Kancil	Was	very angry	with three
Semantic role	Experiencer			Instrument
Meaning	Kancil			With his g
Relation meaning	Proper name			Synonymy

85. He shouted, “What’s the use of having such big and strong bodies, if you can’t even chase away one single giant. This time, I will stay here myself. Do you think I am too small to do this job? Go away, the three of you, and catch as many fish as you can when you come back, you will find that robber lying here in front of me, bound and helpless.”

- a. He shouted, “What’s the use of having such big and strong bodies, if you can’t even chase away one single giant.

Sentence	He	shouted	What’s the use of having such big and strong bodies	if	you	can’t even chase away
Semantic role	Agent				agent	
Meaning	Kancil				Elephant	
Relation meaning	hyponymy				hyponymy	

- b. This time, I will stay here myself.

Sentence	This time	I	will stay	Here	myself
Semantic role	Location of time	agent		Location of place	Theme
Meaning	Now	Kancil		At this point	Kancil
Relation meaning	Synonymy	Hyponymy		Synonymy	Hyponymy

- c. Do you think I am too small to do this job? Go away, the three of you, and catch as many fish as you can.

Sentence	d	you	th	I	a	to	to	do	go	The	and	catc	as
	o		in		m	sm	th		awa	three		h	ma
			k			ll	is	job	y	of			fish
Semantic role		experien		exper			goal			theme			inst
		cer		ier									ent
Meaning		Swine,		Kanci			To			You			As
		Tiger		l			organi						of
		and					ze						as
		Elephant					job						
Relation meaning		Hypony		Hypo			Synon			Synon			Syn
		my		nomy			ymy			ymy			my

- d. When you come back, you will find that robber lying here in front of me, bound and helpless.

Sentence	w	you	com	you	will	th	robber	lyi	here	In	bou
	he		e		find	at		ng		front	
	n		back							of	me
Semantic role		Agent		agent			theme		Locat	Locat	Inst
									ion of	ion of	mer
									place	place	
Meaning		Swine,		Swine,			Thief		At	Forw	tied
		Tiger		Tiger					this	ard	
		and		and					place	me	
		Elephant		Elepha							
				nt							
Relation meaning		Hypony		Hypon			Synon		Syno	Syno	Syn
		my		omy			ymy		nomy	nomy	ymy

86. After Swine, Tiger and Elephant had gone away, Kancil plucked a big bunch of reeds from the river side.

Sentence	After	Swine, Tiger	had gone	Kancil	plucked	A big bunch of reeds	Fr
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		and Elephant	away				
Semantic role		Agent		Agent		Theme	sc
Meaning		Swine, Tiger and Elephant		Kancil		A big set of reeds	Fr ba
Relation meaning		Proper name		Proper name		Synonymy	S

87. He tied these reeds around his body

Sentence	He	tied	these reeds	around his body
Semantic role	Agent		theme	Location of place
Meaning	Kancil		These coarse grass	Around his phys
Relation meaning	Hyponymy		Synonymy	Synonymy

88. Then lying down under the nearest tree, he bound the reed ends to the roots of the tree

Sentence	Then	lying down	under the nearest tree	he	bound	The reed	ends
Semantic role			Location of place	of Agent		theme	
Meaning			Beneath the nearest tree	Kancil		The coarse grass	
Relation meaning			Synonymy	Hyponymy		Synonymy	

89. He was very busy tying himself when the giant came.

Sentence	He	Was	very busy tying	himself	when	the giant
Semantic role	experiencer			Patient		Agent
Meaning	Kancil			Kancil		The giant
Relation meaning	Hyponymy			Hyponymy		Proper na

90. Kancil pretended not to see him and went on with his work.

Sentence	Kancil	pretended	not to see	Him	and	Went on
Semantic role	Agent			theme		
Meaning	Kancil			The giant		
Relation meaning	Proper name			Hyponymy		

91. The giant became curious and instead of grabbing the fish, he stopped to look sown at Kancil and asked what he was doing.

c. The giant became curious and instead of grabbing the fish

Sentence	The giant	became	curious	and	instead of grabbing
Semantic role	Experiencer				
Meaning	The giant				
Relation meaning	Proper name				

d. He stopped to look sown at Kancil and asked what he was doing.

Sentence	He	Stopped to look	sown	At Kancil	and	asked	what	he
Semantic role	Agent			Location of place				Theme
Meaning	The giant			At Kancil				Kancil
Relation meaning	Hyponymy			Proper name				Hypon

92. “Well, well. Don’t you know what is going happen today?” asked Kancil in a surprised tone.

Sentence	Well	well	Don’t	You	know	what	is going happen	today	asked	K
Semantic role				experiencer				Location of time		A
meaning				The giant				This day		K

Relation meaning				Hyponymy					Synonymy	Pr na

93. "I thought everybody knew about it," answered Kancil.

Sentence	I	thought	everybody	knew	about	It	ansv
Semantic role	experiencer		experiencer			Patient	
Meaning	Kancil		Every person			News	
Relation meaning	Hyponymy		Synonymy			Synonymy	

94. "You must have been asleep when NabiSulaiman came into the forest to warn all the animals about the big flood. The big flood will carry everybody away to the sea, unless he takes precaution to be safe."
- a. "You must have been asleep when NabiSulaiman came into the forest to warn all the animals about the big flood.

Sentence	you	must have been asleep	when	NabiSulaiman	came	into the forest	To warn all animal
Semantic role	agent			agent		Location of place	Goal
Meaning	The giant			NabiSulaiman		Into the woods	To inform all animal
Relation meaning	Hyponymy			Proper name		Synonymy	Synonymy

- b. The big flood will carry everybody away to the sea, unless he takes precaution to be safe."

Sentence	The big	Will	everybod	awa	to the sea	unles	he	take	Pr
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	flood	carry	every	every		s		s	n
Semantic role	agent		theme		Location of place		agent		
Meaning	The large flood		Every person		To the ocean		NabiSulaiman		
Relation meaning	Synonymy		Synonymy		Synonymy		Hyponymy		

95. "Oh, I have not heard about this flood," answered the giant, who believe every word Kancil said," Tell me, what do you do to avoid being carried away?"

- a. "Oh, I have not heard about this flood," answered the giant, who believe every word Kancil said

Sentence	Oh	I	Have not heard	about	This flood	answered	the giant	who believe	every word
Semantic role		experiencer			Patient		Agent		Theme
Meaning		The giant			This deluge		The giant		Every talk
Relation meaning		Hyponymy			Synonymy		Proper name		Synonymy

- b. Tell me, what do you do to avoid being carried away?

Sentence	Tell	me	what	do	you	do	To avoid	being
Semantic role		theme			agent		goal	
Meaning		The giant			Kancil		To prevent	
Relation meaning		Hyponymy			Hyponymy		Synonymy	

96. "Don't you see what I am doing" said Kancil.

Sentence	Don't	you	see	What	I	am doing	Said
Semantic role		experiencer			agent		
Meaning		The giant			Kancil		
Relation meaning		Hyponymy			Hyponymy		

97. "I bind myself to these roots, so that the water will not drag me away."

Sentence	I	bind	Myself	To these roots	So that	The water	will not drag
Semantic role	agent		theme	Instrument		Agent	
Meaning	Kancil		Kancil	To these stocks		The flood	
Relation meaning	Hyponymy		Hyponymy	Synonymy		Synonymy	

98. "That's good idea," said stupid giant," Won't you help me a little?"

Sentence	"That's good idea,	said	stupid giant	won't	You	help	Me
Semantic role			Agent		Agent		Them
Meaning			Foolish giant		Kancil		Stupid giant
Relation meaning			Synonymy		Hyponymy		Hypo

99. "Why not? I am always ready to help somebody in need," answered Kancil.

Sentence	Why not?	I	am	always ready	To help somebody	in need	answered
Semantic role		experiencer			goal		
Meaning		Kancil			To assist somebody		

Relation meaning		Hyponymy			Synonymy		
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100. “But these reeds are not strong enough to hold you heavy body. Why don’t you go into the forest and collect a big bunch of thick rattan? I shall wait for flood will come soon afternoon.”

a. But these reeds are not strong enough to hold you heavy body

Sentence	But	These reeds	are not strong enough	To hold	you
Semantic role		Experiencer		goal	Patience
Meaning		These coarse grass		To grip	You
Relation meaning		Synonymy		Synonymy	Synonymy

b. Why don’t you go into the forest and collect a big bunch of thick rattan.

Sentence	Why	Don’t	you	go	into the forest	And	collect	A big bunch of thick rattan
Semantic role			Agent		Location of place			them
Meaning			The giant		Into the wood			A big bunch of thick rattan
Relation meaning			Hyponymy		Synonymy			Synonymy

c. I shall wait for flood will come soon afternoon

Sentence	I	Shall	Wait for	flood	will come	soon
Semantic role	Agent			Theme		Location of time
Meaning	Kancil			Deluge		Quickly
Relation meaning	Hyponymy			Synonymy		Synonymy

101. The stupid giant, afraid of losing his life, run into the woods and soon came back with a big load of rattan.

Sentence	The stupid giant afraid of losing his life	run	Into the woods	and	Soon	come back	V
Semantic role	Agent		Location of place		Location of time		In
meaning	The foolish giant afraid of losing his life		Into the forest		Shortly		V
Relation meaning	Synonymy		Synonymy		Synonymy		S

102. Kancil told him to bind his own legs tightly together with the rattan, then sit with his back against a big tree, so that Kancil could help him tie his body against the tree trunk.

Sentence	Kancil	to ld	Him	to bind his own legs	Tightly together	with the rattan	then	Sit	with back
Semantic role	Agent		Theme	Goal	Instrum ent	Instrument			Instrume
Meaning	Kancil		Giant	To tied his own legs	firmly together	With the cane			With giant's back
Relation mening	Proper name		Hyponymy	Synonymy	Synonymy	Synonymy			Hyponym

Sentence	So that	Kancil	could help	him	Tie his body	Against t
Semantic role		Agent		Theme	goal	Location
Meaning		Kancil		Giant	Bond his body	Opposite
Relation meaning		Proper name		Hyponymy	Synonymy	Synonym

103. The giant did everything Kancil said

Sentence	The giant	Did	Everything	Kancil	s
Semantic role	Agent		Theme	agent	
Meaning	The giant		The whole thing	Kancil	
Relation meaning	Proper name		Synonymy	Proper name	

104. Soon he was sitting bound and helpless against the tree.

Sentence	Soon	He	was sitting	bound	and	helpless	A
Semantic role	Location of time	Agent		instrument			L
Meaning	Shortly	The giant		tied			A
Relation meaning	Synonymy	Hyponymy		Synonymy			S

105. To be completely safe, Kancil wound several more piece of rattan around him

so that the giant could hardly move.

Sentence	To be completely safe	Kancil	wound	several more piece of rattan	around him	So that	The giant	could	M
Semantic role	goal	Agent		Theme	Location of place		Experiencer		i
Meaning	To be totally safe	Kancil		Several more piece of cane	Nearby him		The giant		S
Relation meaning	Synonymy	Proper name		Synonymy	Synonymy		Proper name		S

106. Then the clever little animal called out to his friends who were still busy

catching fish some distance away.

Sentence	Then	the clever little animal	called out	to his friends	Who	were still busy catching	Fish
Semantic role		Agent		Goal			Theme
meaning		The smart		To his			Fish

		little animal		companions			
Relation meaning		Synonymy		Synonymy			Proper name

107. Swine, Tiger and Elephant did not have much trouble killing their enemy.

Sentence	Swine, Tiger and Elephant	did not have	much trouble
Semantic role	Experiencer		killing
Meaning	Swine, Tiger and Elephant		
Relation meaning	Proper name		

108. Of course, Kancil did not tell them that he had tricked the giant, and the other three animals thought that he had fought with him.

c. Kancil did not tell them that he had tricked the giant

Sentence	Of course	Kancil	did not tell	them	that	He	had tricked
Semantic role		Agent		Theme		Agent	
Meaning		Kancil		Swine, Tiger and Elephant		Kancil	
Relation meaning		Proper name		Hyponymy		Hyponymy	

d. The other three animals thought that he had fought with him

Sentence	And	The other three animals	thought that	He	had fought
Semantic role		Agent		Agent	
Meaning		Another animals		Kancil	
Relation meaning		Synonymy		Hyponymy	

109. They all admired his enormous strength.

Sentence	They all	admired	his eno
Semantic role	Experiencer		Patient
Meaning	Swine, Tiger and Elephant		His gi
Relation meaning	Hyponymy		Synon

110. They gave Kancil the biggest share of the fish, and after having finished their meal each of them went his own way.

c. They gave Kancil the biggest share of the fish

Sentence	They	Gave	Kancil	the biggest sh
Semantic role	Agent		Theme	Instrument
Meaning	Swine, Tiger and Elephant		Kancil	The greatest s
Relation meaning	Hyponymy		Proper name	Synonymy

d. After having finished their meal each of them went his own way

Sentence	And	After having finished their meal	each of them
Semantic role		Location of time	agent
Meaning		After having done their meal	Kancil, Swine, Tiger and Elephant
Relation meaning		Synonymy	Hyponymy

B. Discussion

According to the research finding about meaning that face up in narrative text of "Kancil and The Giant Story", the researcher analyzes in detail:

1. One beautiful morning Kancil decided to fish in a certain river.

On this sentence above, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name and three synonyms. Noun phrase of Kancil has meaning Kancil. Kancil is name of animal, so it categorizes as **proper name**. In this sentence, there are three synonyms. First **synonymy** is one beautiful morning. One beautiful morning has meaning one shiny morning. Shiny tells about the beautifully of morning condition. Second, **synonymy** presents by to fish. To fish has meaning to catch the fish. To fish is activity of catching fish. Based on this meaning, both of them has same meaning. Third is in a certain river. In a certain river has meaning in a place of water stream. Here, river and place of water stream have same meaning. They present as meaning relation of **synonymy**.

2. On the way, he met his friend, Swine who stopped him for a chat.

According to this sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of relation meaning. They are three synonyms, two hyponyms and proper name. First **synonymy** presents by on the way. On the way has meaning on the trip. Here, on the way categorizes idiom who tells that on the trip there are two person met. Second **synonymy** represents his friend. His friend has meaning his

companion. Both of them have same meaning. The last **synonymy** is for a chat. For a chat has meaning for a converse. Chat and converse have same meaning. Then, pronoun he represents **hyponymy**. He refers to kancil. Based on this story, Kancil is animal that will go to the river. Meaning of Kancil involves in meaning of pronoun he. Other **hyponymy** represents by pronoun him. In here, him refers to Kancil, too. Him is presenting kancil who is stopped by Swine. The last relation meaning is proper name. **Proper name** presents by Swine. Swine has meaning Swine. Swine is name of animal that includes in this story.

3. When Swine heard that Kancil wanted to go fishing, he asked whether he could join him, Kancil did not object, as Swine promised to help him with the work.

Based on this sentence, the researcher divide this sentence into two part. The first part is When Swine heard that Kancil wanted to go fishing, he asked whether he could join him. On this sentence, there are two proper names, synonym and three hyponyms. In here, Swine represents **proper name**. Swine is name of animal that involves in this story. Then, Kancil represents as **proper name**, too. Kancil is name of animal that includes in this story. To go fishing has meaning to go catching the fish. Both of them have same meaning, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. Other relation meaning is three hyponyms. First **hyponymy** presents by pronoun he. According to this sentence, he refers to Swine. Swine is animal that met with

Kancil. Meaning of Swine includes in meaning of he. Second, pronoun he represents as **hyponymy**, too. He refers to Swine. Here, Swine is animal who will join with Kancil. The last **hyponymy** presents by pronoun him. Pronoun him refers to Kancil. Here, Kancil is as animal will going to the river.

The second part is Kancil did not object, as Swine promised to help him with the work. Based on this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are two proper names and synonyms. First **proper name** presents by Kancil. Kancil refers to Kancil, because Kancil is name of animal that includes in the action. Second **proper name** presents by Swine. Swine refers to Swine. Swine is name of animal, so meaning of Swine does not change to other person. Other meaning relation is two synonyms. To help him has meaning to assist him. Help and assist has same meaning, so it categorizes as meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, with the work refers to with the exertion. Both of them present same meaning. They present meaning relation of **synonymy**.

4. The two of them went on together and soon they met Tiger and Elephant.

On this sentence above, the researcher finds three kinds of meaning relation. They are three synonyms, hyponym and proper name. The two of them has meaning both of them. They have same meaning, so they categorize as meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, together refers to collectively. Here, together presents **synonymy**. Adverb of time Soon has meaning immediately. They are presenting same meaning, then they call meaning relation of

synonymy. Other meaning relation is hyponym. In this sentence, pronoun they refers to Kancil, and Swine. Kancil and Swine are name of animals that include in meaning of pronoun they. According to the reasons, they categorize as **hyponymy**. The last meaning relation is **proper name**. Tiger and Elephant are name of animals that involve in this sentence.

5. When they heard that Kancil and Swine were going to the river, they decide to go along, too.

According to this sentence, there are three kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name, two hyponyms and synonym. First, pronoun they refers to Tiger and Elephant. Tiger and Elephant are name of animals that include in meaning of pronoun they. They categorize as meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, Kancil refers to Kancil. Here, Kancil presents name of animal that includes in this story. Kancil calls as **proper name**. To the river has meaning to the area of water stream. Both of them presents same meaning. They categorize as meaningrelation of **synonymy**. In this sentence, pronoun they categorizes as **hyponymy**, too. They refers to Tiger and Elephant. Tiger and Elephant presents the name of animals. The last meaning relation is synonym. It presents by to go along. To go along has meaning to join. They presents same meaning, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**.

6. And so, the four animals went together to the river to fish.

Based on this sentence, the researcher gets one kind of meaningrelation. It is synonym, but in this sentence, there are four synonyms.

First **synonymy** presents by the four animals. The four animals has meaning the four of faunas. They present same meaning. Second, together refers to collectively. Collectively presents same meaning with together. They call meaning relation of **synonymy**. Third, to the river has meaning to the area of water stream. They are presenting same meaning, so that they categorize as meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last **synonymy** presents by to fish. To fish has meaning to catch fish. It also presents same meaning.

7. When they arrived at the river bank, Kancil immediately began to give orders left and right.

Based on this sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of meaning relation. There are hyponym, proper name and three synonyms. In this sentence, pronoun they refers to Kancil, Swine, Tiger and Elephant. It means that pronoun they includes name of animals that involve in this story. Pronoun they presents meaning relation of **hyponymy**. At the river bank has meaning in the river side. Both of them presents same meaning. They categorize as meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, Kancil refers to Kancil. Kancil is name of animal that involves in this sentence. Kancil categorizes as meaning relation of **proper name**. Immediately has meaning directly. Both of them presents period of time. They also has same meaning, so that they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, to give orders left and right has meaning to offer left and right. They presents as meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they have same meaning.

8. Elephant had to dam the river tree with stone and trunks.

Based on this sentence, the researcher finds two kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name and two synonyms. In this sentence, Elephant refers to Elephant. Elephant does not change to other word, because Elephant is name of animal who performs an action. Elephant categorizes as meaning relation of **proper name**. Then, the river has meaning the area of water stream. Both of them presents same meaning. They categorize as meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, with stone and trunks presents as relation meaning of **synonymy**. With stone and trunks is instrument that used in the action. With stone and trunks has meaning with rock and proboscis. They present same meaning.

9. Tiger and Swine had to throw away the river water while Kancil himself set out to catch the fish left on the dry river bed.

Based on this sentence, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are two proper names and three synonyms. In this sentence, Tiger and Swine are name of specific animals which present as animals whose performs an action. Tiger and Swine refers to Tiger and Swine. They did not change to other words, because they categorize as meaning relation of **proper name**. The river water has meaning water course. Both of them presents phrase that has same meaning. They categorize as meaning relation of **synonymy**. Kancilhimself presents name of animal who performs an action. Kancilhimself refers to Kancil. Kancil categorizes as **proper name**. Then, to

catch the fish refers to to fish. They are presenting same meaning. It means that it presents as an activity of catching fish. They call as meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, left on the dry river bed has meaning left on waterless river. They call as relation meaning **synonymy**, because left on waterless river is other meaning of left on the dry river bed.

10. There were, however, few fish, so they decided to go further down the river to try their lick again.

According to this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym and four synonyms. Few fish is animals that involve in the action. Few fish has meaning a small number of fish. It presents meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, pronoun they presents as some animal who perform an action. Pronoun they refers to Tiger and Swine. Tiger and Swine are name of animals that include in meaning of pronoun they. Here, pronoun they categorizes as meaning relation of **hyponymy**. To go farther down has meaning to walk farther down. They are presenting same meaning, so that they categorize as **synonymy**. The river is place where the action happen. In this sentence, the river has meaning the area of water stream. The area of water stream presents as other of the river. They categorize as meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, to try their lick has meaning to attempt their lick. They also present **synonymy**, because they have same meaning.

11. Kancil ordered Swine to stay behind with their catch.

Based on this sentence, the researcher gets two kinds meaning relation. They are two proper names and synonyms. In this sentence, Kancil presents an animals who performs an action. Here, Kancil refers to Kancil. Kancil is name of animals, so that Kancil does not change to other word. Kancil categorizes as **proper name**. Swine has meaning as Swine. Swine is specific figure who involves in this story. Swine also categorizes as meaning relation of **proper name**. To stay presents as meaning relation of **synonymy**. To stay has meaning to live. Both of them present same meaning. The last, with their catch has meaning with their hook. They also presents same meaning. It means that with their hook is other meaning of with their catch. So, it calls as meaning relation of **synonymy**.

12. He himself went with Tiger and Elephant further downstream where the three of them began their work all over again.

On this sentence above, the researcher finds three kinds of relation meaning. They are hyponym, proper name and four synonym. He himself represents relation meaning of **hyponymy**. He himself refers to Kancil. It means that meaning of Kancil includes in meaning of he himself. Then, with Tiger and Elephant presents as animals that involve in the action. Here, Tiger and elephant are name of animals that include in this story. With Tiger and Elephant has meaning with Tiger and Elephant, because they presents as meaning relation of **proper name**. Downstream is place where the action has

happened. Downstream has meaning lower course. According to this meaning, they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, the three of them presents as relation meaning of **synonymy**. The three of them has meaning they. The three of them presents by three animals. They are Kancil, Tiger and elephant. According to the explanation, pronoun they represents meaning of the three of them. Other synonym is their work. Here, their work has meaning their activities. Both of them presents same meaning. The last, all over again categorizes as **synonymy**, because all over again has meaning entirely done again. They present same meaning.

13. Meanwhile, a giant came to the place where Swine sat.

In this sentence includes two kinds of meaning relation. They are synonym and two proper names. First, a giant presents a person who performs an action. A giant has meaning a giant, because a giant is specific figure who has a big body. A giant categorizes as meaning relation of **proper name**. Phrase of the place has meaning the spot. They present as location where the action has happen. According to the meaning, they present same meaning, so that they call as meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, Swine categorizes as name of animal who performs an action of sat. Here, Swine refers to Swine. It does not change to other word, because it represents meaning relation of **proper name**.

14. As soon as he saw the glittering fish, he grabbed them greedily and stuffed them into his mouth.

According to this sentence, the researcher finds two kinds meaningrelation. They are three synonyms and six hyponyms. First, as soon as has meaning as far as. They have same meaning, because they present period of time need in the action. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Pronoun he presents someone who has experience. Here, he refers to giant. It means that meaning of giant includes in meaning of pronoun he. They call meaning relation of **hyponymy**. The glittering fish has meaning the shining fish. In this sentence, they presents as thing that saw by giant. According to the meaning, they present same meaning, so that they call as meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, there is pronoun he which presents as **hyponymy**. Here, pronoun he refers to giant. Pronoun he presents as giant who perform an action of grab. According to the explanation, pronoun he presents meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Pronoun them has meaning the glittering fish. It means that meaning of the glittering fish includes in meaning of pronoun them. They categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Greedily presents as instrument when the giant grab the fish. Here, greedily has meaning hungrily. Hungrily is presenting other meaning of greedily, so that they represent meaning relation of **synonymy**. Pronoun them has meaning the glittering fish. It presents as relation meaning of **hyponymy**. In here, the glittering fish stuffed by giant. The last, in his mouth presents as location in stuffing the fish. In his mouth has meaning *in giant's mouth*. It means that his

refers to giant, so that they categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because meaning of giant includes in meaning of his.

15. It was useless for Swine to protect and the giant did not even listen to him.

Based on this sentence, there are three kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name, hyponym and three synonyms. In this sentence, pronoun it has meaning the situation. It means that Pronoun it refers to the situation of giant grabbed the glittering fish greedily and stuffed the glittering fish into his mouth. Here, pronoun it calls as meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, for Swine has meaning toward Swine. Both of them presents same meaning, so that they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, to protect has meaning to keep. To keep is other meaning to protect. It means that they presents same meaning, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. Phrase of the giant presents as meaning relation of **proper name**. Here, the giant represents the name of person who includes in this story. The giant does not change to other words, because the giant presents specific figure in this sentence. The last, to him presents an animal that involves in this action. To him has meaning to Swine. It means that him refers to Swine. Meaning of Swine includes in meaning of pronoun him, so that they categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**.

16. Swine run toward his friends and told them had happened.

According to these sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name, synonymy, and hyponymy. In this

sentence, Swine presents as animals who performs an action of run. Swine has meaning Swine. Swine does not change to other word, because Swine presents as the name of animal. Swine represents specific figure in this sentence, so that Swine categorizes as meaning relation of **proper name**. Then, his friends has meaning his companions. The word friends has same meaning with companions. They call meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last is meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Here, hyponym represents by pronoun them. Pronoun Them refer to Kancil, Tiger and Elephant. It means that meaning of Kancil, tiger and Elephant includes in meaning of them.

17. Of course, the three others were bot very pleased.

Based on these sentence, the researcher found one kinds of meaning relation. Phrase of The three others has meaning they. The three others explains animals that include in these sentence. Then, it can change to other meaning of pronoun they. According to the explanation, those meaning categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**.

18. The second time, too, they did not catch enough fish.

Based on these sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym and two synonyms. In this sentence, the second time presents time how much actor do same action. The second time meaning has the second period. The second period presents period of time when action perform an action again. According to the meaning, they categorize as meaning relation of **synonymy**. Pronoun they has meaning Kancil, Swine,

Tiger and Elephant. In here, pronoun they refers to animals who perform an action. Meaning of Kancil, Swine, Tiger and Elephant include in meaning of they. So, they categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, enough fish has meaning sufficient fish. It means that other meaning of enough is sufficient. They are presenting same meaning, so that they call as meaning relation of **synonymy**.

19. Ordered Tiger to stay with their second catch, while He, Swine and Elephant went further away to dam the river at another place.

Based on this sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name, hyponym and three synonyms. Tiger is animals who performs an action. According to meaning relation, Tiger categorizes as **proper name**, because Tiger presents name of animal. Tiger also represents specific figure in this sentence. Then, with their second catch has meaning with their second hook. They present same meaning, because word of hook is other meaning of word catch. So, they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. He, Swine and Elephant has meaning Kancil, Swine and Elephant. They are presenting as animals who perform an action. According to this sentence, pronoun he has meaning Kancil. It means that meaning Kancil includes in pronoun he. So, he, Swine and Elephant categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Other relation meaning is **synonymy**. It presents by to dam the river. Here, to dam the river has meaning to block the river. Word of dam and block has same meaning, they

categorize synonym. The last, at another place presents as location of place. At another place has meaning at different place. They are presenting same meaning, so that they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**.

20. As soon as the three of them were out of sight, the hungry giant came from behind the bushes and ate up all the fish.

Based on this sentence, there are five meaning relation of synonyms. First synonym presents by as soon as. As soon as represents period of time when the action happen. Then, as soon as has meaning as far as. They are presenting period of time, so that they categorize as meaning relation of **synonymy**. Second, the three of them has meaning they. In here, three of them presents Kancil, Swine and Elephant. Kancil, Swine and Elephant can change to other word of they, because pronoun they includes more than one person. Concerning to this explanation, the three of them has same meaning with pronoun they, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. Third, phrase of the hungry giant presents person who performs an action. The hungry giant has meaning the ravenous giant. They are presenting same meaning, so they also call as **synonymy**, too. Four, from behind the bushes has meaning from behind the scrubs. Here, the word of bushes and scrubs presenting same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, all the fish has meaning wholly fish. They represent as meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they have same meaning.

21. Tiger snarled angrily, but he did not dare to fight the giant.

In this sentence, the researcher finds four kinds of meaning relation. They are proper names, hyponym and two synonyms. **Proper name** represents by Tiger. Tiger is name of specific animals that presents as persons who performs an action of snarled. Then, adverb of angrily presents as instrument that used by the agent in performing action. Here, angrily has meaning furiously. Angrily and furiously present same meaning, so that they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Pronoun he has meaning Tiger. Here, pronoun he replace word of Tiger. It means that meaning of Tiger includes in pronoun he. According to the explanation, pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. The last meaning relation is synonym. Here, **synonymy** represents by to fight the giant. To fight the giant has meaning to clash the giant. The word of fight and clash present same meaning, so that they call meaning relation of synonym.

22. When the other animals came back with their catch, they found a very ashamed tiger without a single fish.

In this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym and four synonyms. The other animals has meaning the other faunas. The word of animal and fauna present same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, with their catch has meaning with their hook. Here, catch is presenting as tool that used in this action. In other meaning catch represents by word of hook. Based on this explanation, they

indicate meaning relation of **synonymy**. Pronoun they has meaning Kancil, Swine and Elephant. It means that pronoun they contains name of animals who come back with their catch. According to this sentence, the name of animals are Kancil, Swine and Elephant. Here, meaning relation of pronoun they categorizes **hyponymy**. A very ashamed Tiger has meaning a very shy Tiger. Ashamed and shy present same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Without single fish presents meaning with zero fish. They also categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they present same meaning.

23. Kancil scolded him until he became red in the face.

According to this sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of meaningrelation. They are proper name, two hyponyms and synonyms. First, Kancilhas meaning Kancil. Here, Kancil is name of animal that performs an action. Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**, because Kancil presents specific figure who includes in the action. Pronoun him categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Here, pronoun him has meaning giant. It means that meaning of giant include in pronoun him. According to this sentence, pronoun him presents person who is scolded by Kancil. So, it is true if giant is meaning of pronoun him because giant is person who eat all fish. Then, pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Here, pronoun he has meaning Giant. It means that pronoun he replace Giant who performs an action. In this sentence, red has meaning pink. Based on this sentence, face

of giant change into red color. Other meaning red is pink, because red and pink presents same color in face. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, in the face has meaning in the appearance. It means that word of face and appearance are presenting same meaning, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**.

24. Now, it was Elephant's turn to play guard

Based on this sentence, there is one kind of meaning relation. In this sentence includes three synonyms. First, adverb of time now has meaning at the moment. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they present same meaning. Second **synonymy** presents by pronoun it. According to this sentence, pronoun it has meaning the situation. The situation is when the hungry giant came from behind the bushes and ate up all the fish, then Elephant will do an action. Third **synonymy** presents by to play guard. Here, to play guard has meaning to be protector. The word of guard and protector is presenting same meaning.

25. "You are so big, friend Elephant. Certainly, we can trust you to defend our fish," said Kancil.

In this sentence, the researcher gets three kinds of meaning relation. They are synonym, two proper names and three hyponyms. Pronoun you has meaning Elephant. Here, meaning Elephant includes in pronoun you, so that they call meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, friend Elephant has meaning friend Elephant. Here, Elephant presents name of animal that involves in this

sentence. Friend Elephant categorizes relation meaning of **proper name**. Pronoun we are presenting animals who perform an action. Here, the animals are Kancil, Swine and Tiger. According to this sentence, pronoun he has meaning Kancil, Swine and Tiger, so they call meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Pronoun you presents meaning Elephant. Elephant is name animal who involves in this action. In this sentence, Elephant replace by pronoun you. It categorizes relation meaning of **hyponymy**, because meaning Elephant includes in pronoun you. To defend our fish has meaning to hold our fish. Here, the word of defend and hold present same meaning. This meaning categorize relation meaning of **synonymy**. The last relation meaning is proper name. **Proper name** presents by Kancil. Kancil is specific figure who performs an action. The word of Kancil did not change to other meaning, because Kancilis the name of animal.

26. For the third time the giant came to eat the fish.

On this sentence above, the researcher gets two kinds of meaningrelation. They are proper name and two synonyms. For the third time has meaning for the third period. Here, the word of time and period have same meaning. They categorize meaningrelation of **synonymy**. Then, **Proper name** represents by noun phrase of the giant. The giant has meaning the giant. The giant does not change to other meaning, because he presents specific figure in this story. The giant categorizes meaning relation of proper name. Then, **synonymy** represents by to eat the fish. To eat the fish has

meaning to consume the fish. Eat and consume has same meaning, so that they categorize meaning relation of synonym.

27. When Elephant saw how big he was, he became afraid and let the giant steal their fish.

Based on this sentence, the researcher finds two kinds of meaning relation. They are two hyponyms and proper names. Elephant present as meaning relation of **proper name**. Here, Elephant has meaning Elephant, because Elephant is specific figure in this story. Word of Elephant does not change to other word, because Elephant presents name of animal. Pronoun he has meaning Elephant. According to this sentence, word of Elephant replace into pronoun he, because pronoun he can replace man or animal in sentence. Here, pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, noun phrase of the giant has meaning the giant. The giant does not change to other meaning, because the giant is specific figure in this story. In here, the giant presents person who performs an action of steal. The last is hyponym. **Hyponymy** represents by their fish which has meaning Kancil, Swine, Tiger and *Elephant's fish*. According to this meaning, their present name of animals who have the fish. So, it is true if their present by Kancil, Swine, Tiger and Elephant, because they are catching fish in the river.

28. Kancil and the other came back, they found the basket empty again.

According to this sentence, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym and two synonym. Kancil and the other present

persons who came back from such place. Here, Kancil and the other has meaning Kancil and friends. The word of the other refers to persons who came back with Kancil. It means that they are Swine, Tiger and Elephant. Those animal are Kancil's friend. Based on this explanation, Kancil and the other present in other word as Kancil and friends. So, they categorize as meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, pronoun they has meaning Kancil, Swine, and Tiger. It means that pronoun they present all animals who include in this sentence. Pronoun they categorizes as **hyponymy**, because meaning of Kancil, Swine, and Tiger include in pronoun they. The last, noun phrase of the basket empty has meaning the blank hamper. Here, they present same meaning, because other meaning of the basket empty is the blank hamper. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**.

29. Kancil was very angry with three friends.

Based on this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name and synonym. **Proper name** represents by Kancil. Kancil is specific figure in this story. Kancil also presents as name of animal. Then, **synonymy** represents by with three friends. Here, with three friends has meaning with his group. The word of three friends refers to Swine, Tiger and Elephant. They are presenting Kancil's friends. They categorize Kancil's group, so that three friends can change to other meaning of his group.

30. He shouted, "What's the use of having such big and strong bodies, if you can't even chase away one single giant. This time, I will stay here myself. Do

you think I am too small to do this job? Go away, the three of you, and catch as many fish as you can when you come back, you will find that robber lying here in front of me, bound and helpless.”

According to this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into four parts. The first part presents by *He shouted, “What’s the use of having such big and strong bodies, if you can’t even chas* meaning relation. They are synonym and two hyponym. In this sentence, there is pronoun he which has meaning Kancil. It means that pronoun he replace the word of Kancil. Here, pronoun he categorizes relation meaning of **hyponymy**, because meaning Kancil includes in pronoun he. Then, pronoun you refers to Elephant. Based on this story, Elephant is big animals who lets the giant steal their fish. Because of this event, Kancil shouted to Elephant angrily. So, it is true if pronoun you presents Elephant. Here, pronoun you categorizes as meaning relation of **hyponymy**. The last, one single giant has meaning a giant. Here, one single refers to one or a. It means that one single giant is phrase which explains a giant. So, meaning of one single giant categorizes meaning relation of **synonymy**.

The second part is *This time, I will stay here myself*. According to this sentence, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are two synonyms and hyponyms. *This time* refers to now. Both of them present same meaning, because they represent same period of time. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, pronoun I refers to Kancil. Based on

this sentence, Kancil is animals who says something to their friends, so pronoun I represent Kancil. Pronoun I categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Here is presenting location where the action happen. Here has meaning at this point. At this point is also presenting this place where the action happen. So, both of them categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last is hyponym. **Hyponymy** represents by pronoun myself which refers to Kancil. In this sentence, myself has function to reinforce if Kancil stay in such place alone. So, myself presents to Kancil who will stay in this place by himself.

The third part is Do you think I am too small to do this job? Go away, the three of you, and catch as many fish as you can. Based on the sentence, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are three hyponyms and synonyms. Pronoun you has meaning Swine, Tiger and Elephant. Three animals is animals who includes in this conversation with Kancil, so pronoun you refers to Swine, Tiger and Elephant. According to this explanation meaning of pronoun you categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, pronoun I has meaning Kancil. It means that meaning of Kancil includes in pronoun I. Here, Kancil is animal who says something his friends, so that meaning pronoun I categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. To do this job presents meaning to organize this job. They are presenting same meaning, because verb of do and organize have same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Phrase of the three of you has meaning

pronoun you. Here, the three of you refers to Swine, Tiger and Elephant. They are animals who have conversation with Kancil. In this sentence, they replace into pronoun you. So, meaning of the three of you categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, as many fish as has meaning as a lot of fish as. The word of many and a lot of present same meaning, so they are categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, pronoun you has meaning Swine, Tiger and Elephant. In this conversation pronoun you tend to Swine, Tiger and Elephant who include in this event. Meaning of pronoun you categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**.

The four part is When you come back, you will find that robber lying here in front of me, bound and helpless. According to this sentence, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are two hyponyms and four synonyms. First **hyponymy** represents pronoun you. Pronoun you has meaning Swine, Tiger and Elephant. They are animals who involve in this conversation. Second **hyponymy** represents pronoun you, too. Here, pronoun you refers to Swine, Tiger and Elephant. They are animals who have conversation with Kancil. Other meaning relation are four synonyms. First **synonymy** presents by robber. Robber has meaning thief. Second **synonymy** presents by adverb of location here. Here presents a place where the action happen. Here has meaning at this place. Third **synonymy** presents by in front of me. Function of in front of me is to reinforce of Kancil promise. It presents place where they can find the robber. Here, in front of me has meaning

forward me. The last **synonymy** presents by bound. The word of bound has meaning tied. It tells the situation of robber when he is found by Swine, Tiger and Elephant.

31. After Swine, Tiger and Elephant had gone away, Kancil plucked a big bunch of reeds from the river side.

Based on this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are two proper names and synonyms. In this sentence, Swine, Tiger and Elephant categorize meaning relation of **proper name**. Here, Swine, Tiger and Elephant do not change to other meaning, because they present name of animals who include in this sentence. Then, Kancil also presents meaning relation of **proper name**, too. Kancil presents specific figure who performs an action. Phrase of a big bunch of reeds has meaning a big set of reeds. In this sentence, other meaning of bunch is set. They are presenting meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, from the river side presents meaning from the river bank. River side is place where Kancil plucked a big bunch of reeds. Here, meaning of river side and river bank is same. They categorize meaning relation **synonymy**.

32. He tied these reeds around his body

According to this sentence, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym and two synonyms. Pronoun he refers to Kancil. Here, Kancil replace by pronoun he. Pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, these reeds presents meaning these coarse grass. They

are presenting same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, around his body has meaning around his physique. The word of body and physique present same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**.

33. Then lying down under the nearest tree, he bound the reed ends to the roots of the tree

Based on this sentence, the researcher finds two kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym and three synonyms. Under the nearest tree has meaning beneath the nearest tree. The word of under and beneath have same meaning, so they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, pronoun he refers to Kancil. In this sentence, Kancil is specific figure who performs an action. Pronoun he calls meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because meaning of Kancil includes in pronoun he. Phrase of the reed present meaning the coarse grass. The reed is tool that used by Kancil to bound his body. The coarse grass presents other meaning of the reed, so that they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, to the root of the tree has meaning to the stocks of the tree. Both of them present same meaning, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**.

34. He was very busy tying himself when the giant came.

Based on this sentence, the researcher finds two kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name and two hyponyms. Pronoun he presents meaning Kancil. Kancil is specific figure in this story. Kancil is animals who

busy tying his body. It means that meaning of Kancil includes in pronoun he. According to the meaning, pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, pronoun of himself refers to Kancil. Here, himself tend to Kancil, because in this story Kancil ties his body by reeds. Here, pronoun himself categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**. The last, phrase of the giant has meaning the giant. Here, the giant present specific figure who performs an action. The giant categorize meaning relation of **proper name**.

35. Kancil pretended not to see him and went on with his work.

According to this sentence, the researcher gets three kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name, hyponym and synonym. In this sentence, the word of Kancil presents meaning relation of **proper name**. Kancil presents meaning Kancil, because Kancil is specific animal who performs an action. Then, pronoun him has meaning the giant. Based on this story, it is true if pronoun him presents meaning the giant, because when Kancil ties his body and the giant came, he pretended not to see him. Here, pronoun him categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. The last, with his work has meaning with his activity. Both of them present same meaning, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**.

36. The giant became curious and instead of grabbing the fish, he stopped to look sown at Kancil and asked what he was doing.

Based on this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into two part. The first part is The giant became curious and instead of grabbing the

fish. On this sentence, there is one kind of meaning relation. It is proper name, but this sentence have two proper names. First **proper name** present by phrase of the giant. The giant has meaning the giant, because the giant is specific figure who includes in this story. Second **proper name** present by phrase of the fish. Noun phrase of the fish has meaning the fish, because the fish is specific animal who is grabbed by the giant.

The second part is He stopped to look sown at Kancil and asked what he was doing. According to this sentence, the researcher finds two kinds of meaningrelation. They are proper name and two hyponyms. Pronoun he has meaning the giant. It presents meaning of the giant, because the giant is person who curious and instead grabbing the fish, then he stopped to look Kancil. Based on the meaning, pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because meaning of the giant includes in pronoun he. At Kancil has meaning at Kancil. It does not change to other meaning, because it categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. The last, pronoun he has meaning Kancil. Pronoun he is presenting animal who is asked by the giant. Here, pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**.

37. “Well, well. Don’t you know what is going happen today?” asked Kancil in a surprised tone.

In this sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym, proper name and two synonym. Pronoun you presents meaning the giant. Based on this sentence, Kancil has conversation with the

giant, so pronoun you tend to the giant. Meaning of pronoun you categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because meaning of the giant includes in pronoun you. Then, adverb of time of today present period of time when a big event will happen. Today has meaning this day. Both of them present same meaning, so they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Kancil is specific figure who performs an action. Here, Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. The last, in a surprised tone has meaning in scared tone. The word of surprised and scared have same meaning. Both of them categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**.

38. "I thought everybody knew about it," answered Kancil.

Based on this sentence, there are three kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym, proper name and two synonyms. Pronoun I presents meaning Kancil. Here, Kancil is animal who answered the giant's question. Pronoun I categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because meaning Kancil includes in pronoun I. Then, everybody has meaning every person. Both of them present same meaning, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. Pronoun it presents meaning news. It refers to something that will happen today. It categorizes a news, because it makes the giant curious. According to the meaning, pronoun it categorizes meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, Kancil has meaning Kancil. Kancil does not change to other meaning, because Kancil presents name of animal, so that, Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**.

39. “You must have been asleep when NabiSulaiman came into the forest to warn all the animals about the big flood. The big flood will carry everybody away to the sea, unless he takes precaution to be safe.”

According to this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into two parts. The first part is You must have been asleep when NabiSulaiman came into the forest to warn all the animals about the big flood. In this sentence, there are three kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym, proper name and three synonyms. Pronoun you categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Pronoun you presents meaning the giant. Here, pronoun you tend to the giant who have conversation with Kancil. Then, NabiSulaiman has meaning NabiSulaiman. NabiSulaiman is person who come to the forest. NabiSulaiman categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. Other meaning relation is synonym. There are three synonyms. First **synonymy** presents by into the forest. Into the forest has meaning into the woods. The word of forest and woods present same meaning. Second **synonymy** presents by to warn all animal. To warn all animal has meaning to inform all animal. They are presenting same meaning. The last **synonymy** presents by the big flood. The big flood has meaning the large flood. The big flood is a news that will informed for all animal.

The second part is The big flood will carry everybody away to the sea, unless he takes precaution to be safe. In this sentence, there are two kinds meaning relation. They are hyponym and four synonym. Phrase of the big

flood has meaning the large flood. Both of them present same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, everybody has meaning every person. They also categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**, too, because they present same meaning. To the sea is location that carry away everybody. To the sea has meaning to the ocean. The word of sea and ocean present same meaning, so that they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Pronoun he presents persons who takes precaution to be safe. According to this story, pronoun he refers to NabiSulaiman. Meaning of NabiSulaiman categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because it includes in meaning of pronoun he. The last, to be safe has meaning to be harmless. It categorizes meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they are presenting same meaning.

40. “Oh, I have not heard about this flood,” answered the giant, who believe every word Kancil said,” Tell me, what do you do to avoid being carried away?”

Based on this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into two parts. The first part is *Oh, I have not heard about this flood,*” answered the giant, who believe every word Kancil said. In this sentence, there are three kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym, two synonyms and proper names. Pronoun I presents a person who answered Kancil’ question. Here, pronoun I refers to the giant, so that meaning of the giant categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, this flood presents a news that the giant never heard. This flood has meaning this deluge. Here, meaning of this deluge categorizes meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they present same

meaning. Noun phrase of the giant has meaning the giant. The giant does not change to other meaning, because the giant is specific figure in this story. Every word present meaning every talk. Every word in this sentence is saying by Kancil, so that every word means every talk. Meaning of every talk categorizes meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, Kancil is animal who always talks with the giant. Here, Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**, because Kancil is specific animal in this story.

The second part is Tell me, what do you do to avoid being carried away. In this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are synonym and two hyponyms. Pronoun me has meaning the giant, because pronoun me includes in the giant's question. Meaning of the giant categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, pronoun you is partner the giant in conversation. Pronoun you refers to Kancil. Meaning of Kancil also categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**, too. The last, to avoid presents meaning to prevent. The word of avoid and prevent have same meaning, so that they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**.

41. "Don't you see what I am doing" said Kancil

According to this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name and two hyponyms. Pronoun you has meaning the giant. The giant is partner Kancil in conversation. Meaning of the giant categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, pronoun I refers to Kancil. Here, meaning of Kancil also presents meaning relation of **hyponymy**,

because meaning of Kancil includes in pronoun I. The last, Kancil has meaning Kancil. Kancil is specific animal who says something to the giant. Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**.

42. "I bind myself to these roots, so that the water will not drag me away."

Based on this sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of meaning relation. They are two synonyms and three hyponyms. Pronoun I presents meaning Kancil. Based on the sentence before, pronoun I refers to Kancil. Kancil is animal who says something to the giant. Here, pronoun I categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, myself refers to Kancil, because this pronoun tend to Kancil who bind his body by himself. Here, meaning of Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**, too. To these roots has meaning to these stocks. Word of roots and stocks present same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. The water is inanimate which has action of drug all people. Phrase of the water has meaning the flood. They are presenting same meaning, so they calls meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, pronoun merefers to Kancil. Here, Kancil is partner the giant in this conversation. Pronoun me categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because meaning of Kancil includes in pronoun me.

43. "That's good idea," said stupid giant," Won't you help me a little?"

Based on this sentence, the researcher gets two kinds meaning relation. They are synonym and two hyponyms. Phrase of stupid giant presents meaning foolish giant. Foolish presents other meaning of the word of stupid.

They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, pronoun you has meaning Kancil. Kancil is partner stupid giant in this conversation. Here, stupid giant asks to Kancil to help him. Meaning of pronoun you categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because meaning of Kancil indicates in pronoun you. The last, pronoun me refers to stupid giant. Pronoun me replace stupid giant. Pronoun me categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because stupid giant is specific figure who asks to Kancil, so that pronoun me presents stupid giant.

44. “Why not? I am always ready to help somebody in need,” answered Kancil.

Based on this sentence, the researcher gets three kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym, synonym and proper name. Pronoun I refers to Kancil. According to this sentence, Kancil is animal who answers the giant’s question. Then, when Kancil says I, it refers to himself. Meaning of Kancil categorizes meaning relation **hyponymy**. Then, to help somebody has meaning to assist somebody. Word of help and assist present same meaning. They usually calls **synonymy**, because have same meaning. The last, **proper name** represents by Kancil. Kancil is specific figure who performs an action.

45. “But these reeds are not strong enough to hold you heavy body. Why don’t you go into the forest and collect a big bunch of thick rattan? I shall wait for flood will come soon afternoon.”

According to this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into three parts. The first part is But these reeds are not strong enough to hold you

heavy body. On this sentence, there is one kind of meaning relation. It is synonym. Here, there are three synonym. First **synonymy** present by these reeds. These reeds has meaning these stems. The word of reeds and stems present same meaning. Second **synonymy** presents by to hold. To hold has meaning to grip. Grip is other meaning of hold. The last **synonymy** presents by phrase of your heavy body. Phrase of your heavy body has meaning your weighty body. They are presenting same meaning.

The second part is *Why don't you go into the forest and collect a big bunch of thick rattan*. In this sentence, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym and two synonyms. Pronoun you has meaning the giant. In here, Kancil says something to the giant and pronoun you means the giant who is partner Kancil in this conversation. Meaning of pronoun you categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, into the forest presents the location where the giant collects the rattan. Into the forest has meaning into the woods. Both of them present same meaning, so that it calls meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, phrase of a big bunch of thick rattan presents meaning a big set of thick rattan. The word of set is other meaning of bunch. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**.

The third part is *I shall wait for flood will come soon afternoon*. Based on this sentence, there are three kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym, proper name and two synonyms. Pronoun I has meaning Kancil. Kancil is animal who have talk with the giant. Meaning of pronoun I categorizes

meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because Kancil is meaning of pronoun I. then, flood has meaning deluge. They are presenting same meaning, so they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Adverb of time soon presents meaning quickly. Both of them have same meaning. Quickly is synonym of soon, so that they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, afternoon indicates time when the day will change into night. Afternoon has meaning afternoon. It does not change to other meaning, because it categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**.

46. The stupid giant, afraid of losing his life, run into the woods and soon came back with a big load of rattan.

According to this sentence, there is one kind of meaning relation. It is synonym, but this sentence includes four synonym. First, phrase of the stupid giant afraid of losing his life has meaning the foolish giant afraid of losing his life. The word foolish and stupid are presenting same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Second, into the woods is location of place where the giant run. Into the woods has meaning into the forest. They are presenting meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they have same meaning. Third, adverb of time soon is presenting period of time how long the giant come back. Adverb of time soon has meaning shortly. Here, the giant needs short time to collect the rattan. According to the meaning, meaning of soon categorizes meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, phrase of with a big load of rattan is instrument that the giant takes from the forest. A big load

of rattan has meaning a big burden of rattan. They also call meaning relation of **synonymy**, because both of them presents same meaning.

47. Kancil told him to bind his own legs tightly together with the rattan, then sit with his back against a big tree, so that Kancil could help him tie his body against the tree trunk.

Based on this sentence, the researcher finds three kinds of meaning relation. They are two proper names, three hyponyms and six synonyms. In this sentence, Kancil has meaning Kancil. Kancil is specific figure who have talk with the giant. Here, Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. Pronoun him presents as partner Kancil in conversation. Here, pronoun him refers to the giant. Meaning of pronoun him categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, to bind his own legs is Kancil's instruction for the giant. To bind his own legs has meaning to drag his own legs. Both of them present same meaning, so that they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. Tightly together is way in bind the giant legs. Tightly together has meaning firmly together. They present meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they have same meaning. Then, with the rattan is tools that used for bind the giant's legs. With the rattan has meaning with the cane. Cane is other meaning of rattan. Here, they also present meaning relation of **synonymy**, too. With his back presents meaning with giant's back. Here, giant sits with his back, so that pronoun his tend to the giant. This meaning categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Against a big tree is location when he performs his action.

Against a big tree has meaning against a large tree. They also categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**, because big and great have same meaning.

Other relation meaning includes in this sentence presents by Kancil. Here, Kancil has meaning Kancil, because Kancil is specific figure who has smart intelligences to solve the problem. Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. Pronoun him also refers to the giant who always trusts every word Kancil said. Meaning of pronoun him categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Tie his body is one action of Kancil to help the giant. Tie his body has meaning bind his body. Both of them have same meaning, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. The last, against the tree trunk is location where Kancil and the giant perform an action. Against the tree trunk has meaning against the tree stems. This meaning presents meaning relation of **synonymy**.

48. The giant did everything Kancil said

In this sentence above, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are synonym and two proper names. Phrase of the giant has meaning the giant. In this story, the giant is specific figure who steal fish. The giant always do everything Kancil's instruction. Here, the giant categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. Then, everything presents all the instruction of Kancil to the giant. Everything has meaning the whole thing. The whole thing is synonym of everything, so it categorizes meaning relation

of **synonymy**. The last, Kancil is also specific figure who tricks the giant.

Kancil also categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**, too.

49. Soon he was sitting bound and helpless against the tree.

According to this sentence, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym and three synonyms. Adverb of time soon presents the period of time that needed in the action. Here, soon has meaning shortly. They are presenting same meaning, so they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, pronoun he has meaning the giant. This sentence tells that pronoun he presents person who sit bound and helpless. Based on the sentence, pronoun he refers to the giant, so that pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Bound is situation of the giant when he sit. Bound has meaning tied. Both of them have same meaning, so they can call **synonymy**. The last against the tree is location where the giant sit. Against the tree has meaning opposite the tree. The word of tree and bush present same meaning, so they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**, too.

50. To be completely safe, Kancil wound several more piece of rattan around him so that the giant could hardly move.

According to this sentence, the researcher finds two kinds of meaning relation. They are two proper names and four synonyms. To be completely safe has meaning to be totally safe. Word of completely and totally present same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, Kancil has meaning Kancil. Kancil is specific animal who tricks the giant.

Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. Several more piece of rattan has meaning several more piece of cane. Cane is synonym of rattan, so that they call meaning relation of **synonymy**. Around him indicates the location of Kancil wound several more piece of rattan. Around him has meaning nearby him. They are presenting meaning relation of **synonymy**, because nearby is synonym of around. The giant is specific figure who sit bound and helpless. Here, the giant categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. The last, hardly is situation of the giant when he will move, he will move hardly. Hardly has meaning scarcely. Scarcely is other meaning of hardly, so that they include in meaning relation of **synonymy**.

51. Then the clever little animal called out to his friends who were still busy catching fish some distance away.

In this sentence above, the researcher gets two kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name and three synonym. Phrase of the clever little animal refers to Kancil, but here, the clever little animal has meaning the smart little animal. Smart is synonym of clever. Based on the meaning, they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, to his friends presents meaning to his companions. This meaning categorizes meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they present same meaning. Fish is animal which catch by Kancil's friends. Here, fish does not change to other meaning, because fish categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. The last, some distance away indicates as place where they are catching the fish. Some distance away has

meaning some far away. They presents meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they have same meaning.

52. Swine, Tiger and Elephant did not have much trouble killing their enemy.

According to this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are proper name and synonym. Swine, Tiger and Elephant categorize meaning relation of **proper name**, because they are presenting specific figure who include in this story. Swine, Tiger and Elephant is Kancil's friends. Then, Their enemy presents as animals who always bother them. Their enemy has meaning their rival. Word of enemy and rival have same meaning, so that they categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**.

53. Of course, Kancil did not tell them that he had tricked the giant, and the other three animals thought that he had fought with him

According to this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into two part. The first part present by Kancil did not tell them that he had tricked the giant. In this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are two proper names and hyponyms. Kancil presents meaning relation of **proper name**, because Kancil is specific figure who does not tell to his friend how to catch the giant. Then, pronoun of them refers to Swine, Tiger and Elephant. They are Kancil's Friends. Based on the meaning, pronoun them categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Pronoun he refers to Kancil who success in tricked the giant. Pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**, too.

The last, the giant is specific figure who look helpless. The giant has meaning the giant, because the giant categorize meaning relation of **proper name**.

The second part presents The other three animals thought that he had fought with him. In this sentence, there are two kinds of meaning relation. They are synonym and two hyponyms. Phrase of the other three animals has meaning another animal. Here, the other three animal refers to Swine, Tiger and Elephant. They are Kancil's friends. Based on this meaning, the other three animals categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**, because another animals is synonym of the other three animals. Then, pronoun he refers to Kancil. Kancil is specific animal who is smart animal. Here, pronoun he categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. The last with him has meaning with the giant. Pronoun him refers to the giant, so that with him indicates meaning relation of **hyponymy**.

54. They all admired his enormous strength.

On this sentence above, the researcher finds two kinds meaning relation. They are hyponym and synonym. They all has meaning Swine, Tiger and Elephant. They are all Kancil's friends who admired to Kancil. Meaning of they all categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because Swine, Tiger and Elephant include in meaning of they all. The last, his enormous strength has meaning his gigantic strength. Word of gigantic is synonym of enormous, so that they call meaning relation of **synonymy**.

55. They gave Kancil the biggest share of the fish, and after having finished their meal each of them went his own way.

According to this sentence, the researcher divides this sentence into two parts. The first part present They gave Kancil the biggest share of the fish. In this sentence, there are three kinds of meaning relation. They are hyponym, proper name and synonym. Pronoun they has meaning Swine, Tiger and Elephant. They are Kancil' friends who give their catch to Kancil. Pronoun they categorizes meaning relation of **hyponymy**. Then, Kancil is specific figure who includes in this action. Kancil categorizes meaning relation of **proper name**. The last, the biggest share of fish is something that Swine, Tiger and Elephant give to Kancil. The biggest share of fish has meaning the greatest share of fish. They are presenting meaning relation of **synonymy**, because they have same meaning.

The second part is After having finished their meal each of them went his own way. In this sentence, there are two kind of meaning relation. They are synonym and hyponym. Phrase of after having finished their meal has meaning after having done their meal. Word of finished and done present same meaning. They categorize meaning relation of **synonymy**. Then, each of them refers to Kancil, Swine, Tiger and Elephant. Meaning of each of them categorize meaning relation of **hyponymy**, because meaning of Kancil, Swine, Tiger and Elephant include in meaning of each of them.

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

This is the last chapter. It consists of conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion takes out based on the analysis. The researcher gives suggestion to everyone who reads this research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of the research, the researcher can takes some conclusion as follow:

1. Based on the analysis, "Kancil and the Giant Story" contains nine semantic roles occurred in narrative text. They are seventy eight words of agent, fifty two words of theme, thirty one words of experiencer, nine words of patient, twenty five words of instrument, thirty one words of goal, two words of source, fifteen words of location of time and twenty five words of location of place. Semantic role of agent is presenting by Kancil, Swine, Tiger, Elephant, Nabi Sulaiman and The Giant. Based on the story, Kancil is animal who has good personality. He is smart, brave, active, and confident, but the giant has bad personality. He is arrogant, greedy and fool. Other animals have good personality too, but they are less confident and coward. The last, Nabi Sulaiman is person who have authority, so all animals respectful to him.

2. According to the data and analysis of narrative text of “Kancil and the Giant Story”, there are three kinds of meaning relation that face up in that text. They are synonymy, hyponymy and proper names. The researcher found one hundred thirty threewords of synonyms, seventy fivewords of hyponyms and forty four words of proper names.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of this research, the researcher would like to propose some suggestion, would be useful for the Student, the Lecture and other researcher.

1. Based on the result of this researcher, every sentence presents any words which present semantic roles. It can be like agent, theme, experiencer, patient, instrument, source, goal, location of place and location of time. Furthermore, every word presents meaning relation such as homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, hyponym, metonym, and proper name. So, the result of this research can be used as reference in studying sentence analysis which focus on semantics.

2. The researcher realized that there are many weakness in this research, so it is expected to other researcher to do further investigation. It means that the other researcher finds other aspect material related semantics. It may be like semantic conceptual and associative meaning, affective

meaning, social meaning and others, so that they can find other research finding related this problem.

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