

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1. PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

Broken Wings consists of ten chapters. In all those chapters the lexical cohesion was spread over. After I have collected them, I will classify it based on the three types of lexical cohesion, hyponymy, partwhole and antonym, which can be found in this novel. From the classification I could make a list of the cohesion links of the whole story. It is important to know how Kahlil arranges it in his work. I have found a lot of sentences that contain the three kinds of lexical cohesion. Now I only mention them orderly and then in the second part of this chapter I will discuss them one by one to explain the effect to the readers.

3.1.1. HYPONYMY

Firstly I find some data those include hyponymy words. Then, I mention them orderly by giving numbers to make them easier to be analysed in the next part of this chapter.

1. Beautiful Selma is dead and nothing is left to commomerate her except my broken heart and a tomb

surrounded by Cypress trees.

2. You pass by that cemetery near the pine forest.
3. The boy's soul undergoing the buffeting of sorrow is like a white lily just unfolding.
4. The gardens were full of Nissan flowers and the earth was carpeted with green grass, all like a secret of earth revealed to Heaven. The orange trees and apple trees looking like houris or brides sent by nature were wearing white garments of perfumed blossoms.
5. I reach the pine woods, the driver took a private wayshaded with willow trees on each side.
6. The scent of roses, gardenia and Jasmine filled the air.
7. She looked like a lily bent to the carpet of green grass by the breeze of dawn.
8. Last week at this time under this jasmine trees, love embraced my soul for the first time.
9. Were all those nights we spent in the moonlight by the jasmine tree.
10. In the Spring I shall walk side by side with love among violets and jasmine and the remaining drop of winter in the lily cups.
11. The heart affection are divided like branches of cedar tree.
12. That year is like a mountain peak in my life.

13. I could see through the window the ghostly yellow kiss of sunset on the mountains of Lebanon.
14. The moon came out from behind Mount Sunmin and shore over the coast, hills, and mountains, we could see the villages.
15. The prairies loves Spring.
16. Is it for this that valley swallows the song of the nightingale in its depths...?.
17. A wind blew us like dust to the depth of the valley.
18. A woman's heart is like a field turned into a battle.
19. The mountains, trees and rivers change their appearances with the vicissitudes of times and seasons.
20. A shepherd remembers the green prairies and sweet brooks.
21. The wind may refuse to carry the dust of my bones to the green prairies.
22. Was she to blame because she looked through the jail window upon the green fields and spacious sky ?
23. I am afraid the serpent might detain you from climbing the mountain peak where the future awaits you.
24. Let us go to the coast under the cover of night and

- catch a boat that will take us across the ocean.
25. Let us follow the column of light that leads us from this arid desert into the green field.
26. If the tempest separates us on this rough ocean, the waves will unite us on the calm shore.
27. I was sailing the calm sea of hopeful dreams.
28. It is like drops of dew falling from the petals of flowers when they are disturbed by the wind.
29. It made me cannot find an outlet by which to pass singing to the sea.
30. A calm lake that attracts the singing rivulets to its depth.
31. It is as a boat which is anchored in the midst of the ocean.
32. I sat by the seashore I heard the waves singing the song of eternity.
33. I shall listen to the language of your soul as the shore listens to the story of the waves.
34. You great the earth that encloses her corpse.
35. Everytime I close my eyes I see those valleys full of magic.
36. Those valleys and hills fixed my imagination.
37. Those mountains covered with glory and greatness trying to reach the sky.

38. It made me like a pond of water between mountain which reflects in its calm surface the shadows of ghosts and the colors of clouds and trees.

3.1.2. PARTWHOLE

Secondly I find some data those contain partwhole words. I also mention them, one by one, with numbers. They will be discussed later in the next part of this chapter.

1. I was eighteen years of age when love opened my eyes with its magic rays and touched my spirit for the first time with its fiery fingers.
2. I heard love whispered into my ears through *Selma's lips*.
3. Love provided me with a tongue and tears.
4. Solitude has soft, silky hands. but with strong fingers it graps the heart.
5. That sorrow removed from my shoulders the rings of youth.
6. He is touching his forehead with the ends of his fingers as if he were trying to regain his memory.
7. He put his left hand on my shoulder and shook my right hand.
8. She is holding with his hand the wreath of matrimony over their heads.

9. I heard ringing in my ears the hymn of glory.
10. Did my youth blind my natural eyes and make me imagine the brightness of her eyes the sweetness of her mouth, and the grace of her figure.
11. The beauty of Selma's face was not classic.
12. Selma's beauty was not in her golden hair,...; not in her large eyes; not in her red lips...; not in her ivory neck; nor was it in her perfect figure.
13. It is not the syllables that come from the lips and the tongues that bring hearts together.
14. She tried to take away those words from my ears by the magic of her eyes.
15. The rays of the moon shone on the face, neck, and arms of Selma, she looked like a statue of ivory sculptured by the fingers of some worshiper of Ishtar.
16. Selma is looking on with sorrowful eyes and not speaking loftier than the voices of tongues and lips.
17. His hand was still on her head as he spoke.
18. He approached Selma and placed both of his hands on her shoulders and stared at her. Tears coursed down his wrinkled cheeks and his lips trembled.
19. When I raised my head and he saw the tears in my

eyes, he bent toward m and touched my forehead with his lips.

20. I would return the kiss as she bent her ivory neck while her cheeks became gently red like the first ray of dawn on the forehead of hills.

21. I cannot say everything because the tongue is mute with pain.

22. I am not frightened of fate which has shot all its arrows in my breast but I am afraid the serpent

might bite your feet.

23. I felt that Selma listens to my wordless cull and watching the ghost of my soul in my eyes.

24. I am feeling that the path I walk on are all eyes watching me, and fingers pointing at me, and ears listens to the whisper of my thoughts.

25. Life is full of happiness and freedom; why don't we take this many yoke of our shoulders and break the chains tied to our feet.

26. Hearing these words , Selma's face clouded and her eyes froze as if she felt a premonition of death.

3.1.3. ANTONYMY

At last I mention all sentences those contain

antonym words and then I will also discuss them in detail in the next part.

1. She led me into the garden of high affection, where days pass like dreams and nights like weddings.
2. It makes him so happy in spite of all the bitterness of its mystery.
3. I have nothing left out that beautiful dream except painful memories flapping like invisible wings around me.
4. The first force elevates him ..., and the second ties him down to the earth.
5. Beirut is free from the mud of winter and the dust of summer.
6. The day will come sooner or later when he will place his nephew on right and Farris Effandi's daughter on his left side.
7. It showed me the happiness and the sorrow of love.
8. It is started with exaltation and ended with sorrow.
9. A woman whom Providence has provided with beauty of spirit and body is a truth, at the same time open and secret.
10. Selma's face is reflecting first great internal suffering. then heavenly exaltation.
11. Selma was deeply thoughtful rather than talkative.

12. It is the bread which the Goddess prepares with the sweetness of kisses and the bitterness of tears.
13. Three person were separated in thoughts, but united in love, three innocent people with much feeling but little knowledge.
14. A young man who had tested neither the wine of life nor its vinegar and trying to reach the height of love and knowledge but unable to lift himself.
15. A single thought built the Pyramids founded the glory of Islam and caused the burning of the library at Alexandria.
16. One word from a man's lips, will make you rich or poor.
17. The word which Selma uttered that night arrested me between my past and future.
18. The words awakened me from the slumber of youth and solitude and set me on the stage where life and death play their parts.
19. The spirit that hears the whispering of flowers and the singing of silence can also hear the shrieking of my soul.
20. I heard a voice coming from the bosoms of nights and a clamor raging in the heart of the day.

21. On her lips I saw a smile of pleasure mingled with sadness.
22. There is something higher than Heaven and deeper than the ocean and sharper than life and death and time.
23. An unfamiliar commingling of love and few that fills my heart with sorrow and happiness.
24. It is not the hand of God that ... made us prisoners of each other all the days and nights.
25. Awakened from our pleasant swoon and plunged from the world of dreams into the world of perplexity and misery we found that the old man had returned from his mission.
26. Everything that a man does secretly in the darkness of night will be clearly revealed in daylight.
27. Words uttered in privacy will become unexpectedly common conversation.
28. Deeds which we hide today in the corners of our lodgings will be shouted on every street tomorrow.
29. The sorrow of parents of the marriage of a daughter is equal to their happiness of the marriage of a son.
30. In some countries the parents's wealth is a source of misery for the children.
31. The love of Selma ...changing earth to paradise

and life to a sweet and beautiful dreams.

32. The eyes which I used to look at the beauty of Spring and the awakening of nature could see nothing but the fiery of the tempest and the misery of Winter.
33. Selma was like a cup full of heavenly wine connected of the bitterness and sweetness of life.
34. I neither know nor love him but I shall learn to love him, I shall give him all that a weak woman can give a strong man.
35. Is it now that Life will tear us apart so that you may attain the glory of a man and the duty of a woman ?
36. This life kills us. death will unite us.
37. Shall we consider love a strange visitor who came in the evening and left us in the morning ?

3.2 ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

After I have mentioned all sentences those contain the three kinds of lexical cohesion in Broken Wings, *hyponymy, partwhole and antonymy*, I will analyse them further one by one. According to the objective of the study, I will look for how Gibran uses the three kinds of lexical cohesion and what effect he wants to

emerge.

Firstly of all, it will be discussed the use of hyponymy. In hyponymy Kahlil Gibran uses two kinds of superordinate, *living and non living*. *Living* is presented by the hyponym : *plants* and *non living* by the hyponym : *natural phenomena*.

The second is the use of partwhole. Kahlil Gibran focuses it to *the part of a human body* from the head to the foot.

The last is the use of antonym. Kahlil Gibran has improved it becomes an interesting description of one phenomena.

Every phrases , sentences and their relationship as a whole story will be explained to know their uses in this story.

3.2.1. THE USE OF HYPONYMY

Hyponymy involves us in the notion of inclusion. Inclusion is a matter of class membership. The upper term is *superordinate* and the lower term is *the hyponym* (Palmer; 1976; 85).

Kahlil Gibran uses two kinds of superordinate,

living and non living. The living term is represented with the name of flowers and trees. The non living term is represented with the natural phenomena.

The story is written flash back, started with the situation after Selma's death and ended just before she died.

3.2.1.1. THE SUPERORDINATE IS *LIVING*

Beautiful Selma is dead and nothing is left to commemorate her except my brokenheart and a tomb surrounded by cypress trees.

You pass by that cemetery near the pine forest.

Gibran wants to visualize the situation of cemetery, silent and peaceful. It is the last place of every human in the world. Nobody can disturb the silent. It is supported by the existence of both trees. Their leaves fall down to the earth and it makes the cemetery always humid and cold. It is the full picture about the meaning of a cemetery.

The boy's soul undergoing the buffeting of sorrow is like a white lily just unfolding.

Gibran determines 'I' falls in love when 'I' is still young, eighteen years old. 'I' is just like a white lily

unfolding. It is the first love that makes 'I' feels as the happiest boy in a world. 'I' never has such wonderful life before because 'I' just grows up. In a moment the happy life has been changed by the sorrowful life.

secret of earth revealed to Heaven. The orange trees and apple trees, looking like houris and brides sent by nature, were wearing white garments of perfumed blossoms.

'I' and Selma's love grows upon the Spring season. All flowers are blooming and their perfumed blossoms spread over the village. All trees produce fruits either the orange and apple trees. The green grass also adds this nice Spring. The color enriches the happy situation just like in Heaven. Everything looks pleasant.

I reach the pine woods, the driver took a private way, shaded with willow trees on each side.

The scent of roses, gardenia, and jasmine filled the air.

The village where Selma and 'I' live is a beautiful place. The purity of this area can be seen from the words, the pine woods and willow trees and the flowers.

Such plants can be met easily along the street. Nobody tries to move or replace it in special treatment in their homes. They grow wildly. Such a lot flowers make the air full of their fragrance.

She looked like a lily bent to the carpet of green grass by the breeze of dawn.

Gibran considers the beauty of a woman by comparing her with a flower. He does not have to use detail words to describe her beauty but he just mentions certain flower that can express the visualization of her. Lily is a small flower that can be blown out by the wind easily. It is appropriate comparison for such weak woman, Selma.

Last week at this time, under this jasmine tree love embraced my soul for the first time.

Were all those nights we spent in the moonlight by the jasmine tree.

Gibran chooses the jasmine tree as the right place to say love. This tree has been famous with its fragrance so that everyone likes to sit under the shadow of its leaves. The existence of this tree gives certain

atmosphere to the environment.

In the Spring I shall walk side by side with love among violets and jasmine and the remaining drop of winter in the lily cups.

Gibran repeats the flowers as the setting of his story which its part tells about love. He also emphasizes it by explaining that it is in Spring time. Jasmine is blooming beautifully. The perfumed blossoms fill the air. Every body can stand to sit by the tree all day. Gibran also mentions violets and lilies as other flowers which also produce nice smell.

The heart affection are divided like the branches of the cedar tree.

I's love to Selma is just like the branches of the cedar tree. The longer it alives the more branches it has. It means his love improves day to day.

3.2.1.2. THE SUPERORDINATE IS NON LIVING

Beirut is a country which is rich of mountains, valleys, and prairies, beside rivers, lakes and ocean.

Gibran who likes travelling has known very well all parts of his country so that he visualizes them into his story. There are so many sentences in Broken Wings that use the nature to give certain effect, land and waters

'I' is so happy when he knows Selma also loves him. 'I' has never been happier than now.

That year is like a mountain peak in my life.

Gibran wants to describe the setting in which Selma and 'I's love grow up. Their village has mountains, valleys and others that surrounding in a good composition. Gibran shows that this village is beautiful and it is still beautiful when it is looked at from any side of the country.

I could see through the window the ghostly yellow kiss of sunset on the mountains of Lebanon.

Their village is the sweet place where every body likes to enjoy the evening. It is the right place for people to have such wonderful life. They will never be bored with the situation because this village is usually peaceful.

The man came out from behind Mount Sunmin and shone over the coast, hills and mountains, we could see the villages fringing the valley like apparitions.

Selma and 'I' has a wonderful. They meet at the right time in which they need each other. They always miss the meeting to build up their relationship. It is considered by Gibran as :

The prairy loves Spring

The prairy is always beautiful in Spring season. It looks pleasant. Flowers grow up at the same time with the trees and grass. On the other hand, it could become terrible sightseeing in Winter or Fall season. Everything is dry. Nothing cheers up. Those happy lives are not longer anymore. It's time for Selma to face her fate. Her father chooses a man as her husband, the Bishop's nephew. It means she has to be ready with misery life. Bishop's nephew is famous as a playboy and materialist. He only loves money and free woman to be enjoyed. Gibran chooses appropriate words for that.

Is it for this that valley swallows the song of the nightingale in its depths ?

However, Selma is an obedient daughter. She has to accept her father's decision. Farris Effandi is the last person she loves after her mother's death. She has to sacrifice her great time with 'I' to obey Farris' choice. Selma and 'I' cannot do anything to defend their love.

A wind blew us like dust to the depth of the valley.

At a moment, her happy life has been changed by the worst life. There is a conflict inside her heart between her obedience to her father and the right to be loved by someone. However, she loves her father more than anything.

A woman's heart is like a field turned into a battle.

The season has changed. The happy Spring is little by little gone and Summer time is coming soon. It also happens in Selma's heart. Her wedding party has just finished at the same time with the disappearance of

her happy feeling. The nature also changes the appearance.

The mountains, trees and rivers change their appearance with the vicissitudes of times and seasons.

Some years later all beautiful moments become a memory that is only remembered when she is alone. She tries to recall the time in which 'I' always with her.

As a shepherd remembers the green prairies and meet sweet brooks.

Poor Selma has to face a bad destiny again when her father is dying. He calls Selma and 'I' to apologize for all of his guilties. He wants to see Selma happy when he is gone. Now he realizes that it has been late for him to change it. He is very sorry for that. Gibran describes it as follows :

The wind may refuse to carry the dust of bones to the green prairies.

After her father died,, Selma starts to make meeting with

'I'. Then Selma and 'I' choose a small temple, very ancient, dug out of white rock. they are remembering the old days, discussing their present, fearing their future and complaining to each other of their misery and suffering, trying to console themselves with imaginary hopes and sorrowful dreams.

Was she to blame because she looked through the jail window upon the green fields and spacious sky.

For a moment they can forget their misery. They are able to find the greatest times again. Until one day in the late of Summer season Selma is getting worried because her husband knows the meeting. Although he has not know which man she meets, she is afraid something terrible will happen to 'I'. Selma realizes all meetings are her idea so that she does not want 'I' get trouble from her husband who has power in the village. She has become someone's wife while 'I' is still free to choose another girl. She can sacrifice her own happiness for 'I'. 'I' still has change to increase his life.

I'm afraid the serpent might detain you from climbing the mountain peak where the future awaits you.

On the other hand, 'I' tries to refuse Selma's statement. 'I' wants to make Selma happy and he hopes they can still continue those meetings. 'I' suggests to escape from this misery life to another country.

Let us go to the coast under the cover of night and catch a boat that will take us across the oceans.

Let us follow the column of light that leads us from this arid desert into the green fields.

Gibran has determined Selma's characteristics as a common Middle East woman. Although she does not like with her father decision, She will not escape from the fact. She refuses 'I's idea to go to another country. According to her this misery is like rough ocean. It is dangerous, rocks everywhere and forbidden for ships. On another word they cannot live comfortably. However, there is something that makes the ocean more beautiful. It is the wave. It can decorate the ocean with its sound or its motion. She hopes under this misery life there is still a happiness.

If the tempest separates us on the rough ocean,
the waves will unite us on the calm shore.

Gibran believes the happiness is not only in the world. There is still another happiness that may be met after this. It is not easy to say something that is different with the will. Although she can refuse 'I's idea, she also has her own will. She is only crying. Gibran assumes a crying woman is still beautiful.

It is like drops of dew falling from the petals of flowers when they are disturbed by the wind.

'I's condition is not different with Selma's. He also does not want this separation but he knows he cannot refuse it. Gibran describes 'I' as a man who fails to reach his dream.

I was sailing the calm sea of hopeful.

Some days later 'I' is only able to regain the memory when they still together. Wave is a good picture of Selma. It will be different from time to time depends

on the wind and the rock. It coming close to the beach in different shapes. It is like Selma because she never does the same thing.

I sat by the seashore I heard the waves, singing the song of eternity.

I shall listen to the langue of your soul as the shore listen to the story of the waves.

Gibran also shows the sadness of 'I'. 'I's days have changed after Selma's marriage. A calm lake is appropriate to represent 'I's condition. He is not cheerful anymore. His happiness cannot come back easily. Although the environment surrounding him is happy like the singing rivulet, he never cares about it.

A calm lake attracts the singing rivulet to its depth.

'I' is only able to wait for the destiny. He does not try to do something.

He is as a boat which is anchored in the midst of the ocean.

Five years later Selma died. Everyone can come to her cemetery and greet her.

You greet the earth that encloses her corpse.

After Selma's death. 'I' is still alive with all his memory of Selma. Sometimes 'I' cannot accept this. According to him this life is a mystery. It cannot be guessed. Everything that is expected cannot be realized directly. The result is often different with the will.

Everytime I close my eyes I see those valleys full of magic.

Nothing is left. There is only good memory of Selma that can still be recalled. All happiness or sorrowness of their love fill his imagination.

Those valleys and hills fixed my imagination.

I' knows he cannot realize his hopes. He has tried as

could as possible but he cannot against the fate. Therefore, there is no story which tells mountains can reach the sky.

Those mountains covered with glory and greatness trying to reach the sky.

I' has to face the fact and come back to the true life to face the reality. It is like the motion of water moving slowly. This water does not try to against the rock it will pass by its side. This water is coming down from *the mountain* to the valley.

It made me like a pond of water between mountain which reflects in its calm surface the shadows of shorts and the colors of clouds and trees.

I' does not have to regret his fate anymore when he is alone. He can forget next words.

It made me cannot find an outlet by which to pass singing to the sea.

Globally hyponym in Broken Wings is used to explain the setting of the story. It has been mentioned that the location of the event is in Beirut. Gibran tries

to describe it to the readers. He wants to express more clearly the situation of Spring season in Beirut. He also wants to explain about the character and the topic of the story in the other part of the hyponym words.

3.2.2. THE USE OF PARTWHOLE

I was eighteen years of age when love opened my eyes with its magic rays and touched my spirit for the first time with its fiery fingers.

Eyes are the bridge between human and world around him. Someone recognizes something and also wants to know something through eyes. Fingers are used after eyes catch certain object. Eyes look at something interesting and then it makes a desire appear to know further what it is. Here eyes open 'I' to introduce further a beautiful girl, Selma. Now he knows the meaning of love.

I heard love whispered into my ears through Selma's lips.

Love, firstly, is kept in heart. However, it is not

enough. Someone who is loved will never know it if the other does not say it. Consequently, it needs lips to utter word 'love' that can be caught by ears.

Love provided me with a tongue and tears.

There are some expressions of love. Someone will use tongue to say what he feels to the other. Words that are produced by lips and tongues are used by the lovers to communicate. They can discuss something about present, past or future. Sometimes it needs tears to express something sad or happy. It happens if someone feels words are not enough to represent their feelings.

That sorrow removed from my shoulders the rings of youth.

Shoulder is identical with the burden. If we want to carry something, we hold it with the hand which the power center is in the shoulder. It is the shoulder which feel the burden is heavy or not. It must work hard when it is heavy and it will take a rest when the burden is gone. Here sorrowness visualizes the burden. When it

disappears, the shoulder will feel free.

He is touching his forehead with the ends of his fingers as if he were trying to regain his memory.

'He' in this sentence is Farris Affandi. He has been old so that he gets difficulty to remember something. Forehead and fingers are used to show the hardness of regaining his memory which happened a long time ago.

He put his left hand on my shoulder and shook my right hand.

Farris Affandi loves 'I' very much like his own son. Actually 'I' is his friend's son. Gibran expresses their close relationship by showing the way of speaking. Farris hugs and shakes 'I's hand as if he is 'I's own father.

I heard ringing in my ears the hymn of glory

The activity of hearing always uses ear. Gibran just emphasizes it to the readers that 'I' can listens to the hymn of glory by himself directly.

Did my youth blind my natural eyes and make me imagine the brightness of her eyes the sweetness of her mouth, and the grace of her figure.

It gives a picture of Selma's appearance that makes 'I' loves her. She is a woman who has beautiful figure. It is not only the mouth and the eyes but all of her figure reflects her as a charming woman. 'I' can see the fact directly with his own eyes. 'I' also can imagine it when they do not meet because Selma is an unforgettable woman.

The beauty of Selma's face was not classic.

Selma's beauty was not in her golden hair, not in her large eyes, not in her red lips, not in her ivory neck, nor was it in her perfect figure.

According to Gibran Selma is a simple woman who has natural beauty. Her face is not too special because it is just like other women. She cannot make someone who looks at her at a glance interested and loves her directly. Gibran tells us that her beauty is not in her perfect figure but more than that.

It is not the syllables that come from the lips and the tongue that brings heart together.

It is not a must to utter love through words. Selma and 'I' are too shy to say it and they only show it through behaviour. Gibran does not use words between them when for the first time 'I' realizes that he falls in love to Selma. He only expresses it with certain behaviour to Selma.

I would return the kiss as she bent her ivory neck while her cheeks became gently red like the first ray of dawn of the forehead of hills.

Selma is a shy woman. She is never used to be kissed by someone. Gibran shows her shyness through the color change of Selma's cheeks when 'I' kiss her.

She tried to take away those words from my ears by the magic of her eyes.

Selma is not a kind of woman who likes to say what she thinks or feels. She often communicates through her eyes.

She does not want the words which enter 'I's ears. She talks with her eyes.

The rays of the moon shone on the face, neck and arms of Selma, she looked like a statue of ivory sculptured by the fingers of some worshiper of Ishtar.

Selma and 'I' meet when it is full moon. The sky is clear and there is no cloud at all. Everything around them were shined by the moon included both of them. It is a picture of Spring time in Beirut. The weather is always nice whether it is on night or day. This situation supports the atmosphere in which for the first time 'I' shows his love to Selma.

His hand was still on her head as he spoke.

He approached Selma and placed both of his hands on her shoulders and stared at her. Tears coursed down his wrinkled cheeks and his lips trembled.

Farris loves his only daughter, Selma. She becomes his only treasure after his wife's death. Farris will do everything for her happiness. He shows this feeling with

certain behaviour. This time Farris cannot refuse the fate when he has to send the daughter to someone whom she never loves. Although he is a man, he cannot stand not to cry, even, in front of Selma.

When I raised my head and he saw the tears in my eyes, he bent toward me and touched my forehead his lips.

It also happens to 'I' when he realizes that Selma will marry someone else immediately. As a boy who is usually tough to face anything. This time he has to give up with the destiny. Tears also course down on 'I's cheeks. Farris and 'I' loose Selma whom both of them love.

She is holding with his hand the wreath of matrimony over their heads.

Selma's wedding party is coming. Now Selma has to live with her husband. It is visualized by Gibran as holding the hand each other. It means they have promised to protect and help each other. However, they have become husband and wife. In this case although Selma does not love her husband, she still has to obey this rule. She has to serve her husband as well as possible.

I cannot say everything because the tongue is mute with pain.

'I' is so sad that he cannot say anything anymore. Gibran uses the word the tongue to make it clear. Tongue often cannot represent the emotion of the speaker. It is not enough to be said through lips. Here the pain that 'I' have has influenced his ability of speaking.

Selma is looking on with sorrowful eyes and not speaking loftier than the voices of tongues and lips.

It also happens to Selma. It is not long anymore, she will be tied with a married life which she never thinks before. She has to leave 'I' and her father who always take care of her so far. She only speaks some words with low voices but her eyes talk a lot.

I felt that Selma listens to my wordless call and watching the ghost of my soul in my eyes.

Solitude has soft, silky hands, but with strong fingers it grasps the heart.

Eyes talk a lot what someone feels more than lips that can be manipulated. Here although 'I' does not say anything but his eyes gives information to Selma.

I am not frightened of fate which has shot all its arrows in my breast but I am afraid the serpent might bite your feet.

I am feeling that the path I walk on are all eyes watching me, and fingers pointing at me, and ears listening to the whisper of my thoughts.

After they have decided to separate, 'I' starts to accept the fact. Gibran shows 'I's guilty feeling because he cannot help Selma. 'I' thinks everyone whom he meets accuses him as the one who causes Selma's sorrow. All eyes and fingers give a picture of people around him who judge him as the wrong person.

Life is full of happiness and freedom; why don't we take this many yoke of our shoulders and break the chains tied to our feet.

Finally 'I' realizes that it is useless to be sad forever. 'I' tries hard to make sure himself that life is nice. All sorrow that are usually visualized as burden of

shoulder has to be thrown away. Gibran also considers the sorrow as the chain that ties the feet. Therefore, Selma and 'I' have to struggle for their happiness together by throwing away the sorrow from the feet and shoulder.

Hearing these words, Selma's face clouded and her eyes froze as if she felt a premonition of death.

However, as a weak woman, Selma cannot forget it easily and throws it away as if nothing happens. Gibran show her sadness from her clouded face and her wet eyes. Selma is still a weak woman who also cries if she has misery. However, Gibran visualizes Selma as common person. She is not an angel who always face her life happily. Gibran only shows that Selma has ability to handle her emotion by talking not too much.

Partwhole is a unit (as a number, quantity or mass) held to constitute with one or more other larger units. In Broken Wings it is used to show the expression of the character and the love itself. Globally Kahlil gives detail explanation to the readers about the two elements, the character and the topic, by using partwhole.

3.2.3. THE USE OF ANTONYM

There is a tendency of a man to categorize experiment in terms of dichotomous contrast. It means if we talk about something, we actually have realized the opposite meaning of it. Kahlil Gibran also applies this tendency in Broken Wings. He tends to describe one phenomenon in two contrast descriptions.

Gibran wants to give certain effects by using antonym. He can explain love by expressing it into two opposite words.

She led me into the garden of high affection, where days pass like dreams and nights like weddings.

Garden of high affection gives us a picture of a place where all happiness can happen. Gibran expresses it as one day of a life. It is divided into two parts, day and night. It is said that days like dreams and nights like weddings. It is not only in the day time but also in the night that the spirit of affection can be felt. In other words all day in the life is a pleasant time.

It makes him so happy in spite of all the bitterness of its mystery.

'It' means love. Love makes someone has great time. He feels his life is wonderful. It can discover the bitterness which ever happens. It changes his heart full of happiness. The sense of love can make someone forget the sorrowness around him. Gibran realizes this so that he chooses happy and bitterness to describe the word 'love'.

Beirut is free from the mud of winter and the dust of summer.

At that time Beirut was in the Spring time. All flowers were blooming. All leaves of trees were growing up. The winter has gone with all its coldness. On the other hand, the summer has not come yet.

The day will come sooner or later when he will place his nephew on right and Farris Affandi's daughter on his left side.

The wedding party of Selma and Bishop's nephew is coming soon. The Bishop is known as an evil man whose wickedness hides in the shadow of his gospel. He will hold both of them with his evil hand the wreath of matrimony over

their heads. He will tie the pure virgin under his power.

Selma's face is reflecting first great internal suffering, then heavenly exaltation.

Selma is just like a common Middle East woman. She likes to hide her own feeling. Gibran said that at first Selma is very sad when she listens to her father's decision. However, she can handle it so that she acts to become a happy woman. She has to be patient with all challenges she has.

A woman whom providence has provided with beauty of spirit and body is truth, at the same time open and secret.

Selma is the picture of a woman who is mysterious. Nobody knows her very well. She cannot be guessed deeply. It looks she obeys all his father's orders but it has not been clear enough what she wants actually.

It showed me the happiness and the sorrow of love.

Gibran shows that love also has two sides of phenomena. It does not only talk about happiness but it sometimes makes someone suffer terrible life. It also happens to 'I' who must separate with Selma.

It is started with exaltation and ended with sorrow.

The separation of Selma and 'I' has come. Their love which is started with great time has changed into the sorrow life. 'I' has to let Selma go with her husband.

Selma was deeply thoughtful rather than talkative.

Selma seldom tells her idea to anybody else. She likes to keep all her words into her head. Everybody who talks with her tries to get the answers through the eyes. It does not mean she does not know what to say, but it is only the part of her characters, a thoughtful rather than talkactive.

It is the bread which the Goddess prepares with the sweetness of kisses and the bitterness of tears.

Gibran compares 'love' with 'bread'. Both of them are pleasure. Everyone tends to look for and enjoy it. It is appropriate for someone who is hungry of 'love' as the same as 'bread'. They also has two opposite sides, bitter and sweet. It is sweet if it is enjoyed at the right time and place, but it will be bitter in the wrong time and place. It has to be prepared by everyone so that he is ready to face any possibility which will happen.

Three persons were separated in thoughts but united in love, three innocent people with much feeling but little knowledge.

A drama was being performed by an old man who loved his daughter and cared for her happiness, a young man of twenty looking into the future with anxiety, and a young man who cares very much to the young woman. It is the condition of three members of Farris family, Farris, Selma and 'I'. Above all their miseries, they have a similarity in which they love each other. Each of them promise to look after. They do not have to say it verbally but it is in their deepest feeling.

A young man who had tested neither the wine of life nor its vinegar and trying to reach the height of love and knowledge but unable to lift himself.

Gibran decides 'I' as a man who has to fight against his weakness. 'I' is still a usual person who wants to have happy life by reaching his love. 'I' tries hard but, however, 'I' is too weak for that. He has failed to save Selma's life and himself.

A single thought built the pyramids founded the glory of Islam and caused the burning of the library at Alexandria.

According to Gibran something can have two values. The good value from one side can become bad value from the other side. In this case, the wedding party of Selma and Bishop's nephew is a benefit for Bishop because he will be a member of rich person of the village. Gibran chooses the words glory of Islam because it is a dream that has been waited for by a lot of people for along time. Nothing is more wonderful than the success of Islam in the world. Bishop also has a dream to be one of the rich persons. Bishop wil do everything for it. He is very happy when the dream comes true. On the other hand, 'I' feels it is a punishment. 'I's heart is burned because he cannot do anything to handle it. 'I's lover is married with somebody else before him.

One word from a man's lips, will make you rich or poor.

'Man' here means human being. It is a warn for everybody to keep their mouths. It is a must to think before saying something. The sentence above is a picture of Selma's words for 'I'. Selma talks everything very carefully and honestly. If it is happy news, it makes 'I' rich. If it is bad news, 'I' feels poor.

The word which Selma uttered that night arrested me bet ween my past and future.

The words awakened me from the slumber of youth and solitude and set me on the stage where life and death play their parts.

It is an expression of 'I' when the first time Selma tells the truth who she is. Those sentences show 'I's feeling to Selma. Now 'I' realizes that he is not a little boy anymore but he starts to enter new life as a young man. 'I' has to be ready to look out at the real life where life and death play their parts. 'I' has just a responsibilitiy to think of anybody else, how to make her happy or how to make her forget her misery.

The spirit that hears the whispering of flowers and the singing of silence can also hear the shrieking of my soul.

Gibran compares the whispering of flower and the shrieking of 'I's soul. The whispering sound means weak sound. It almost cannot be heard. It is like the sound of 'I's sound. It is so weak that its shrieking almost cannot be heard.

I heard a voice coming from the bosom of nights and a clamor raging in the heart of the day.

Selma is a sensitive woman. Although 'I' cannot say honestly how his feeling, she knows that 'I' loves her. She also realizes that 'I' always loves her eventhough she will marry Bishop's nephew. 'I's voice is brought by the night and the day. It means his voice never stops.

On her lips I saw a smile of pleasure mingled with sadness.

Selma is an obedient daughter. She always does something

that is ordered by her father whether she likes or not. She shows a happy face before her father. Behind all of those there is a deep sadness and she cannot deny it.

There is something higher than Heaven and deeper than the ocean and sharper than life and death and time.

Selma gives up to the fate. She is sure that she will get something better than this fact. Gibran believes the meaning of life is deeper than what can be seen. It makes him choose words higher than Heaven and deeper than ocean. It is because there is always a significant value of all events, includes Selma's problem. It is not just a symbol of a daughter's obedience. It also not only talks about life and death.

An unfamiliar commingling of love and few that fills my heart with sorrow and happiness.

There is an interference between happiness and sorrowness in 'I's feeling. 'I' is happy because his lover is a kind woman and it has been proved. On the oher

hand, 'I' is sad because he must sacrifice his own happiness.

It is not the hand of God that made us prisoners of each other all the days and nights.

Selma and 'I' cannot blame anybody even God Himself. They are only the victim of situation and condition of the village in which all of them have to do and agree the Bishop's commands. It cannot be avoided anymore.

Awakened from our pleasant swoon and plunged from the world of dream into the world of perplexity and misery we found that the old man had returned from his mission.

So far Selma and 'I' are in the world of dream which is full of good imagination. All around them look beautiful and excellent. They always have great times. Now they look at the reality that plunged them into the world of perplexity and misery.

Everything that a man does secretly in the darkness of night will be clearly revealed in daylight.

Words uttered in privacy will become unexpectedly common conversation.

Deeds which we hide today in the corners of our lodgings will be shouted on every street tomorrow.

Those three sentences have the same effect although they are arranged of different words. Gibran shows the characteristic of the villagers if they know or heard secret story. All news from the biggest to the smallest seldom can be hidden as a secret. It often spreads over the neighborhood. It also happens to the news about the unity of Selma and Bishop's nephew. Thus the ghosts of darkness revealed the purpose of Bishop's meeting with Farris, and his conversation was repeated all over the neighborhood. It is not a secret anymore that both of them will unite as a couple.

The sorrow of parents of the marriage of a daughter is equal to their happiness of the marriage of a son.

It is the background of life of the villagers too. The young couple who has just married usually moves to

husband's house. The woman's parent has to allow her move with her husband. On the other hand, the man's parent has to accept the daughter in law as a new member of their family. They will be happy because of her coming.

In some countries the parent's wealth is a source of misery for the children.

Selma was the only child of the wealthy Farris. The Bishop's choice fell on Selma, not on account of her beauty and noble spirit, but on account of her father's money which would guarantee his nephew a good and prosperous fortune and make him an important man.

The love of Selma is changing earth to paradise and life to a sweet and beautiful dreams.

It is like another love. It can change everything to look more beautiful. It also can replace someone from the real life to beautiful dream.

The eyes which I used to look at the beauty of Spring and the awakening of nature could see nothing but the fiery of the tempest and misery of Winter.

Life has changed. Season has removed. 'I's heart is attacked with a usual thing. Now he cannot see the young woman in her house after she has been brought by her husband. He cannot talk to Selma freely anymore because she belongs to another man. It is like in the Winter time when the situation of environment is cold and alone.

Selma was like a cup full of heavenly wine connected of the bitterness and sweetness of life.

Selma is a good person. Everyone who ever meets her like her. She is like a cup full of heavenly wine which is always looked for by people to get pleasure. However, she still has sweetness and also bitterness of life just like common people.

I neither know nor love him but I shall learn to love him all that a weak woman can give a strong man.

Is it now that Life will tear us apart so that you may attain the glory of a man and the duty of a woman ?

It also emphasizes the kindness of Selma. Although she has to marry a strange person, she promises to serve her next husband. Gibran proves that Selma is a special woman who can sacrifice her own will. She knows her duty as a wife. Here she is in the inferior position because a woman always have to obey her husband. Then, the strong man is Bishop's nephew because he is in the superior position. It is not a secret that as a bishop someone is respected so that all of his orders are done. Therefore, when the Bishop asks Selma to be her daughter in law, Farris cannot refuse it.

This life kills us, death will unite us.

Selma and 'I' come from a country in which religion ties the people very strongly. It becomes the direction to do everything. They believe that life is only a few part of the eternal life. There is still another period which, they believe, can unite them, death.

Shall we consider love a strange visitor who came in the evening and left us in the morning ?

Their love has just grown up in a short time. It is started when they have dinner together. In the next dinner time they have accepted a news of the request of Bishop to ask Selma to marry his nephew.

I have nothing left out that beautiful dream except painful memories flapping like invisible wings around me.

'I' is not so strong as Selma. It is expressed in his words that reflects his objection to let Selma go with someone else, but he cannot do anything because the position of Bishop is superior in this village.

The first force elevates him and the second ties him down to the earth.

Every young man remembers his first love and tries to recapture that strange hour, the memory of which changes his deepest feeling and makes him so happy. Now after many years have passed, all sorrowness are filling the depths of 'I's heart. It is because beautiful Selma is dead and nothing left for 'I'.

Antonym is indicating an opposite signs. Gibran

uses it to describe one phenomenon. He shows that it is possible for something to have opposite description at the same time. Globally the antonym words in Broken Wings describes the character, the setting and the love itself.