

**SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PROVERB**  
**“WELL DONE IS BETTER THAN WELL SAID”**  
**BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**

A Graduating Paper

Submitted to the Board of Examiners in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for  
the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam* (S.Pd.I) in the English Department of  
STAIN Salatiga.



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**SALATIGA**  
**2012**



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Salatiga, March 3<sup>th</sup>, 2012

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**ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR NOTES**

**Case: Rafiatul Ferimawati's Graduating Paper**

Dear  
The Head of State Institute  
for Islamic Studies Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Rafiatul Ferimawati's Graduating Paper entitled SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PROVERB "WELL DONE IS BETTER THAN WELL SAID" BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty. I hope it could be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Consultant,

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Statement of Certification

**SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PROVERB**

**“WELL DONE IS BETTER THAN WELL SAID”**

**BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN**

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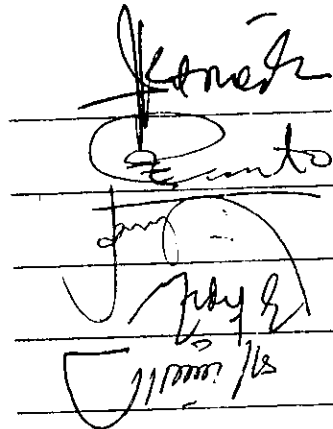
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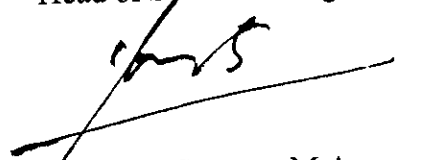
Has been brought to the board of examiners of English department of education Faculty State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga on January 9<sup>th</sup> 2012, and hereby considered to completely fulfillment the requirements of the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam* (S.PdI.) in English and Education Department.  
Salatiga, March 21<sup>st</sup> 2012

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**DECLARATION**

In the name of Allah the most gracious and the most merciful

Hereby the writer fully declares that this graduating paper is made by the writer herself, and it is not containing materials written and has been published by other people and other peoples' idea except the information from the references.

The writer is capable to accounting to her graduating paper if in the future it can be proved of containing others' idea or in fact, the writer imitates the others' graduating paper.

Likewise, this declaration is made by the writer, and she hopes that this declaration can be understood

Salatiga, March 3<sup>th</sup>, 2012

The Writer

**RAFIATUL FERIMAWATI  
NIM : 11307107**

MOTTO

*MAN JADDA WA JADA*

*"IF YOU WANT TO, WHAT YOU WANT TO BE.*

*BE WHAT YOU WANT TO BE"*

## DEDICATION

1. Allah SWT, the almighty God for my talents and perfect things having been blessed.
2. My dearest parents “Mr. Nawawi and Mrs. Isro’iyah (Almh)” for their never ended prayers, resignation, honest, love, struggle, and learn life that are very important.
3. My lovely candidate’s husband “Joko Triyono” thanks for your love, support, advise, kindness and togetherness.
4. My beloved brother “Muh Ismam” thanks for your love, support, advise, kindness and togetherness.
5. My beloved sisters “Istikhayatun, Erna, Ita” thanks for your love and support.
6. My beloved family thanks for sacrifice, honest, love and support, pray, care, help, and motivation.
7. My beloved friends “Ticha, Nia, Ardi, Mbak Anik, Mbak Tri, Olip, Ain, Oyib” thanks for your kindness and togetherness. I will never forget you all, keep in touch even we cannot get together anymore.
8. My beloved friends “all of teacher’s MI Global” thanks for your kindness and togetherness.
9. My beloved friends “all of teacher’s MI Abdussalam” thanks for your kindness and togetherness.
10. My beloved friends in TBI D 2007, thanks for your kindness and togetherness.
11. All STAIN Salatiga lectures especially for those who have taught in my class.

## ACKNOWLEDMENT

*In the name of Allah, the lord of mercy, the giver of mercy*

All praises due to Allah the lord of universe, who does always give his creation his mercy. I testify there is no God other Allah SWT and Muhammad is his messenger. Peace be upon him, the master of all messenger, the prophet Muhammad, and upon all his family and companions, who leads human being to the right path, Islam, the path of the prophet and messengers.

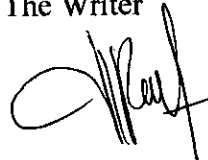
Many people help and give me valuable contribution to accomplish this graduating paper. Therefore, in this very glad occasion, I am very thankful to these people as presented below:

1. Dr. Imam Sutomo, M.Ag, the rector of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga
2. Maslihatul Umami, S.Pd.I, M.A, as chief of English Department.
3. Hammam, M.Pd, as the consultant of the graduating paper. As his attentive counselor, his adviser, and his problem solvers who always support till the graduating paper has done.
4. All the lectures of English department who had given the knowledge patiently.
5. All the teachers and the students of MI Global.
6. My beloved family.
7. My entire best friend who helped everything during my study.
8. The big family of STAIN Salatiga especially for all member of TBI D'07, who couldn't mentioned one by one for their togetherness during study in there.

Finally, this thesis is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers.

Salatiga, March 3<sup>th</sup>, 2012

The Writer



Rafiatul Ferimawati

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## ABSTRACT

Ferimawati, Rafiatul. 2012. "*Semantic Analysis of Proverb (Well Done is Better Than Well Said) by Benjamin Franklin*". Graduating Paper of English Department and Education Faculty, State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga. Consultant: Hammam, M.Pd

*Keyword: Semantic analysis, proverb, Benjamin Franklin*

Sentence is compilation of words that has purpose or complete meaning. Proverb is a sentence that is containing advice, warning or truth. Each word of proverb has the meaning; because the word is the implementation of sound that utterance to describe the idea, object and behavior. Here, the writer which is done entitle *Semantic Analysis of Proverb "Well done is better than well said"* by Benjamin Franklin, wants to discuss about meaning in semantic theory which focus in lexical and metaphorical meaning. The writer tries to find the characteristics of Benjamin's proverb from his biography. Most of people know that Benjamin Franklin is famous people. He is an author, an inventor and the president of Pennsylvania. Therefore, this thesis is aimed to describe and analyze the meaning of proverb, especially lexical and metaphorical meaning and also analyze the characteristics of it. This research used qualitative approach in analyzing data of research. After analyzing, the writer found that the lexical meaning of the proverb is doing something well is good than just saying it well and one of the metaphorical meaning of proverb is someone focuses in his/her job and dislike talk anymore. Then, she got three characteristics from Benjamin's proverb; they are spirit, brave and optimism.



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Human is a social creature who lives together with others. They are equipped with language to express their thoughts or ideas, feelings, experiences, knowledge, whether in written or spoken form, formal or informal situation, due to the importance of language as a means of communication. Communication, which is the very object of speech, is successfully effected only when the hearer's auditory perceptions are translated into the appropriate and intended flow of images or thoughts or both combined. In communicating with other people, someone needs a certain medium that is called language.

According to Wardhaugh (1992: 131), language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. Without language, human society is unthinkable; language is the link between otherwise unconnected nervous systems and thus the means by which a stimulus acting on one man may produce an effective response in another or in all the members of the group. Each community is formed by the activity of language speech utterance that gives people the most direct insight into its working and plays a part in anything that is done. In order to observe a human group, everyone has to understand their language. In other words, language is the term by which humans refer to all the specific

language used in all communities. It is a system of sound, words and so forth used by them to express their thought and feelings.

The study of language, as also the study of any other characteristics of man and society, is based by difficulty that it deals with something utterly familiar. S. Pit Corder (1973: 21) said that everybody 'knows' about language, because they use it all the time, everybody 'knows' about society and social behavior, because they are member of society.

Wagiman (2008: 3) stated that semantic is the study of meaning in language. It is a fact that meaning is a part of language, but this definition has not been clearly delineated and given fair treatment in the study of language until very recently. In traditional linguistic, language is viewed as the vocabulary which is contained in literary works. In the study of language, language definitions are sometimes based on meaning and sometimes on function.

Broadly speaking, a language will distinguish between views on the meaning of words and ideas which have been developed in the connection with the meaning of sentences. This is not to suggest that other linguistic units, noun phrases or subordinate clauses, are not subject to semantic investigation. The writer's decision is simply a reflection of the fact that most semantic theories adopt either the word or the sentence as the primary object of investigation. Most important, it must be perfectly clear that the decision to begin with either words or sentences do not excuse a semantic theory from saying something about the

unchosen alternative. According to Martin Atkinson (1982: 176), a theory of the meaning of words which also contribute to our understanding of the meaning of sentences, while significant, would rightly be viewed as incomplete and similarly for a theory of meaning of sentences. This is because word-meaning and sentence-meaning, no matter how people construe them, are closely related.

Sentence is compilation of words that has purpose or complete meaning. For example is proverb, it is a short, traditional saying in general use. It usually expresses some obvious truth or familiar experience. Each word of proverb has the meaning, because the word is the implementation of sound that utterances to describe the idea, object, and behavior. It is seldom to find someone who analyzed the meaning of proverbs, however from lexical or grammatical meaning.

From the discussion above, a language that is expressed in the words also have significance of lexical meaning that consist of conceptual meaning, and metaphorical meaning that consist of connotative and denotative meaning. Therefore, the writer will analyze it all in proverb written by Benjamin Franklin "WELL DONE IS BETTER THAN WELL SAID". The writer hopes this analysis help the readers to more understanding about the conceptual meaning, connotative and denotative meaning from it.

## **B. Limitation of the Problem**

The writer wants to focus on the meaning of proverb which is taken from Benjamin Franklin (well done is better than well said). The writer will be found semantic analysis which consists of lexical meaning and metaphorical meaning, and will know about the characteristics of his proverb.

## **C. Statement of the Problem**

From this study, there are some main problems that will be discussed here, such as:

1. What is the lexical meaning of this proverb?
2. What is the metaphorical meaning of this proverb?
3. What are the characteristics of Franklin's proverb?

## **D. Objective of the Study**

The writer hopes to get some objectives as follows:

- a. To find the lexical meaning of the proverb.
- b. To find the metaphorical meaning of the proverb.
- c. To find the characteristics of Franklin's proverb

## **E. Benefits of the Study**

The result of the study is expected to be beneficial in two ways, both are:

1. Theoretically
  - a. To enable the readers to enrich the study of semantic.



- b. To give some contribution to the enlargement of vocabulary though meaning analysis.
2. Practically
    - a. To give a clear explanation about literal and non literal meaning of proverb which taken from Benjamin Franklin (well done is better than well said).
    - b. To show the importance of having semantic analysis to understand the meaning of sentences, especially proverb.

#### **F. Previous Research Review**

To prove the originality of this study, however in collecting the data and writing the data, the writer wants to present the researchers that take review of related literature from the other thesis as comparison.

The first by Mamik Nugraheni in 2005, the student of State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga entitle COMPONENTIAL ANALYSIS OF MEANING OF WORD "*MELIHAT*" IN JAVANESE LANGUAGE ANG ENGLISH. From her research, she found many differences words that have the same meaning from '*melihat*' both of Javanese and English language.

The second by Lukman Wijaya in 2003, the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (UMS) Surakarta entitle A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS ON THE DICTION OF THE HEADLINES OF THE JAKARTA POST. He wrote that based on the context, the verbs analyzed on Jakarta Post headlines may have more than one meaning.

From both of thesis, the writer conducts a descriptive analysis entitle SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PROVERB (WELL DONE IS BETTER THAN WELL SAID) BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Here, the writer wants to analyze about lexical meaning and metaphorical meaning of proverb. The difference of this research with the researchers above is the object. It is proverb that written by Benjamin Franklin.

### **G. Clarification of Key Terms**

#### **1. Proverb**

Proverbs are phrases or sentences containing advice, warning or truth. Although they are expressed in striking language, in their meaning, they are rather obvious remarks to make about human experience. They are thought of as the short of remark that would be made by someone who is rather dull, someone who cannot express in his own words what he thinks or feels, but who has to borrow a proverb from the language to do this.

#### **2. Semantic**

Semantic is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning and since meaning in a part of language, semantic is part of linguistics.

#### **3. Lexical meaning**

Lexical meaning is a subfield of linguistic semantics. It is the study of how and what the words of a language denote things in the world, or concepts, depending on the particular approach to lexical semantics.

#### 4. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning is the meaning of word. In a language, it is referent in the real world. It means that the real meaning of the word from the dictionary.

#### 5. Metaphorical

Metaphors are well known as a stylistic feature of literature, but in fact are found in almost all language use, other than simple explanation of physical event in material world. All abstract vocabulary is metaphorical, but in most cases the original language hides the metaphor from people.

#### 6. Connotative

Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over, and above its purely conceptual content.

#### 7. Denotative

Denotative meaning is the real word meaning, while connotative meaning is the meaning that has close relation with the truth.

### **H. Research of Methodology**

#### 1. Type of the research

In order to make this analysis is going smoothly; it needs a good plan of research method. Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Pocket Dictionary, Hornby says that "method is the way of doing something or quality of being well planned and organized".

This research is qualitative research. Syaifuddin Azwar, MA (1998: 5) states:

*“penelitian dengan pendekatan kualitatif lebih menekankan analisisnya pada proses penyimpulan deduktif dan induktif serta pada analisis terhadap dinamika hubungan antar fenomena yang diamati, dengan menggunakan logika ilmiah. Hal ini bukan berarti bahwa pendekatan kualitatif sama sekali tidak menggunakan data kuantitatif akan tetapi penekanannya tidak pada pengujian hipotesis melainkan pada usaha menjawab pertanyaan penelitian melalui cara- cara berfikir formal dan argumentatif.”*

Research with qualitative approach is more emphasizing on its analysis of the process of deductive and inductive inference as well as on the analysis of the dynamics of the observed relationship using scientific logic. This does not mean that the qualitative approach did not use quantitative data but the emphasis is not on testing hypotheses, except of the effort to answer statement of problem through formal and argumentative thinking.

## 2. Object of the research

The data of this research excerpts from proverbs which is written by Benjamin Franklin (well done is better than well said). This data sources are collected from book and internet that containing the material related to the subject matters of this research, they are:

- Lukman, 2001. The Wise Word. Asma Jonh Book Store. Pare.
- [http://philadelphia.about.com/cs/history/a/ben\\_franklin.htm](http://philadelphia.about.com/cs/history/a/ben_franklin.htm)

## 3. Method of the research

In this study, the writer uses the descriptive method. The writer describes and interprets the data. According to Saifuddin Azhar (2010: 7) that a research is using descriptive method is aimed at

describing systematically the factors and characteristics of given population or area of interest factually and accurately.

#### 4. Method of collecting data

In this case, the writer studies document as the way to collect the data. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (1998: 236), documentation is getting the data about the case or variable as note, transcript, book, magazine, and so forth. The writer has taken the data from books and website. They are as the follows:

- a. Lukman, 2001. *The Wise Word*. Asma Jonh Book Store. Parc.

In this book, the writer found some proverbs that are written by Benjamin Franklin, they are presented bellow:

- After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.
- I never knew a man who has good at making excuses who was good at anything else.
- Well done is better than well said.

- b. [http://philadelphia.about.com/cs/history/a/ben\\_franklin.htm](http://philadelphia.about.com/cs/history/a/ben_franklin.htm)

Here, the writer found some famousness proverbs, they are as follows:

- A countryman between two lawyers is like a fish between two cats.
- Any fool can criticize, condemn and complain and most fools do.

- Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, and wise.
- Eat to live, and not live to eat.
- Fish and visitors stink after three days.
- Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterwards.
- Little strokes felt great oaks.
- Never confuse motion with action.
- To find out a girl's faults, praise her to her girl friends.
- To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals.
- Well done is better than well said.
- Wise men don't need advice. Fools won't take it.

From these data, the writer takes a proverb, well done is better than well said. Because she thinks that it has a good meaning and gives a good motivation for the readers.

#### 5. Method of analysis data

All collected data from the references that have been studied will be classified, compared and analyzed by using descriptive analysis.

Here, the writer takes the steps as follows:

- a. Firstly, the writer reads the references about proverb and semantic.

- b. Secondly, the writer finds out lexical that included of conceptual meaning.
- c. Thirdly, the writer finds out metaphorical meaning of the proverb.
- d. Fourthly, the writer finds out the characteristics of Franklin's proverbs.
- e. Then, the writer writes all the collected data into papers and classifying them based on descriptive analysis.
- f. Finally, the writer analyses the proverb that written by Benjamin Franklin (well done is better than well said) and finds out lexical and metaphorical meaning from it.
- g. The example of thesis about lexical and metaphorical meaning

THE SEMANTIC ANALYSIS IN THE BANNER OF "Life was much easier when Apple and Blackberry were just fruits"

- Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning means logical, cognitive, or denotative content (Nida, 1975: 25). It is based on two structural principles, which are contractiveness and constituent structures. It is usually derived from definitions we have found in dictionaries and the appearance of these lexical items. We give these lexical items features (constituent structures) and eliminate other features which are not present (contractiveness structures).

Table 1.1 Conceptual meaning of life was much easier when

*Apple and Blackberry were just fruits*

WORD	MEANING
Life	+ abstract entity + a condition that distinguishes human being, animals and plants from earth, rock, etc.
Was	+ one of the to be of past tense + showing state
Much	+ it is used for the uncountable plural noun + similar to the word "many"
Easier	+ it means not difficult + free from pain, discomfort, anxiety, trouble etc.
When	+ showing period or time something happened
Apple	+ inanimate + it is one of fruit + its shape is round + it has firm juicy flesh + its skin is green, red or yellow when the fruit is ripe
And	+ a conjunction connecting words, clauses and sentences
Blackberry	+ inanimate + commonly found in USA + a kind of small berry + this fruit when ripe growing wild on bushes called "brambles"
Were	+ one of the to be of past tense + showing state
Just	+ used in Great Britain in the perfect tenses and often in US with the simple past tense, place with the verb, to indicate an immediate past
Fruits	+ inanimate + collective pattern + parts of a plant or tree + they contain the seeds + it is also used as food e.g. Apple, bananas



- Connotative meaning

Connotative meaning refers to what is communicated by virtue of what language refers to (Nida, 1975:25). In other words, it is the meaning above the conceptual meaning and it may vary according to culture, background or society. Thus, connotative meaning can be subjective or unstable. It depends very much on how an individual or society perceives a word. It is the association that we make in our mind of what these lexical items represent.

At first there is a word of "life". This word as the part of message of that slogan is given by human being aimed at the same kind of creature. So, the word "life" in this case refers to the life of human being in living their daily life. Then it is stated that "life was much easier" which means that human life in the past time was assumed as "lesser difficulty or "much easier". The life of human being will be predictably easier if "apple and blackberry were just fruit". In this context the speaker or the communicator try to propose a problem by delivering a direct comparison between the entity of Apple and Blackberry as the real fresh fruits and they as modern technological gadget findings. In addition, the word "apple" denotatively refers to a round fruit with firm juice flesh a skin that is green, red and

yellow when the fruit is ripe. In addition, in the context of modern era the word "Apple" refers to the Steve job's famous brand of computer and electronic gadget like iMac, iPod, iPhone and iPad. People around the world mostly youngsters in urban area will have this famous brand in mind when they hear someone saying the word "Apple". Beside that word "Blackberry" denotatively refers to the small berry which when it ripe, it grows wild on bushes. Similar to the case of the modern context of word "apple", this word associate to the company of RIM issued this famous product all over the world.

The most interesting thing from that slogan is the hidden or implicit effort of the speaker or the communicator of this slogan to say how hard the competition companies which want to promote their product brands and how the use of sophisticated gadget of famous brand will also create competition of the pride in social and cultural status. Most teenagers will be happy and feel proud if they can buy and use bosh famous technological gadgets. They will ready to stand in line to buy the newest release of Apple and Blackberry as their favorite products.

- Metaphorical Meaning

Metaphorical mappings do not occur isolated from one another. They are sometimes organized in hierarchical structures; in which 'lower' mappings in the hierarchy inherit the structures of the 'higher' mappings.

The clearer depiction of the view that most people conceptual system is metaphorical can be seen in the instance of conceptual metaphor by Lakoff and Turner (1989: 3-4) that is given the name of the metaphor LIFE IS A JOURNEY. In this metaphor the mental domain "Journey" as the source domain is compared to mental domain "life" as the target domain. They also identify systematicity in this mapping between two concepts that written on John's book (1997: 306):

LIFE IS A JOURNEY

- The person leading a life is a traveler.
- His purposes are destinations.
- The means for achieving purposes are routes.
- Difficulties in life are impediments to travel.
- Counselors are guides.
- Progress is the distance travelled.
- Things you gauge your progress by are the landmarks.
- Material resources and talents are provisions.

## **I. Graduating Paper Outline**

Chapter I is introduction, it explains about Background of the Study, Limitation of the Problem, Statement of the Study, Object of the Study, Benefits of the Study, Previous Research Review, Research of Methodology, and Graduating Paper Outline.

Chapter II is Review of Related Theory, containing of Definition of Semantic, and Type of Meaning.

Chapter III is Biography of an Author, containing of Biography of Benjamin Franklin, and his proverb.

Chapter IV is Analysis and Discussion, containing of conceptual meaning, connotative and denotative meaning of proverb, and also the characteristic of Franklin's proverb.

Chapter V is Closer that consists of Conclusion and Suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED THEORY

In order to define some terms used in this thesis, the writer has done some literature review on books, journal, articles and internet websites. Those terms include semantics theories that will be used in this thesis and the underlying requirements to solve the problem. Therefore, she will apply the following theories, namely: definition of semantics, type of meaning, lexical relation, and componential analysis.

#### A. Definition of Semantics

Semantic is the part of linguistic which explores meaning. Semantics is a symbol or sign which shows meaning and the relation between meaning and form. Besides, semantics includes meaning of words, development and changing. The term of semantics is a recent addition to the English language.

Owens (1996: 22) stated that semantics is a system of rules governing the meaning on content of words and combinations. The term of semantics refers to the study of meaning and the systematic ways those meanings are expressed in language.

Palmer (1976:1) stated that "semantics is technical term used to refer to the study of meaning". However, this definition has led to question about the nature of meaning itself and about the way in which it should be described. For example, *red* may mean several things. If the readers consult the dictionary, they may find that one of it meaning's is 'of a spectral hue beyond

orange in the spectrum'. In the context of traffic light, red means 'stop', 'do not go through', while in some other different contexts it may mean 'danger', or even 'bravery'. From these different meanings, the writer wants to make it clear, it is, therefore, necessary to redefine semantics into a more specific definition, the one that can limit semantics into the study of more specific type of meaning only.

In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as inherent at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, and larger units of discourse (referred to as *texts*). The basic area of study is the meaning of signs, and the study of relations between different linguistic units: *homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, paronyms, hypernymy, hyponymy, meronymy, metonymy, holonymy*, linguistic compounds. A key concern is how meaning attaches to larger chunks of text, possibly as a result of the composition from smaller units of meaning.

## B. Type of Meaning

Almost all of the words of language have a conceptual meaning. There are words that have more than one conceptual meaning. There are also words that have connotative meaning, social meaning and affective meaning. Here the writer wants to present the different meanings that words have.

Leech (1981: 19) has proposed seven types of meaning that can be summarized as follows:

## 1. Conceptual meaning

Conceptual meaning is same with logical, cognitive or denotative content of the word. It describes the words by making its own characteristics.

For examples:

- a. Woman = (+HUMAN), (-MALE), (+ADULT)
- b. Man = (+HUMAN), (+MALE), (+ADULT)
- c. Boy = (+HUMAN), (+MALE), (-ADULT)

Words may either be taken to denote things in the world, or concepts, depending on the particular approach to lexical semantics. One of type of lexical meaning is conceptual meaning. It is referent in the real meaning of word from the dictionary.

According to Devitt and Stercny (1999) written on Wagiman's book (2008: 43), human beings apply the principle of referent and structure to understand the conceptual meaning of sentence. The principle of referent refers to the conceptual meaning of the words which are embodied in the sentence, while the principle of structure refers to the organization or combination of the words to form a sentence by means of structural rules.

For example:

The knife is sharp.

Two words have conceptual meaning: knife and sharp.

- Knife : + inanimate
  - + a tool, made of metal
  - + having a back
  - + having a blade
  - + to cut things
- Sharp : + with a fine cutting edge, state, relative.

Semantically, **knife** is called an argument and **sharp** is a predicate. **The** is a function word to signal a noun and **is** is not a verb. **Is** is a word to carry the tense and other inflectional units. Then, the meaning of the sentence “The knife is sharp” is the inanimate tool made of metal, with a back and a blade, to cut things has a fine cutting edge which is a state and relative.

According to Wagiman (2008: 13) the meaning of word in a language is its referent in the real world. There are several possibilities of referent, such as:

1. The referent can be an entity, like: a thing, a person, or an animal.

Here the examples of entity can be seen below:



Table 2.1 The examples of entities

word	Referent
motorcycle	Inanimate, vehicle, on land, with two wheels, two seats, and engine to cause motion.
Sugar	Inanimate, sweet substance obtained from various plants especially sugar cane to sweeten cooking or tea, coffee, etc.
Doctor	Animate, human, male or female, having been trained in medical science.

2. The referent can be a **psychological power**.

There are some examples of psychological power as below:

Table 2.2 The examples of psychological powers

word	Referent
patience	The power of enduring trouble, suffering, inconvenience without complaining
intelligence	The power of seeing, learning, understanding and knowing
tolerance	The power to endure without protest

3. The referent can be an event.

There are many events that usually happened, for examples as below:

Table 2.3 The examples of events

word	Referent
Party	An event of gathering of persons, by invitation, for pleasure
Flood	An event of the coming of a great quantity of water in a place that is usually dry
earthquake	An event of sudden, violent shaking of the earth's surface

4. The referent can be a **situation or time**.

The examples of situation or time as below:

Table 2.4 The examples of situations or time

word	Referent
depression	Time when business is depressed or inactive
Season	Time suitable or normal for something
Recess	Time when work or business is stopped or slackening

5. The referent can be a **state**.

There are several words can be stated as follows:

Table 2.5 The examples of states

word	Referent
Hot	A state of having a high degree of temperature
Happy	A state of feeling pleasure
Clean	A state of being free from dirty

6. The referent can be an **action**.

Here some examples of action can be seen below:

Table 2.6 The examples of actions

word	Referent
Kill	An action that causes the death of an animate being
Sing	An action of making musical sounds with the voice
Cut	An action of dividing or separating, making an opening, tearing.

7. The referent can be a **process**.

Some examples of process, they are in the following:

Table 2.7 The examples of processes

word	Referent
Heating	A process of becoming hot
improving	A process of becoming better
Raining	A process of rain falling

8. The referent can be **psychological experience**.

The examples of psychological experience are presented below:

Table 2.8 The examples of psychological experiences

word	Referent
remember	Call back to mind the memory of
understand	Know the meaning, nature, explanation of
Know	Have in the mind as the result of experience or being informed or because one has learnt

9. The referent can be a **manner**.

Here some examples of manner as stated in the following:

Table 2.9 The examples of manner

word	Referent
Clearly	In a clear manner
Cleverly	In a clever manner
Softly	In a soft manner

10. The referent can be a **location**.

There are some examples of location as below:

Table 2.10 The examples of locations

word	Referent
On	In a position of the surface of, lying against, or in contact with
Behind	In a position of in, at, or to the rear of
Above	In a position of higher than

2. Connotative meaning

Leech (1981: 12) defines connotative meaning as the communicative value of an expression has been had by virtue of what it refers to, over, and above its purely conceptual content. It is based on the feeling and ideas that arisen in the mind of speakers and hearers. If the conceptual meaning of woman is animate, human female, adult, the connotative of woman includes, among others, gregarious, subject to material instinct, capable of speech, experienced in cookery, skirt or dress wearing, frail, prone to tear, cowardly, emotional, irrational, inconstant, gentle, compassionate, sensitive, hard working, non-trouser-wearing.

Conceptual meaning remains the same forever; connotative meaning may change from one time to another. It also differs from one society to another.

For example:

- a. Rose : a beautiful girl
- b. Policeman : disciplined
- c. Nurse : patient

### 3. Social meaning

Wagiman (2008: 29) stated that the social meaning of a word is the meaning of a word in relation to the social circumstances of its use which is determined by the different social structures in the society.

Certain words have similar meaning but the use of the words is different, according to the social life of the people. The members of society are roughly divided into the lower class, the middle class and the upper class.

For examples:

- a. Adobe : is used in poetic language
- b. Residence : is used in formal circumstances
- c. Home : is used in general circumstances
- d. Domicile : is used for very formal and official circumstances

### 4. Affective meaning

Leech (1981:15) defines that affective meaning is the meaning of word which reflects the personal feelings of the speaker, including his attitude to the listener, or his attitude to something he is talking about.

This is used for a polite way of speaking.

For examples:

- a. Honey, good! (happy expression)
- b. How soon you come here, its nine now. Our promises is at eight (refer to “why do you come late?”)
- c. I’m terribly sorry to interrupt, but I wonder if you would be so kind as to lower your voices a little (it’s more polite than, will you belt up?)

#### 5. Reflective meaning

It is what is communicated through association with another sense of the same expression. It is caused by multiple conceptual meaning, when one sense of a word forms part of our response to another sense. A sense of a word makes our response to another sense.

For example:

- Intercourse, ejaculation, and erection

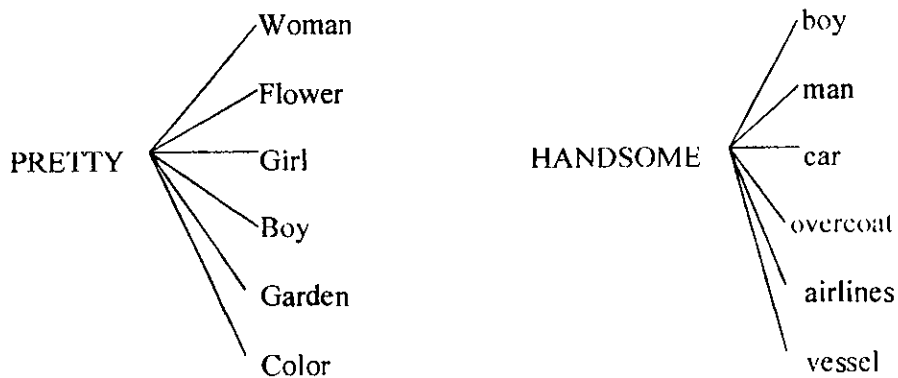
These words make another sense in ‘innocent’ sense because it can conjure up their several associations.

#### 6. Collocative meaning

Wagiman (2008: 38) defines that collocation is a term to refer to word that tend to appear together or words that tend to keep company. It is communicated through association with word which tends to occur in the environment of another word. It is the words which are considered to have individual lexical items or share common group in meaning but may be distinguished in their occurrence.

For examples:

The words *pretty* and *handsome* share common group in the meaning good looking, but they can be distinguished by the range of nouns with which are they likely to co-occur or collocate followed as listed below:



#### 7. Thematic meaning

The word that is communicated by the way in which the message is organized in terms of order, focus and emphasis. For example, it is often felt that an active sentence has a different meaning from its passive equivalent. In spite of conceptual content, they seem to be the same.

For examples:

- a. Rina gives me a present.
- b. A present is given to me by Rina.
- c. I am given a present by Rina.

The first sentence is an active sentence and it has a different meaning from its passive equivalent (the second and third sentences), although in conceptual content they seem to be same.

### C. Lexical Relation

The branch of semantics that deals with the word meaning is called lexical semantics. It is the study of systematic, meaning related structures of words. Lexical field or semantic field is the organization of related words and expressions in to a system, which shows their relationship with one another. For example: angry, sad, happy, depressed, and afraid. This set of word is a lexical field all its words refer to emotional states.

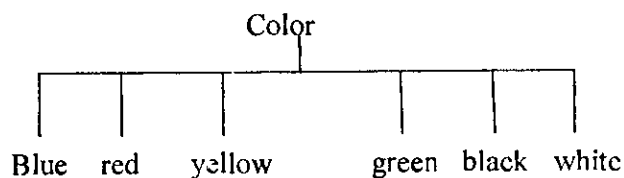
Lyons (1977:69) says that “semantics relation is also called sense or meaning or lexical relation”. It is the relationships of meaning or sense that may be set up between individual and groups of lexical items.

There are different types of lexical relations:

#### 1. Hyponymy

Hyponymy involves the notion of inclusion. Hyponymy is a term to refer to a set or a group of words that are included in a higher term or word. The higher word is called a super ordinate, and the lower term is called a hyponym. A super ordinate can have many hyponyms.

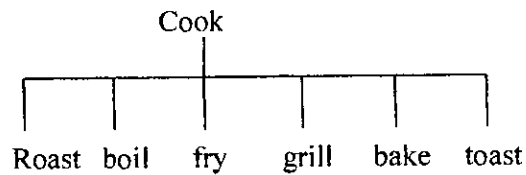
For examples:



Hyponymy is not restricted to objects, abstract concepts, or noun.

It can be identified in many other areas of the lexicon, for example the verb cook has many hyponymys.





## 2. Homonymy

Homonymy is a term to refer to one form, which is the same in both written and spoken, with two or more unrelated meanings.

For examples:

- a. Bank /bæŋk/ (of a river)
- Bank /bæŋk/ (of a financial institution)
- b. Mole /mə l/ (an animal)
- Mole /mə l/ (a small dark mark on the skin)
- Mole /mə l/ (a stone wall built in the sea)

## 3. Homophony

Homophony is the case where two words are pronounced identically but they have different written forms. They sound alike but are written differently and often have different meanings.

For examples:

- No /nə / : not one; not any
- know /nə / : have in the mind as the result of experience or of being informed
- led /led/ : lead<sup>3</sup>
- lead /led/ : soft, heavy

- would /w d/ : will
- wood /w d/ : hard solid substance of a tree below the bark

#### 4. Homograph

Homograph is a word which is spelled the same as another word and might be pronounced the same or differently but which has a different meanings.

For example:

- Bear /beə(r)/ : heavy animal with thick fur
- Bear /beə(r)/ : rough, clumsy ill-mannered person

When homonyms are spelled the same they are homographs but not all homonyms are homographs.

#### 5. Polysemy

Wagiman (2008: 33) states that polysemy is a term to refer to a word which has a set of different meanings those are related by extension. Polysemous word is a word having two or more meanings.

For examples:

- a. Back                      human back
- The back of a chair
- The back of a sofa
- The back of a knife
- The back of the hand
- The back of the head
- The back football player

- b. Foot                    human foot  
                                   The foot of a bed  
                                   The foot of a hill  
                                   The foot of a mountain

## 6. Synonymy

Synonymy is used to mean sameness of meaning. Synonym is a word, which has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word. Synonymy is sameness of meaning which is not concerned with the conceptual meaning of words, but relations of words which have more or less, the same conceptual meaning.

(Palmer, 1976: 88) says that synonymous words may have exactly the same conceptual meaning, like: elevator and lift, gala and festivity, but many synonymous words are not exactly alike in meaning.

The examples of word:

- a. Big                    = large = great  
 b. Tiny                    = small = diminutive

The examples of sentence

- a. Jack is a seaman.  
 b. Jack is a sailor.

A seaman and a sailor are two nouns that same in the meaning. It is a man who works at the sea.

## 7. Antonymy

The word antonymy derives from the Greek root anti (opposite) and denotes opposition in meaning. Antonymy or oppositeness of meaning has long been recognized as one of the most important semantic relations.

For examples: - slow >< quick

- big >< small

- long >< short

Palmer classifies three kinds of antonymy, those are:

- a. Gradable antonymy, the meaning of each word is relative; it also can be put in graded scale which is not fixed.

For examples: - Narrow >< wide

- Young >< old

- Small >< big

- Dark >< light

- Cold >< hot

- b. Complementarities, the meaning of the word is absolute, not relative; there is only one possibility of meaning which is fixed.

For examples: - male >< female

- Single >< married

- Dead >< alive

- Open >< closed

- Right >< left

- c. Relational opposites, the pairs of words are the reversal of a relationship of words.

For examples: - buy >< sell  
 - Husband >< wife  
 - Above >< below  
 - In front of >< behind  
 - North of >< south of

#### 8. Meronymy

Meronymy comes from the Greek words meros = part and anoma = name. a meronymy denotes a constituent part of or a number of something.

That is: X is a meronym of Y if Xs are parts of Y

X is a meronym of Y if Xs are members of Y

For examples:

- Finger is a meronym of hand
- Chin is a meronym of face
- Door is a meronym of house
- Branches are meronyms of tree

#### D. Componential analysis

In communication with foreign language, most of people need dictionary to find out the meaning of difficult words for. Dictionaries provide meanings for the words of given language and provide labels for concepts that speakers wish to talk. While semantics is the study of word meanings and the way in which words are related to one another.

Every word in sentence has a meaning. Another attempt to describe the meaning of word is called componential analysis. It is an analysis of the semantic components of a word that views the meaning of a word as consisting of a bundle semantic components or a bundle of semantic elements.

Semantic componential analysis is based on the similarities among sets of words. The goal of semantic feature (componential) analysis is to discover a set of features that make up the meanings of words. In this analysis, the lexical meaning is important because every word has a meaning and it can change the meaning according to sentence or what the speaker's mean.

According to Wagiman (2008:20) componential analysis of word meaning is the same as the conceptual meaning of the word.

These are some examples:

Table 2.11 The examples of componential analysis

Word	The bundle of semantic component
Buffalo	+ animate + animal + quadruped + vertebrate + mammal + bovine + bellowing + having horns + having grey hair
Lion	+ animate + animal + quadruped + vertebrate + mammal

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ feline</li> <li>+ large</li> <li>+ strong</li> <li>+ flesh- eating</li> </ul>
Peacock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ animate</li> <li>+ animal</li> <li>+ biped</li> <li>+ avian</li> <li>+ the peafowl</li> <li>+ male</li> <li>+ having a long, erectile, greenish tail</li> </ul>
Bakery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ noun</li> <li>+ common</li> <li>+ concrete</li> <li>+ animate</li> <li>+ count</li> </ul>

### E. Metaphorical Concept

Metaphors are well known as a stylistic feature of literature, but in fact are found in almost all language use, other than simple explanations of physical events in the material world. All abstract vocabulary is metaphorical, but in most cases the original language hides the metaphor from people.

In the metaphorical use of words, the meaning of word is not the literal meaning of the word, but the transferred meaning or derived meaning. The derived meaning of word may differ from one language to another. Some examples of metaphor in English:

Table 2.12 The examples of metaphor

Word	Transferred meaning
Donkey	A very stupid person
Mouse	A shy, timid person
Cat	A malicious woman
Cock	A chief person or leader

In the other hand, Edi Subroto (1995: 38) writes on Faizal's journal explains that metaphor is created particularly based on the similarity of two references. The first referent is called *tenor* and the second one is called *vehicle*. The similarity of both referents is the basic builder of metaphor creation. Written on John's book (1997: 303) that in Richard's terminology, the former is the tenor and the later, the vehicle. Both sets of terms are commonly used in the literature.

For example: LOVE IS JOURNEY

- Target domain : love
- Source domain : space
- The lovers are travelers
- The love relationship is a vehicle
- Inherits the LIFE IS A JOURNEY metaphor.



The mappings between two concepts are as follows:

LIFE IS A JOURNEY

- The person leading a life is a traveler.
- His purposes are destinations.
- The means for achieving purposes are routes.
- Difficulties in life are impediments to travel.
- Counselors are guides.
- Progress is the distance travelled.
- Things you gauge your progress by are the landmarks.
- Material resources and talents are provisions.

## CHAPTER III

### BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

#### 1. Biography of Benjamin Franklin

##### a. Early life

Benjamin Franklin was born on Milk Street, in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 17, 1706. He was the tenth son of soap maker, Josiah Franklin. Benjamin's mother was Abiah Folger, the second wife of Josiah. In all, Josiah would father 17 children.

Josiah intended for Benjamin to enter into the clergy. However, she could only afford to send his son to school for one year and clergymen needed years of schooling. However, as young Benjamin loved to read he had him apprenticed to his brother James, who was a printer. After helping James compose pamphlets and set type which was grueling work, 12-year-old Benjamin would sell their products in the streets.

When Benjamin was 15 his brother started The New England Courant the first "newspaper" in Boston. Though there were two papers in the city before James's Courant, they only reprinted news from abroad. James's paper carried articles, opinion pieces written by his friends, advertisements, and news of ship schedules. Benjamin wanted to write for the paper too, but he knew that James would never let him. After all, Benjamin was just a lowly apprentice.

At age 17, Benjamin ran away to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, seeking a new start in a new city. When he first arrived he worked in several printer

shops around town. However, he was not satisfied by the immediate prospects. After a few months, while working in a printing house, he was convinced by Pennsylvania Governor Sir William Keith to go to London, ostensibly to acquire the equipment necessary for establishing another newspaper in Philadelphia. Finding Keith's promises of backing a newspaper to be empty, Benjamin worked as a typesetter in printer's shop in what is now the Church of St Bartholomew-the-Great in the Smithfield area of London. Following this, he returned to Philadelphia in 1726 with the help of Thomas Denham, a merchant who employed Benjamin as clerk, shopkeeper, and bookkeeper in his business.

b. Success as an Author

In 1733, Benjamin started publishing *Poor Richard's Almanack*. Almanacs of the era were printed annually, and contained things like weather reports, recipes, predictions and homilies. He published his almanac under the guise of a man named Richard Saunders, a poor man who needed money to take care of his carping wife. What distinguished Benjamin's almanac were his witty aphorisms and lively writing. Many of the famous phrases associated with Franklin, such as, "A penny saved is a penny earned" come from *Poor Richard*.

c. Benjamin as an inventor

Benjamin was a prodigious inventor. A list of Benjamin Franklin's inventions reveals a man of many talents and interests. His natural curiosity about things and the way they work made him try to find ways to

make them work better. There are many inventions from Benjamin Franklin; they can be seen as follows:

### 1. Bifocals

Bifocals are eyeglasses with two distinct optical powers. Bifocals are most commonly prescribed to people with presbyopia who also require a correction for myopia, hyperopia, and/or astigmatism.

Ben had poor vision and needed glasses to read. He got tired of constantly taking them off and putting them back on, so he decided to figure out a way to make his glasses let him see both near and far. He had two pairs of spectacles cut in half and put half of each lens in a single frame. Today, people call them bifocals.

### 2. Lightning rod

A lightning rod or lightning conductor is a metal rod or conductor mounted on top of a building and electrically connected to the ground through a wire, to protect the building in the event of lightning. If lightning strikes the building it will preferentially strike the rod, and be conducted harmlessly to ground through the wire, instead of passing through the building, where it could start a fire or cause electrocution. A lightning rod is a single component in a lightning protection system.

The lightning rod was invented by Benjamin Franklin in the Americas in 1749 and, which protected buildings and ships from lightning damage.

### 3. Franklin stove

The Franklin stove is a metal-lined fireplace. It had a hollow baffle near the rear (to transfer more heat from the fire to a room's air) and relied on an "inverted siphon" to draw the fire's hot fumes around the baffle. It was intended to produce more heat and less smoke than an ordinary open fireplace.

In colonial America, most people warmed their homes by building a fire in a fireplace even though it was kind of dangerous and used a lot of wood. Ben figured that there had to be a better way. His invention of an iron furnace stove allowed people to warm their homes less dangerously and with less wood. The furnace stove that he invented is called a Franklin stove. Interestingly enough, Ben also established the first fire company and the first fire insurance company in order to help people live more safely.

### 4. Odometer

An odometer or odograph is an instrument that indicates distance traveled by a vehicle, such as a bicycle or automobile.

As postmaster, Ben had to figure out routes for delivering the mail. He went out riding in his carriage to measure the routes and

needed a way to keep track of the distance. He invented a simple odometer and attached it to his carriage.

d. Benjamin as a postmaster

On July 26, 1775, the Second Continental Congress established the United States Post Office and named Benjamin Franklin as the first United States Postmaster General. Franklin had been a postmaster for decades and was a natural choice for the position. Franklin had just returned from England and was appointed chairman of a Committee of Investigation to establish a postal system. The report of the Committee, providing for the appointment of a postmaster general for the 13 American colonies, was considered by the Continental Congress on July 25 and 26. On July 26, 1775, Franklin was appointed Postmaster General, the first appointed under the Continental Congress. It established a postal system that became the United States Post Office, a system that is still in use today.

e. Benjamin as a President of Pennsylvania

Special balloting conducted October 18, 1785 unanimously elected Franklin the sixth President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, replacing John Dickinson. The office of President of Pennsylvania was analogous to the modern position of Governor. It is not clear why Dickinson needed to be replaced with less than two weeks remaining before the regular election. Franklin held that office for slightly over three years, longer than any other, and served the Constitutional limit of three full terms. Shortly after his initial election he was reelected to a

full term on October 29, 1785, and again in the fall of 1786 and on October 31, 1787. Officially, his term concluded on November 5, 1788, but there is some question regarding the *de facto* end of his term, suggesting that the aging Franklin may not have been actively involved in the day-to-day operation of the Council toward the end of his time in office.

#### f. Death and legacy

Franklin died on April 17, 1790, at age 84. Approximately 20,000 people attended his funeral. He was interred in Christ Church Burial Ground in Philadelphia. His death is described in the book *The Life of Benjamin Franklin*, quoting from the account of Dr. John Jones that written in a website " (http://www.benfranklin.org/):

*...when the pain and difficulty of breathing entirely left him, and his family were flattering themselves with the hopes of his recovery, when an imposture, which had formed itself in his lungs, suddenly burst, and discharged a quantity of matter, which he continued to throw up while he had power; but, as that failed, the organs of respiration became gradually oppressed; a calm, lethargic state succeeded; and on the 17th instant (April 1790), about eleven o'clock at night, he quietly expired, closing a long and useful life of eighty-four years and three months.*

The message above is a message from Benjamin that written by his doctor before he die.

## 2. The Example of Benjamin's proverbs

As an author, he was wrote some proverbs in his book, for example in Poor Richard's Almanacs. There are the examples of his proverbs, can be seen below:

- A countryman between two lawyers is like a fish between two cats.
- Fatigue is the best pillow
- God helps those who help themselves.
- He that speaks much is much mistaken.
- He who falls in love with himself will have no rivals.
- If you would be loved, love and be loveable.
- If you would know the value of money, try to borrow some.
- Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterwards.
- Mine is better than ours.
- Speak ill of no man, but speak all the good you know of everybody.
- Tell me and I forget, teach me and I remember, involve me and I learn.
- Three can keep a secret. If two of them are died.
- Well done is better than well said.
- Where Liberty is, there is my country.

Taken from [http://quotationspage.com/quotes/Benjamin\\_Franklin](http://quotationspage.com/quotes/Benjamin_Franklin) (08-12-2012)



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is the main part of the whole graduating paper. The writer wants to analyze and discuss about lexical meaning and metaphorical meaning of the proverb. The writer also wants to discuss about the characteristics of Franklin's proverb.

#### 1. Lexical meaning

Here, the writer finds the conceptual meaning of the proverb that written by Benjamin Franklin "well done is better than well said" from the dictionary.

Table 4.1 The meaning of word based on dictionary

Word	Meaning
Well	+ (noun) shaft, use lined with brick or stone, for obtaining water from an underground source + comparative better, superlative best + (adv) in a good, right or satisfactory manner ( place after the verb, and after the direct object if the verb is transitive) + with praise or approval (think/ speak) + fortunately be, be lucky + (mid position) with good reason, justice or likelihood; advisably + thoroughly, completely ( end position) + to a considerable extent + welfare, health, happiness and prosperity
Done	+ do <sup>1</sup> + used with the main verb + used alone, to refer to a main verb or verb phrase + used with adverbial particle and preposition
Is	+ be <sup>1</sup>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ one of the to be of present tense</li> <li>+ with a noun or pronoun, identifying or asking about the subject</li> <li>+ with an adjective or a preposition, indicating a quality, an attribute</li> <li>+with a preposition or adverbial particle, indicating a place</li> <li>+ with a noun or a preposition, indicating possession actual or intended</li> </ul>
Better	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ (adjective comparative; good, best) more generous than one thing</li> <li>+ (of health) recovering from illness often contrasted with ill and related to well)</li> <li>+ (adverb) be wise or experienced enough not to do, refuse to accept a statement (because one knows it is not true)</li> <li>+ improve; do better than</li> </ul>
Than	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ conjunction (introducing the second part of a comparison)</li> <li>+ with a transitive verb the form of a pronoun after depends upon the sense of the complete sentence</li> <li>+ with an intransitive verb the pronoun after than is often in the object form, in both colloquial and written English, even though the subject form is required by formal grammar</li> </ul>
Said	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ say<sup>1</sup></li> <li>+ utter; make (a specified word or remark); use one's voice to produce (words, sentence)</li> <li>+ suppose; estimate; form and give an opinion concerning</li> </ul>

Based on the table, the meaning of well done is better than well said is doing perfectly is better than just praise it. Except from dictionary, the writer analyzes the conceptual meaning of several words based on referent in the real meaning.

Table. 4.2. The referent of words meaning

Word	Referent
Well	A state of having good manner
Done	An action of doing something
Better	A state of choosing something more generous than one thing
Said	An action of making voice to produce words or sentence

Based on table, there are several words in language that they referent in the real world. This proverb (well done is better than well said) means a good action is more generous than say or doing well is better than just saying well

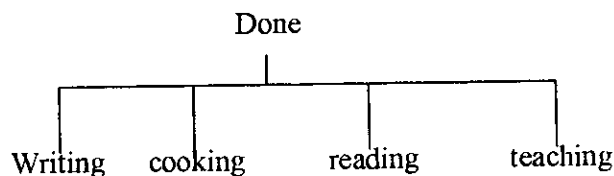
Semantically, well done is called argument that consists of well as an adjective and done as past participle. It means doing by well. Is is word to carry the tense and other inflectional unit. Better than is conjunction to compare two things, both are well done and well said. Then, well said is predicate that consist of well as an adjective and said as past participle. It means saying by well. So the meaning of the proverb (well done is better than well said) is doing by well is better than saying it well..

## 2. Metaphorical meaning

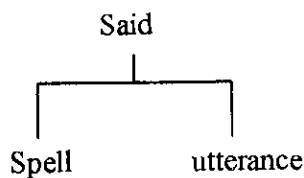
Before going to analyze the metaphorical meaning of proverb, the writer wants to analyze the meaning of several words from the proverb based on lexical relation.

### - Hyponymy

A super ordinate can have many hyponymy. Here, done is a super ordinate. It has many hyponymy likes; writing, cooking, reading and teaching.



After analyzing done, the writer analyzes word said. Said as a super ordinate and there are two hyponymy from it, they are spell and utterance.



### - Synonymy

The writer analyzes several words on synonymy, they are as follows:

- Well = good = best = right = perfect
- Done = do
- Said = conversation = speak

Except words, the writer also analyzes the synonymy of the proverb, it presented bellow:

- Doing something well is better than saying something well.
- Doing something rather than just saying you will.
- Being a doer is better than a talker.

- Getting something done well is better than saying you will get it done. Hope that helps.

- Antonymy

The writer analyzes the antonymy or oppositeness of meaning of words. They are as follows:

- Well >< bad

It is a gradable antonymy. Well is relative and it is not fixed.

- Said >< silent

It is complementarities. Said is not relative, there is only one possibility of meaning which is fixed, it is silent.

In this case, the writer analyzes the proverb based on metaphorical meaning.

• Target Domain : well done

Source Domain : well said

Humans are worker and speaker

Inherets well done is better than well said metaphor.

The conceptual mapping between two concepts is:

WELL DONE IS BETTER THAN WELL SAID

- Someone do anything well
- He/ she does not like talk anymore
- Doing his/ her job completely or perfectly
- Talk less, do more
- Focus in his/ her job

- Spirit to do anything
- Try to anything better than last
- Optimism
- Difficulties in doing are a challenge.
- Progress is the main destination

For the connotative meaning of this proverb (well done is better than well said), the writer divides the meaning of each word. At first there is a word of "well". This word as part of message of proverb is given by the readers to make this word as a motivation of life when they done anything.

Well done means doing anything by well. Here, done is not a single mean, but there are many jobs or what people done. For examples, writing, cleaning, doing homework, cooking, teaching, and more. So, when someone is doing his/her job, he/ she done by perfectly or completely. Such a list of Benjamin Franklin's inventions reveals a man of many talents and interests. It was the scientist in Ben that brought out the inventor. His natural curiosity about things and the way they work made him try to find ways to make them work better. While well said means saying with a good pronunciation, and politeness. However, this proverb compares both of these words (well done and well said) that used comparison's word, it is "better than". Then this proverb persuades to the readers to do anything well and no just say anymore. Because most of people need evidence than just said, and they believe with what they had seen, especially a good result from a job.

After knowing about the connotative meaning of this proverb, here the writer wants to analyze about denotative meaning of the proverb. For this proverb (well done is better than well said) means person better to do anything by perfectly or completely to get a good result than just said, event though by good pronunciation and politeness, but there is no anything done.

### **3. Characteristics of the proverb**

Most of proverbs have characteristics that found from the meaning of them. Sometimes, it can be motivation of life or love that means it is about romance proverb. Here, Benjamin Franklin is a person who has many talents. He is also an author and inventor. He had many experiences of his life. One of his proverb is well done is better than well said. It is one of motivation's proverbs from him. Regarding the biography of Benjamin Franklin, the writer analyzes that, there are three characteristics include in motivation of life that seen in its mean as these follows:

#### **1) Spirit**

It is the soul thought of as separate from the body; disembodied soul. Franklin was foundational in defining the American ethos as a marriage of the practical and democratic values of thrift, hard work, education, community spirit, self-governing institutions, and opposition to authoritarianism both political and religious, with the scientific and tolerant values of the Enlightenment. In the words of historian Henry Steele Commager,

"In a Franklin could be merged the virtues of Puritanism. Benjamin usually does everything in his life by spirit, especially when he was inventor.

2) Brave

It is ready to face danger, pain or suffering, having no fear. When Benjamin wanted to write for the paper too, he knew that James would never let him. After all, Benjamin was just a lowly apprentice. So Ben began writing letters at night and signing them with the name of a fictional widow, Silence Dogood. Dogood was filled with advice and very critical of the world around women, particularly concerning the issue of how women were treated. Ben would sneak the letters under the print shop door at night so no one knew who was writing the pieces. It means that Ben was brave to write and publish his paper, however his brother was dislike.

3) Optimism

It is belief that in the end good will triumph over evil; tendency to look upon the bright side of things, confidence in success. In Benjamin live, he was optimism to make his dream come true. Finally, he got everything that was he done, such as invented many tools of life, for examples lightning rod, bifocals, odometer and Franklin stove. Then he was a president of Pennsylvania.



## CHAPTER V

### CLOSURE

#### A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data, the writer concludes her research into three points as follows:

1. The lexical meaning of the proverb (well done is better than well said) is doing something well is good than just saying it well.
2. The metaphorical meaning of the proverb is some meanings that included in the meaning of proverb, they are as follows:

#### WELL DONE IS BETTER THAN WELL SAID

- Someone do anything well
- He/ she does not like talk anymore
- Doing his/ her job completely or perfectly
- Talk less, do more
- Focus in his/ her job
- Spirit to do anything
- Try to anything better than last
- Optimism
- Difficulties in doing are a challenge.
- Progress is the main destination

### 3. Characteristics of the proverb

Well done is better than well said has some characters, they are as follows:

1. Spirit is the soul thought of as separate from the body; disembodied soul.
2. Brave is ready to face danger, pain or suffering, having no fear.
3. Optimism is belief that in the end good will triumph over evil; tendency to look upon the bright side of things, confidence in success.

#### B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer would like to give some suggestions for the writer and the readers, especially in semantic analysis of proverb. When studied about semantic, it has many types that could be found, event in lexical meaning or metaphorical meaning. Every proverb has meaning that seen in each word or its sentence. It also has some characteristics that included in its mean. The characteristics of proverb can be found from the biography of the author and also the proverb's mean.

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# APPENDIXES



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or: Sti.24/K-1/PP.00.9/I-1.3.116/2011

10 Agustus 2011

p. : Proposal Skripsi  
: Pembimbing dan Asisten  
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Hammam, M. Pd

*Assalamualaikum w.w.*

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.1). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

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NIM : 11307107  
Jurusan : Tarbiyah  
Judul Skripsi :

AN ANALYSIS OF MEANING OF PROVERB "WELL DONE IS BETTER THAN WELL SAID" BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

*Wassalamualaikum w.w.*

a.n. Ketua.  
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No.	Hari/ Tanggal	Isi Konsultasi	Catatan Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	12/8/2011	Proposal	- Frame of proposal method	
2.	15/8/2011	Proposal	- Change the title	
3.	20/8/2011	see -		
4.	6/12/2011	I & II	- Theory should be paraphrase	
5.	6/12/2011	I & II	- Give explanation of bad paragraphs	
6.	18/01/2012	I, II, III	- Give examples of analysis method - title should be corrected	
7.	28/01/2012	III, III	- add explanation of Franklin's invention - Grammar, please!	

Salatiga,  
Pembimbing


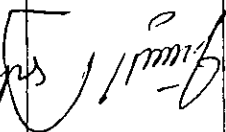
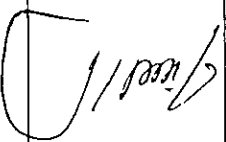
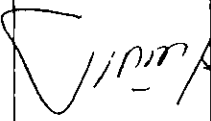
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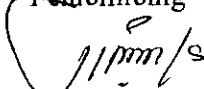


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 Pembimbing : Hammam, M.Pd

No.	Hari/ Tanggal	Isi Konsultasi	Catatan Pembimbing	Paraf
8.	03/02/2012	<u>IV</u>	Reverse and refers to Chapter I & II	
9.	01/03/2012	<u>I</u>	- Add lead paragraphs - Find the back ground of the quotation	
10.	02/03/2012	Chap I - <u>IV</u> & Appendixes	- Check abstract - attentive Consoaler	
11.	03/03/2012	Chapter I - V and appendixes	Free	

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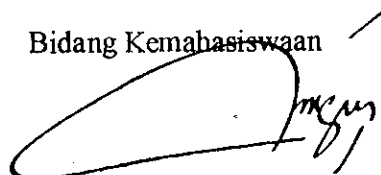
No	Nama Kegiatan	Pelaksanaan	Keterangan	Nilai
1	Piagam Penghargaan OSPEK	28-31 Agustus 2007	Peserta	3
2	Piagam Penghargaan MASTA IMM	14 September 2007	Peserta	3
3	Piagam Penghargaan BEM STAIN Salatiga	24 September 2007	Peserta	3
4	Sertifikat CEC	11 November 2007	Peserta	3
5	Sertifikat Workshop on Indonesia Inter-Religious Dialogue	13-14 Januari 2008	Peserta	4
6	Sertifikat Seminar CEC	31 Mei 2008	Peserta	3
7	Piagam Penghargaan MASTA IMM	11 September 2008	Peserta	3
8	Sertifikat Pelatihan Ustadz-ustadzah TKQ/TPQ kota Salatiga	18 Januari 2009	Peserta	12
9	Sertifikat Kuliah Umum dan Dialog Perkembangan Kerjasama ASEAN bersama Direktorat Jenderal Kerjasama ASEAN Departemen Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia	10 Februari 2009	Peserta	3
10	Sertifikat KML Kwartir Cabang kota Salatiga	14 Februari 2009	Peserta	5
11	Surat Keputusan (SK) PDM Kota Salatiga LAZIM (Lembaga Amil Zakat Infaq dan Shodaqoh Muhammadiyah)	7 September 2009	Panitia	3
12	Sertifikat Departement of Religious	20 Februari 2009	Peserta	3

	Affair English Education Study Program STAIN Salatiga			
13	Piagam Workshop Upaya Peningkatan Mutu Guru Mapel IPA Tingkat Kota Salatiga	7 Agustus 2009	Peserta	3
14	Piagam Penghargaan MASTA IMM	11 September 2009	Panitia	3
15	Piagam Penghargaan Workshop dan Pelatihan Kurikulum KTSP dan Model Pembelajaran Inovatif se- kota Salatiga	10 Oktober 2009	Peserta	3
16	Sertifikat Diklat Nasional Pembelajaran Kreatif	17 Januari 2010	Peserta	6
17	Sertifikat Diklat Nasional Peningkatan Kompetensi Guru dan Siswa	18 Januari 2010	Peserta	6
18	Sertifikat TOEFL STAIN Salatiga	22 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
19	Sertifikat ILAiK STAIN Salatiga	28 Februari 2011	Peserta	3
20	Surat Keputusan (SK) LP Ma'arif NU kota Salatiga	1 Juli 2011	Guru Tidak Tetap	6
Jumlah				81

Salatiga, 5 Maret 2012

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Bidang Kemahasiswaan



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