

Analysis of Semantics in Literature "*The Romance of A Busy Broker*" Concentrating on Sentence, Utterance and Presupposition

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ABSTRACT

This article examines how sentence structure, utterance, and presupposition contribute to the meaning of "The Romance of a Busy Broker" within a structure of semantic theory. Each semantics theory in this article derived the contextual story, characters emotion and what behind narrative told, all of those things would elaborate as simple and unique cover for making the readers understood about many things was discussed through the entire content of the article. The aims was concentrated through this research point is all about finding exactly extrinsic relevance between the topics was talked and the data which the research was found. The article offers a qualitative method that involves arranged a data list, organized it properly and all the data was analyzed, included insights from several linguistic philosophers. The result of data finding was dragged to diversified the subject of sentence, utterance and presupposition between the author's key ideas and philosophers belief in linguistic conceptual. The author analytical about this story based on what famous person in linguistic said, and also modified each type of analysis using correct scientific article guided. In spite of that, the final discussion was found with qualitative methods depends on Cresswell's argument and completed it with another author's ideas.

Keywords: Sentence; Utterance; Presupposition

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INTRODUCTION

In our life, we are using our verbal and non verbal communication to give our opinion and ideas. Both communication types can manage our intelligent in every situation. A human usually wield linguistic role as their part of communicate, those things all at once came out as their survive instinct. Linguistic is a part of general topic and an essential study to understand language in common way, linguistic have sub material named it with semantic. Semantic is a basic material that explain about structure words, we learn semantic to enhance our knowledge about the language. According to Kortmann (2020), linguistics is the scientific discipline concerned with the study of language and languages, either by themselves or in comparison.

For analyzing, literature work can be acceptable to analyze with semantics course. There are some value to manage it with semantics and all of the literature's problem also have key pointed that relate into semantics. Semantics is more narrowly construed as excluding those meanings that derive from speaker intensions and psychological states, as well as sociocultural features of the context. Slabakova (2018). As Palmer argued, semantics are often to observe the things that relevant to explore any language structural and sociocultural, giving to us, the higher type of analyzing when we met any complicated grammatical language and contextual problem. However, verifying the result of difficult things with semantics conceptual is the most important step.

According to (Kroeger, 2022), sentence is a linguistic expression, well-formed string of words, while an utterance is a speech event by a particular speaker in a specific context. From what Kroeger said, while we are utilize sentence, we are also have linguistic with specific expression. Sentence is an universal expression in linguistic, as simple as we say "I am going to school", it is called sentence. Unlike with sentence, utterance develop by context. Utterance also operate for indirect request as in interrogative sentence.

Utterance have many characteristics besides the c ontext, we can memories with one simple sentence, "Utterance was build for express the speaker's emotion and it might be spontaneous". By that simplest magic word, everyone might be remember what utterance is. According to Griffith & Cummins (2023), utterance is refer to that message (or a part of it), regardless of whether or not it is actually spoken out loud. With the purpose as we know, when we heard someone who say they were late in the morning, but you were also heard others people are late in the night with the same sentence, yet the situation is totally different, that was utterance.

Now, the linguistics topic evolves into something more powerful than sentence and utterance, as the tittle wrote it above, presupposition. Presupposition convey information that is typically assumed to already be taken for granted by the discourse participants. (Cummins & Katsos, 2019). It defines that presupposition was constructed from what people been thought after read or saw the sentence that have implied hidden meaning from the speaker said. Depends on contextual, making presupposition in text or conversation kinda hard to be analyze, some people should be figure out what the context that might be appear in each situation when the speaker influence the words to you.

The article discussed about sentence, utterance and presupposition. By using these types, we know that analysis is simple and accessible for anyone who read this out apprehend from learning this article.

METHODS OF RESEARCH

O. Henry's literature project was interested to pay attention to semantics, in his short story which

the tittle called with “The Romance of a Busy Broker”, the researcher mark as a potential story for being connect each other and the topic assay to sentence, utterance and presupposition premise in semantics. When studying those types of semantic, the researcher found there is vary data in this story and must be establish one by one data to getting perfect analysis result.

The researcher’s objective declare to using qualitative method as identification data. While adopting this technic, the data is describe as the match list alongside the right definition and analysis. As Cresswell & Cresswell (2018) opinion on their book, qualitative methods must required specific designs, making a continuous growing collection of various origin data souches, creating the result of analysis with multiple steps and there is approaches the accuracy of document in data collection. All of these steps for finding the objective database and the best result to educate readers with qualitative methods.

By adopting Cresswell’s theory, this article would conclude the final data analysis on the list data and explain it well with her own explanation based on what the famous philosophers say about semantics course which relate to sentence, utterance and presupposition.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

NO	DATA	TYPE	ANALYSIS
1	Once she moved over by Maxwell's desk, near enough for him to be aware of her presence. (Narration Part)	Simple sentence	A sentence is a maximal utterance that typically consists of clauses and is a complete unit of communication. (Mel’cuk & Milicevic, 2020). The object who refers as pronoun and describe that “she” is doing her activity with including structural grammar. The type of sentence is simple sentence.
2	"Nothing," answered the stenographer, moving away with a little smile. (Dialogue Part)	Presupposition	Presuppositions are a formally well-studied aspect of meaning, little is known about their online processing, especially in comparison with other aspects of meaning, such as implicatures and asserted content. (Schwarz & Tiemann, 2016). The analysis with applying Schwarz & Tiemann’s theory have perspective, the word “Nothing” was create for the speaker say about she not to have any other word to given, and she left out her conversation partner.
3	Why should I have given you any such instructions? Miss Leslie has given perfect satisfaction during the year she has been here. The place is hers as long as she chooses to retain it. There's no place open here,	Utterance	Utterances were viewed as sequences of words meeting criteria of correctness and completeness, with grammar rules constraining what could form an utterance (Matthews, 2019).

	<p>madam. Countermand that order with the agency, Pitcher, and don't bring any more of 'em in here.</p> <p>(Dialogue Part)</p>		<p>The analysis with applying Matthews's theory, there is correct grammar in this example, although utterance have not to complicated grammar. By this data, the character in this story express his argue of the clerk's mistake because of spontaneous attitude to recruit new staff. Their company having enough competent staff.</p>
4	<p>She had not the air of being about to accept an invitation to luncheon.</p> <p>(Narration Part)</p>	Presupposition	<p>Presuppositions are viewed as unspoken information accompanying utterances and play a crucial role in interpreting expressions within context. (Mane, 2021).</p> <p>The analysis with applying Mane's theory, the speaker have not gotten luncheon invitation.</p>
5	<p>"Well--what is it? Anything?" asked Maxwell sharply.</p> <p>(Dialogue Part)</p>	Utterance	<p>An utterance is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is silence on the part of that person. (Hurford et al, 2007).</p> <p>The analysis with applying Hurford's theory, exactly same as the data. However, Maxwell's question is represent of his confuse about something might be happen in his interlocutor.</p>
6	<p>The young lady had been Maxwell's stenographer for a year.</p> <p>(Narration Part)</p>	Simple sentence	<p>Defined sentence as a construction of words in a particular sequence which is meaningful, in that particular language. (Kreidler, 1998).</p> <p>The analysis with applying Kreidler's theory, the narration using past perfect tense with the sentence's type in semantics is simple sentence.</p>
7	<p>"He did," answered Pitcher.</p> <p>(Dialogue Part)</p>	Utterance	<p>Examines the role of utterances in semantic theory, questioning whether semantics should focus on linguistic expressions or include utterances. (Braun, 2018).</p> <p>The analysis with applying Braun's theory is Pitcher who was the speaker in this narration said as reflex and with confidence to his partner conversation.</p>
8	<p>Until someone comes to fill the place.</p> <p>(Dialogue Part)</p>	Presupposition	<p>Presuppositions are semantic implications, that is, truth-conditional relations between propositions and statements. (Dahlman, 2019).</p> <p>The analysis with applying Dahlman's theory, the speaker is on her position and</p>

			waiting for others who want to be the speaker's job position.
9	The broker's hour is not only crowded, but the minute s and seconds are hanging to all the straps and packing both front and rear platforms. (Narration Part)	Compound Sentence	A sentence is neither a physical event nor a physical object. It is, conceived (partial) abstractly, a string of words put together by the grammatical rules of a language. (Hurford et al,1998). The analysis with applying Hurford's theory, the narration have corrected grammatical and the type of sentence is using compound sentence.
10	He who has been denied the spectacle of a busy Manhattan broker during a rush of business is handicapped for the profession of anthropology. (Narration Part)	Presupposition	Presupposition refers to everything that both the speaker and hearer know or believe, and know that they have in common. (Kroeger, 2022). The analysis with applying Kroeger's theory, the speaker who refers to "he" is not anthropologist or someone who focusing on anthropology.
11	His window was open, for the beloved janitress Spring had turned on a little warmth through the waking registers of the earth. (Narration Part)	Simple Sentence	Sentence is the largest unit that grammatical rules can be applied (Lyons, 1977). The analysis with applying Lyons's theory, the narration have corrected grammatical with mixed tenses and the type of sentence is using simple sentence.
12	Maxwell shoved his chair against the wall and transacted business after the manner of a toe dancer. (Narration Part)	Compound Sentence	Contrary to speaker meaning, which depends entirely on the speaker, sentence meaning refers to the meaning formed by the elements that make up the sentence or expression. It can't be other than that, as said by Lycan (1999). The analysis with applying Lycan's theory, the narration that refers to Maxwell's activity have corrected structure grammatical and the type of sentence is using compound sentence.
13	By George, I'll do it now," said Maxwell, half aloud. "I'll ask her now. I wonder I didn't do it long ago. (Dialogue Part)	Utterance	Utterance is an act of speech in a specific event, at a particular time and place, together with its intended meaning, involving at least one person. (Kreidler, 1998). The analysis with applying Kreidler's theory, Maxwell have intended to propose his lady. He is apprehensive if he do not propose her well, he losing

			her.
14	"You are losing your mind, Pitcher," said Maxwell. (Dialogue Part)	Utterance	Context of situation, including participants, setting, topic, and goal, plays a crucial role in determining utterance meaning (Sosiowati, 2022). The analysis with applying that Harvey Maxwell as the speaker in this narration was getting mad because of his clerk, Pitcher, did not well communicate with him about recruiting new staff in his company.
15	He still clutched fluttering papers with both hands and the pen was above his ear. (Narration Part)	Simple Sentence	Sentence is considered the most complex unit in the language system, comprising various components with diverse interrelations. (Suleymanova, 2022). The analysis with applying Suleymanova's theory, the speaker who refer as 'he' acts as gentle with accurate English structural system and the type of sentence is using simple sentence.
16	She rose to her feet and gazed upon him, round-eyed. (Narration Part)	Simple Sentence	A sentence is defined as a grammatically complete string of words expressing a complete thought. (Eryon & Sahrul, 2022). The analysis with applying Eryon & Sahrul's theory, she who represent as Miss Leslie getting annoyed with Maxwell's action who trying to propose her. All of the narration have corrected grammar and the type of sentence is using simple sentence.
17	"Lady from the Stenographer's Agency to see about the position," said Pitcher. (Dialogue Part)	Simple Sentence (elliptical)	Word meanings are decomposed into functions and features, while phrase and sentence meanings are compositional but not strictly Fregean, allowing for coercion, ellipsis, and constructional meaning. (Jackendoff, 2019). The analysis with applying Jackendoff's theory that Pitcher's dialogue give the information to his employer, Maxwell, there is a receive of their partner agency about the lady who they want to join with. All of this dialogue has correct grammatical structure and it was simple sentence and included elliptical sentence.

18	I want you to marry me. I love you, Miss Leslie. I wanted to tell you, and I snatched a minute when things had slackened up a bit. They're calling me for the 'phone now. Tell 'em to wait a minute, Pitcher. Won't you, Miss Leslie? (Dialogue Part)	Utterance	Utterance is refer to that message (or a part of it), regardless of whether or not it is actually spoken out loud. (Griffith & Cummins, 2023). The analysis with applying Cummins's theory is Harvey, who the speaker on this dialogue, was propose Miss Leslie to become his wife in busy situation of his job of business. He is excited to waiting Miss Leslie's anwer and background feeling of this dialogue is happy.
19	At first she seemed overcome with amazement; then tears flowed from her wondering eyes; and then she smiled sunnily through them, and one of her arms slid tenderly about the broker's neck. (Narration Part)	Complex Sentence	A sentence is a well-formed combination of words that follows the grammar regulations of a language. It is an abstract thing as opposed to an utterance, which is a concrete physical manifestation of a phrase.(Saeed, 2016). The analysis with applying Saeed's theory, the character who is Miss Leslie show her emotional reaction of her lover that being propose to her. However, all of the structural language system is correct and the type of sentence is using complex sentence.
20	It's this old business that has driven everything else out of your head for the time. I was frightened at first. Don't you remember, Harvey? We were married last evening at 8 o'clock in the Little Church Around the Corner. (Dialogue Part)	Presupposition	Presupposition is a linguistic phenomenon where speakers mark information as taken for granted rather than part of the main propositional content (Beaver & Geurts, 2019). The analysis with applying Geurts's theory, the speaker talked to Harvey's attitude who forgot about their important event in previous time when they were married in the Little Church because of his world is all about his business.

CONCLUSION

The brief narrative The Romance of a Busy Broker, authored by O. Henry was a classical romance story, representing how romantic plot could be growth in busy finance company. The owner, Harvey Maxwell, is an business entrepreneur who loving his work. Although he is love his business, he did not forget to express his feeling to his love mates, Miss Leslie. Pitcher as Maxwell's clerk also give a contribution to the owner of his work place, even though he is an extra character beside of the main character. The composition of semantics ingredients that included on the story are balance, there are meaningful sentence, contextual utterance and presupposition.

As if on the data analysis column, sentence have their own types in semantics, such as simple sentence, compound sentence and complex sentence, all of assorted sentence's type produced a whole analyzing theory for making purpose in deep learning of this literature story. It appears to be a sentence when we additionally address utterance and presupposition. Utterance structure reflects on the contextual elements underlying what is perceived, emphasizing the significance of the speaker's speech and narration that encapsulates the circumstance through their words.

The speech may demonstrate a distinct type of presupposition. When the researcher analyzes this narrative, the true meaning belongs to the concealed meanings inside the narration and the dialogue of the characters. It implies that what it means is the authentic value attached to it. The researcher have been analyzed all of the structural language by read this story, also including various philosophers argument in the middle of the researcher's analysis.

This article highlights the intricate connection between literary content and linguistic concepts, highlighting the symmetrical and interconnected aspects of both subjects within the realm of language material.

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