SENSE PROPERTIES OF SENTENCES IN DESCRIPTIVE TEXT WRITTEN BY THE TENTH GRADES AT SMA NEGERI 4 MAGELANG IN SCHOOL YEAR 2017/2018

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Abstract
This study investigates sense properties of sentences in descriptive text written by the tenth graders at SMA N 4 Magelang in the academic year 2017/2018. The objectives of this research are to find out the sense properties of sentences are used and the most dominant sense properties of sentences used in descriptive text. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The writer used descriptive text written by the tenth graders at SMA N 4 Magelang as the data source. The writer employs documentation as the method of collecting data. In analyzing the data, the writer describes the type of sense properties of sentences found in descriptive text by referring to the theory by Hurford and Hasley (1983). Based on the data analysis, there were 50 sentences of analytic sentence, 68 sentences of synthetic sentence, and 0 sentence of contradictory sentence from 118 sentences. In this research, the students mostly used synthetic sentence in their descriptive text.

Keywords – sense properties, descriptive text, sentence.

Introduction
Writing is a language skill to express opinions, feelings, and ideas into the arrangement or pattern that has been set in order to be easily understood. When students construct sentences, they have to construct a sentence which has meaning. However, the students tend to write without understanding the senses of the sentences. This is supported by a sentence written by tenth graders of SMA N 4 Magelang. As the example; “Many people come to Kyai Langgeng park on weekend or holiday.” The statement becomes synthetic sentence for people in Magelang because of some reasons. First, people who come to Kyai Langgeng park is not always on the weekend or holiday. Second, people also come to Kyai Langgeng park on weekdays.

The students write the sentence without knowing the sense properties of the sentence because the teacher did not explain what sense properties of sentences are. It is important for students to know what the sense of the sentences that they write is. There are three important sense properties of sentences, the properties of being analytic, of being synthetic, and of being contradictory. It is important for the students because the students should know whether the sentence that they write is analytic, synthetic, or contradictory.

The writer conducted the research at SMA N 4 Magelang because the writer had done PPL (Teaching Practice) there and most of the tenth graders at SMA N 4 Magelang had no knowledge about sense properties of sentences. The writer chose descriptive text in this research because in the descriptive text there are a lot of statements or arguments concerning with facts and also individual perceptions of something. Therefore, those are related to sense properties of sentences.

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The objectives of this research are to find out the sense properties of sentences used and the most dominant sense properties of sentences used in the descriptive text written by tenth graders at SMA N 4 Magelang.

**Methodology**

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative study. The writer used descriptive qualitative study because this research focuses on analyzing the sense properties of sentences in descriptive text and the purpose of this research are describe, explain, and validate the findings.

The subjects of the research were the tenth graders of SMA N 4 Magelang in the academic year 2017/2018. There were 20 texts which have been analyzed by the researcher. They were taken from 27 students of X MIPA 4 at SMA N 4 Magelang.

This research conducted at SMA N 4 Magelang, especially in descriptive text writing class of the tenth graders. It is located at Jl. Panembahan Senopati no. 42/47, Jurangombo Utara, Magelang Selatan, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia.

The unit of analysis of this research is sentence. The writer analyzed the sentences written in descriptive text written by the tenth graders at SMA N 4 Magelang in the academic year 2017/2018.

The writer collected the data from the tenth graders of SMA N 4 Magelang. The instrument that used to collect the data in this research was documentation. In this research, the writer analyzed the data by using the sense properties of sentences theory by Hurford and Heaslay (1983). The procedures of the data analysis were:

1. Reading the descriptive texts written by tenth graders of SMA N 4 Magelang in the academic year 2017/2018.
2. Identifying the sentences that contain of sense properties used in descriptive texts written by tenth graders of SMA N 4 Magelang in the academic year 2017/2018, according to Oshima (1983).
3. Analyzing the types of sense properties of sentences used in descriptive texts written by tenth graders of SMA N 4 Magelang in the academic year 2017/2018, according to Hurford and Heaslay (1983).
4. Calculating the most dominant types of sense properties of sentences used in descriptive texts written by tenth graders of SMA N 4 Magelang in the academic year 2017/2018.

The writer used the formula to count the portion as follow:

\[
X = \frac{\sum P}{\sum T} \times 100\% \quad (\text{Hadi}, 1968:157)
\]

- \(X\) = the percentage of the types of sense properties of sentences
- \(\sum P\) = the sum of
- \(\sum T\) = total of items

\[
E = \text{various kinds of the sense properties of sentences}
\]
Finding(s) and Discussion

There are three important sense properties of sentences, namely an analytic, synthetic and contradictory. Based on the data analysis, the writer found that there are two types of sense properties of sentences used in descriptive text written by the tenth graders of SMA N 4 Magelang. Those are analytic sentence and synthetic sentence.

An analytic sentence is one that is necessarily true, as a result of the sense of the words in it (Soekemi, 2000:44). Analytic sentence is not informative to anyone who already knows the meaning. Based on those theories the writer analyzed analytic sentences found in descriptive text written by tenth graders at SMA N 4 Magelang. Here are the examples of analytic sentences which are taken from the text 1.

a. Text 1 SS.2 *It is a tower with 132 m in the center of Merdeka Square.*
   This sentence is analytic sentence. “It” in this sentence refers to Monas. The truth of this sentence follows from the senses of it (Monas) and tower are necessarily true. A tower is a tall structure, taller than it is wide, often by a significant margin. Monas is a monument that has tall structure, and it has a height of 132 m. Then it is deliberately clear that Monas is a tower.

b. Text 1 SS.3 *The monument symbolizing the fight for Indonesia.*
   This sentence is analytic sentence. The truth of this sentence follows from the sense of monument and symbol. Monument is something erected in memory of a person, event, etc., as a building, pillar or statue. Then everyone already knows that a monument symbolizing something, and Monas was built to symbolizing the fight for Indonesia.

c. Text 1 SS.4 *It was built to memorialize the struggle for Indonesian Independence.*
   This sentence is analytic sentence. “It” in this sentence refers to the monument. The truth of this sentence follows from the sense it (monument) and memorialize. It is because a monument is something erected in memory of a person, event, etc., as a building, pillar or statue.

d. Text 1 SS.5 *The monument consist of a 117.7 m obelisk on a 45 m square platform and at a height of 17 m.*
   This sentence includes analytic sentence. It is because the size of Monas is permanent and it has not been changed since it was first built.

Hurford (1983, p. 92) states “a synthetic sentence is one which is not analytic, but may be either true or false, depending on the way the word is”. In this case, synthetic sentences can be sometimes true, sometimes false. It is depending on the circumstances in the real world. So, the people who read the sentence should know the fact before deciding the sentence is true or false. Based on those theories the writer analyzed synthetic sentence found in descriptive text written by tenth graders at SMA N 4 Magelang. Here are the example of synthetic sentences which are taken from the text 1 and text 2.

a. Text 1 SS.1 *The National Monument popularly abbreviated as Monas.*
   This sentence includes synthetic sentence. The reader should know whether all of the people abbreviate the National Monument as Monas or not. It can be true for some people, especially Indonesian people. How about people from another country? Do they call it Monas instead of National Monument?
b. Text 2 SS.1 *Kuta is a very beautiful beach.*
This sentence includes synthetic sentence. It is because there are a lot of beautiful beaches in Indonesia and even in the world. It can be true for certain people. How about the other people who have never visited Kuta beach?

c. Text 2 SS.3 *Kuta beach is very popular both in Indonesia and International.*
This sentence is synthetic sentence. This sentence can be true or false, it is depending on the fact in the real world. There are a lot of popular beaches in the world. It can be true for certain people who know well about Kuta beach.

d. Text 2 SS.4 *In Kuta beach, there are variety of facilities including accommodation, restaurant bar, as well as a very famous surfing spots in the world.*
This is synthetic sentence because Kuta beach is not the one that has a famous surfing spots in the world. It can be true for certain people. How about people who really like surfing? It can be Wakiki beach (Hawai), Cloudbreak beach (Fiji), Biarritz beach (French), etc.

The research shows the total sense properties used by the students in the table as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Sense Properties</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analytic Sentence</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>42.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synthetic Sentence</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>57.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contradictory Sentence</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>118</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 118 sentences in 20 descriptive texts, the texts consisted of analytic and synthetic sentence. Based on the table above, it shows that the total number of analytic sentence is 50 sentences with the percentage 42.4 %, synthetic sentence is 68 sentences with the percentage 57.6 %, and contradictory sentence is 0 sentence with the percentage 0 %. It can be stated that the highest percentage is synthetic sentence and the lowest one is contradictory sentence.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the most dominant types of sense properties of sentences in descriptive text written by the tenth graders of SMA N 4 Magelang is synthetic sentence. It is because the students are often used their personal arguments or perception than factual description. Actually, descriptive text should contain more information about facts than individual perceptions or arguments. That is also the reason that makes contradictory sentences is not used by the students in their descriptive text. Thus, a descriptive text should contain more analytic sentences than synthetic or contradictory sentences. In this case, the students used more synthetic sentence than analytic sentence. It is most likely due to the students’ misunderstanding or lack explanation from the teacher.
Conclusion(s)

Based on the result of the data analysis, the writer concludes as follows. First, the writer can conclude that there are two types of sense properties used in descriptive text written by the tenth graders at SMA N 4 Magelang. They are 50 sentences of analytic sentence and 68 sentences of synthetic sentence from the total of 118 sentences. Second, the writer also found that the most dominant type of sense properties of sentences in descriptive text written by the tenth graders at SMA N 4 Magelang is synthetic sentence with the percentage 57.6%.

References