SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS ON POEM "LOVE ONE ANOTHER" by KAHLIL GIBRAN

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Abstract

This research aims to identify the types of sentences and to identify the functions of sentences found in Love One Another Poem. The researcher used theories about syntax from [1]theory and [2] theory to identify the types of sentences and the functions of sentences. The source of the data is taken from a poem written by Kahlil Gibran and titled Love One Another. The method used in this research is the qualitative analysis method proposed by [3] All the data could not be used in mathematical sequences. This method includes several steps, such as collecting, identifying, analyzing, examining and drawing conclusions. Syntax Tree Editor, an application language program, is employed to support the data analysis. The results show that there are two types of sentences used in the poem Love One Another; they are three simple sentences (30%) and seven compound sentences (70%). The functions of sentences are six imperative sentences (60%) and four exclamatory sentences (40%). The imperative function is dominant.

Keyword: *Syntactic analysis; poems; types of sentence; functions; structure*

INTRODUCTION

Poem is a form of art in expressing the thoughts in people's mind. The process of making a poem is considered 'poetry', because poetry is the procedural steps in making a poem using metaphor, symbols, and ambiguity. According to [4], he stated based on Perrine research that poetry can also be described as a kind of language which says more than does ordinary language. However, sometimes poems do not follow the grammatical rules, for instance, some grammatical violations in some stanzas and lines in the poem could be found. Either they are seen by the naked eye or by a third-party program to identify the structure of a sentence in each line of the poem. Moreover, the grammatical functions in poetry often do not follow the rules of grammar.

The topic of this research is to examine or analyze the writing styles of a poem. It is to analyze the types and functions of sentences. The source of this research will be based on Kahlil Gibran's poem called "Love One Another". Kahlil Gibran is a Lebanese poet from the 19th century. "Love One Another" is a romantic type of poem which was created by Kahlil Gibran. According to his poem, Kahlil Gibran expressed poetically inside the poem that love should grow and evolve just as humans do. Also, in this poem, he speaks of his belief in love but also the importance of individuality and the spirit. It is used syntax study to analyze the poem in order to identify the types and functions of sentences that existed in the poem itself. Therefore, based on the explanation above it is interesting to do research on the topic that analyzes the types and the functions of sentences according to the language study of syntax.

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What types of sentences did Kahlil Gibran's use in the Love One Another poem?
2. What functions of sentences did Kahlil Gibran's use in the Love One Another poem?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. This research aims to identify the types of sentences through tree diagrams found in Kahlil Gibran's Love One Another
2. This research aims to identify the functions of sentences used by Kahlil Gibran's Love One Another.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Syntax

In linguistic study, syntax is a study of language to identify the structure of English and understand how each word in a sentence is categorized. Moreover, syntax enables us to identify various different meanings. According to [5], the system of rules of human language is identified as syntax, it also elaborating the sentence formation. In addition, [6], syntax is a rule that sets the structure of a sentence. It serves as the component of the fundamentals of grammar that elaborates a sentence's contents. From the above statement, it can be seen that syntax is a system of rules and categories which underlie sentence formation in human language. Syntax refers to the cover term of studies to organize the words into the form of shapes, clauses, and sentences.

Syntax is a study of linguistics which explains about words merging info groups of phrases and form sentences. [7] created a statement that syntax is a language study

which discusses the connection between words in speech. This theoretical statement is supported by [8]state, syntax is a field of linguistics that analyzes the connections between words and how words are structured or combined to build a bigger composition, such as phrases, clauses, or sentences. Moreover, combining words together in order to create sentences is the study of syntax. Speakers or writers are allowed to understand a number of sentences without limitation that never been existed before [9, 10].

According to [11], there are elements which existed in the formulation of the syntax to analyze the case, they are:

1. Part of speech
2. Structure
3. Rules and Tree:
a. Noun Phrase (NP)

Noun phrase described as a group which consists of more than one noun. For example: *'the'*, *'a'*, 'of them', 'with her'. The function of a noun phrase is to use as the role of a noun that the modifiers can start before or after the noun.

b. Adjective Phrase

A group of words that lead by an adjective that describes a noun or a pronoun is called adjective phrase.

c. Adverb Phrase

A group that consists of more than a word and the function of the word as an adverb in a sentence can be defined as an adverb phrase. This phrase modifies a verb, adjective, or even adverb in a particular sentence.

d. Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional phrases can be defined as a part of a sentence that includes only one preposition. Examples of prepositional phrases are nouns, gerunds, or clauses.

Part of Speech

[12] elaborates that Parts of Speech play similar roles within the grammatical structure of sentences and sometimes similar morphology in that they undergo inflection for similar properties. Commonly, there are eight parts of speech namely noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, interjection.

a. Noun

A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. A noun is a word for something or someone. It is often used with an article. Nouns can function in different roles within a sentence; for example, a noun can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object of a preposition. For examples:

a) *The long red hair* looks beautiful.

"The long red hair" is the noun in this sentence.

b) *Joel* patted the *cat* on its head.

The nouns in this sentence are *"Joel* and *cat"*.

Nouns are defined as objects or people that have a certain connotation. They can be used to refer to anything and everyone, and they can also be capitalized when they're used as "proper nouns".

b. Verb

Verbs are employed to describe the subject's actions, events, or conditions. The kinds of verbs include Transitive and intransitive verbs, regular and irregular verbs, action and stative verbs, finite and non-finite verbs, linking verbs, and causative verbs are all examples of verbs. For examples:

a) She *was* irritated. Transitive

The word "*was*" is verb

b) I *took* my mother to the hospital.

The word *"took"* is verb

c. Adjective

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun or a pronoun. It is usually used before a noun or a pronoun. For examples:

a) She is so *beautiful*
The word "*beautiful"* is an adjective.
b) My Brother is a *strong* boy.
The word "*strong"* is an adjective.
d. Adverb
Adverbs are words that describe verbs, adjectives, and even other adverbs. They specify when, where, how, and why something occurred, as well as the extent or frequency with which it occurred. For instance:
a) She runs *quickly*
Quickly" is an adverb.
b) Olivia *always* drinks tea every night.
"Always" is an adverb.
e. Pronoun
A pronoun is often used in place of a noun, and its antecedent is usually called a noun. There are various types of pronouns, such as personal pronouns and possessive pronouns. For examples:
a) This refrigerator is very expensive for *us*. *We* can't buy it.
"us and *we"* is a pronoun
b) The laptop is *mine*.
"Mine" is a pronoun
f. Preposition
Prepositions indicate the spatial, temporal, and role correlations between a noun or pronoun and the other words in a sentence. They appear at the beginning of a prepositional phrase that includes a preposition and its object. For examples:
a) I have a friend who lives *in* Japan.
"in" is a preposition.
b) This ballroom has been reserved *for* 8 p.m.
"for" is a preposition.
g. Conjunction
Conjunctions are used to connect words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence. There are three types of conjunctions: coordinating, subordinating, and correlative.
For examples: Martina *and* Ricky are my friends.
"and" is a conjunction[13]
h. Interjection
Interjection is a word or phrase that expresses something in a sudden or exclamatory way, especially an emotion.
For example: *Ahh,* that feels wonderful*!*
"Ahh" is an interjection.

Sentence

Sentences are made up of two or more words, both spoken and written, organized in a certain pattern to convey meaning. According to [14, 15], the largest subgroup of grammar in speech is the sentence. It contains word classes and grammar functions. The sentence is generally defined as a word or a group of words that expresses a thorough idea by giving a statement/order, or asking a question, or exclaiming.

Sentence Types

Generally, one technique for categorizing English sentences based on the number and kind of finite clauses has been used. Simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound complex sentences are the four types of sentences. According to [2], sentences may be divided into four categories:

simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. [16] states there are four sorts of formal sentence classifications: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. The author can conclude from the above statement that there are four sentences: they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound – complex sentence.

1. Simple sentence

A simple sentence has the most basic elements that make it a sentence: a subject, a verb, and a completed thought. For example: Shinta waited for the bus

2. Compound sentence

Compound sentence refers to a sentence made up of two independent clauses (or complete sentences) connected to one another with a coordinating conjunction. FAN BOYS is Coordinating conjunctions.

    a. **F**or   : Shinta felt cold, **for** it was raining
    b. **A**nd   : Shinta and Rama waited for the bus station, **and** they going to the campus while I arrived at the bus station
    c. **N**or   : Shinta never wrote the poem, **nor** did Shinta call Rama
    d. **B**ut   : Shinta waited for the bus **but** the bus was late.
    e. **O**r   : Rama asks Shinta "do you like to go to the cinema **or** book store?"
    f. **Y**et   : Shinta is happy, **yet** too early to go to the zoo
    g. **S**o   : Shinta was bored, **so** Rama asked her to go to with him

3. Complex Sentence

Complex sentence is a sentence that contains one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. For example: *because* the bus was late again, Shinta would be arrived on time.

4. Compound-complex Sentence

Compound-complex is that contains two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. For example: *When* Boy looked into the sky, he saw a shooting star, and he was shocked.

Sentence Functions

Declarative sentences, exclamatory sentences, interrogative phrases, and imperative sentences are all separated into four functions of sentences based on the number of clauses. [17] believes that, in addition to determining each sentence based on the number of clauses they include, we may categorize sentences based on their purpose. Moreover, from the statement [15, 17], it can be concluded that English sentences have four functions: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamatory. The following are some explanations and examples of sentence functions:

1. Declarative Sentence (statement)

Declarative sentences make a statement. They tell us something. They give us information, and they normally end with a full-stop/period.
For instance: Five people are infected by covid-19.

2. Interrogative Sentence (question)

Interrogative sentences ask a question. They ask us something. They want information, and they always end with a question mark.
For instance: Where did you go?

3. Imperative Sentence (command)

Imperative sentences give a command. They tell us to do something, and they end with a full-stop/period (.) or exclamation mark/point (!). Characteristics of imperative sentences is the subject of an imperative sentence is not indicated; instead, a verb or predicate is expressed.
For instance: Close the door!

4. Exclamatory Sentence (exclamation)

Exclamatory sentences express strong emotion or surprise and they always end with an exclamation mark or point (!)
For instance: I got the concert tickets!

Poetry

Poetry is a kind of literature which uses beautiful aesthetic and often rhythmic qualities of language. According to [18] poetry could be defined as "the art of a poet; poems" and also pieces of creative writing in verse form, especially the ones that express deep feeling or noble thought in beautiful language, composed with the desire to communicate experience. In addition, poetry is a literature which induces the awareness of imaginative concentration of experience or a specific emotional response through language chosen and arranged for its meaning, sound, and rhythm.

The function of poetry is to convey an idea or emotion in artistic language. The language inside the poem is rather aesthetic. Moreover, it tells the reader what the poet feels about a thing, person, idea, concept, or even an object. Poets catch the attention of the readers through the usage of vivid imagery, emotional shades, figurative language, and other rhetorical devices. Furthermore, according to [19, 20] poetry is known as the most difficult genre of literature as it expresses indirectly about concepts. It is usually known that a text sometimes carries meaning; as well as poetry. The meaning between casual text and poem is that text brings direct meaning, while poem has connotation or symbolic meaning.

Poetry has low grammatical structure, because according to [21], very early, speaks about 'degrees of grammatically'. He argues that poetry is characterized by a density of lower-order grammatical sentences. A grammatical description can only reveal the irregularities and make explicit ambiguities, but it cannot give an interpretation of them. Based on [21], rules are often to be violated by poetry and the wording in poetry can be used as the encounter with words. Moreover, poetry goes higher than the standard language level.

Based on [21], rules are often to be violated by poetry and the wording in poetry can be used as the encounter with words. Moreover, poetry goes higher than the average language level.

METHODS

Method and Technique of Data Collecting
This research uses qualitative research; therefore, the writer believes that qualitative research of investigators is the central of the study [22]. In the research, the researcher collected 10 data from a poem called "Love One Another" by Kahlil Gibran
Method and Technique of Data Analysis
The study technique is designed to answer the research questions and meet the goal of this research. In this study, the researcher tries to analyze each sentence. In this poem using the Syntax Tree Diagram application program to identify what types

and functions of sentences that are used in Kahlil Gibran's poem. These are the following steps in analyzing the data:

a. Data collecting

The researcher collected the data by studying each sentence of the poem. The researcher took and observed the sentences from a poem. Therefore, the data had been collected by observing, studying, and identifying each sentence .

b. Data Identifying

Identifying is the process of specifying the resources. It has been done after gathering all the data which is required for the research. In this step, the researcher identified which sentences belonged to compound, compound-complex, complex, and simple.

c. Data Analyzing

Data analyzing is the process of analyzing the data which has been collected. The researcher analyzed all the collected data using a program called Syntax Tree Diagram to identify the structure of the sentences and [16] to identify the types and functions of sentences.

d. Data Examining

Data examining is the process of making interpretation of the data which has been collected, identified, and analyzed. In this process, the researcher tried to elaborate the result of the data which had been studied and processed from the first step until the third step.
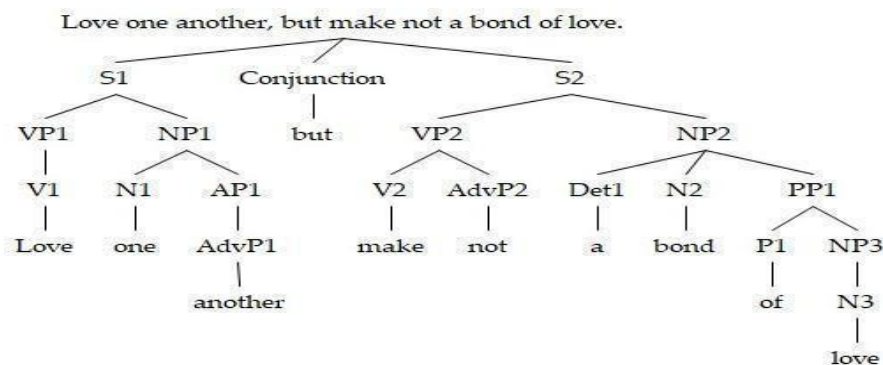
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study focuses on the types and functions of sentences and the syntactic structure. Therefore, the researcher uses the Syntax Tree Diagram to assist in analyzing the sentences in the poems and [23] theory to identify the types and the functions of sentences.

Data 1

Love one another, but make not a bond of love. (Book Title: The Prophet, line: 1)

Data 1 *Love one another*, *but make not a bond of love* is categorized as a compound sentence. Following is the elaboration in the form of tree diagram:

Based on the syntactic analysis of the first line above, the line is "*Love one another, but make not a bond of love*". This sentence has two independent clauses. The first independent clause is *"Love one another"*, the first clause is divided into verb phrase 1 and noun phrase 1. In the verb phrase 1 from the first clause is divided into only one and that is 'love', then the noun phrase 1 is divided into noun 1 and adverb phrase 1. The noun phrase 1 is divided into noun. The noun 1 is 'one' and the adverbial phrase 1 is 'another. After that, there is a second independent clause, *"but make not a bond of love"*. The second independent clause is divided into verb phrase 2 and noun phrase 2. The verb phrase 2 is divided into verb 2 and adverb phrase 2. The verb 2 is 'make' and the adverb phrase 2 is 'not'. Then, in the noun phrase 2, it is divided into determiner 1, noun 2, prepositional phrase 1. The determiner 1 is 'a' and
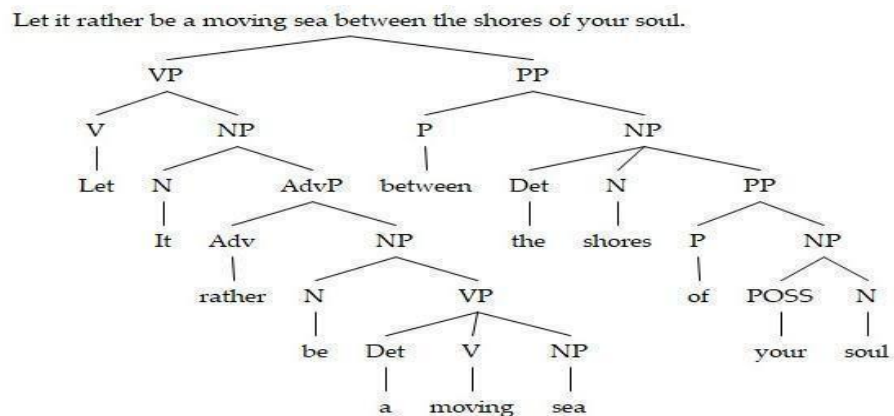
the noun 2 is 'bond'. Finally, the prepositional phrase 1 is divided into prepositional 1 and noun phrase 3. The word in prepositional 1 is 'of' and the noun phrase 3 is 'love'.

The sentence above is a compound sentence because it derives from two independent clauses 'love one another' and 'make not a bond of love' connected by the conjunction 'but' into one independent clause. Then the function of the sentence above is an imperative sentence because it tells the reader to love one another, but do not make a bond of love. Another reason that the function is imperative is that the sentence does not have a subject.

Data 2

Let it rather be a moving sea between the shores of your soul (Book Title: The Prophet, line: 2)

Data 2 *Let it rather be a moving sea between the shores of your soul* is categorized as a simple sentence. Following is the elaboration in the form of tree diagram:
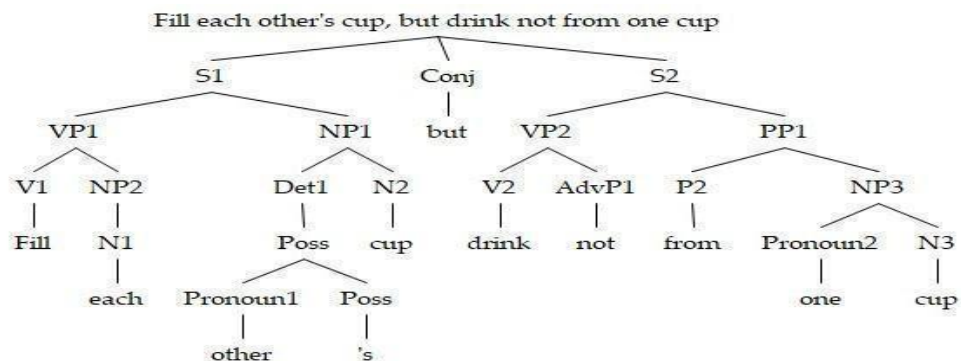

According to the analysis of the second line, the second line is *"Let it be rather be a moving sea between the shores of your soul"*. An independent clause has been found in this line. The independent clause is the line itself *Let it rather be a moving sea between the shores of your soul*. The sentence of this line divided into verb phrase and prepositional phrase. The verb phrase has two parts of speech, there are verb and noun phrases. The verb of this line is 'Let' and the noun phrase is divided into another part of speech. The parts of speech that are divided are noun and adverb phrase. The noun of this line is 'it'. Then, the adverbial phrase consisted of an adverb and another noun phrase. The adverb is 'rather'. Moreover, the noun phrase is divided once again into noun and verb phrase. The noun is 'be', the word 'be' is the fourth word of the stanza. Lastly, the last verb phrase from the group of verb phrases of this structure is divided one more into determiner, verb, and third noun phrase. The first determiner of this line is 'a', the second verb of this line is 'moving'. The noun phrase from the group of verb phrases is 'sea'. Next, there is a prepositional phrase of this line. It is divided into prepositions and noun phrases. The preposition is 'between'. Then, the noun phrase is divided into determiner, noun, and second prepositional phrase. The determiner is 'the' and the noun is 'shores'. The second prepositional phrase is divided into prepositional and another noun phrase. Lastly, the noun phrase divides into possession and noun. The possession is 'your' and the noun is 'soul'.

Based on the analysis above, the second line from Kahlil Gibran's poem, the types of sentence is determined as a simple sentence. It is a simple sentence because it has only one independent clause. The only independent clause is *"Let it rather be a moving sea between the shores of your soul"* A simple sentence does not require two or multiple independent clauses. The function of this sentence is an imperative sentence because the sentence tells to let the love flows in the soul. The starting word of this imperative sentence is 'let' because let is an imperative verb.

Data 3

Fill each other's cup, but drink <u>not</u> from the cup. (Book Title: The Prophet, line: 3)

Data 3 Fill each other's cup, but drink not from the cup is categorized as a compound sentence. Following is the elaboration in the form of tree diagram:
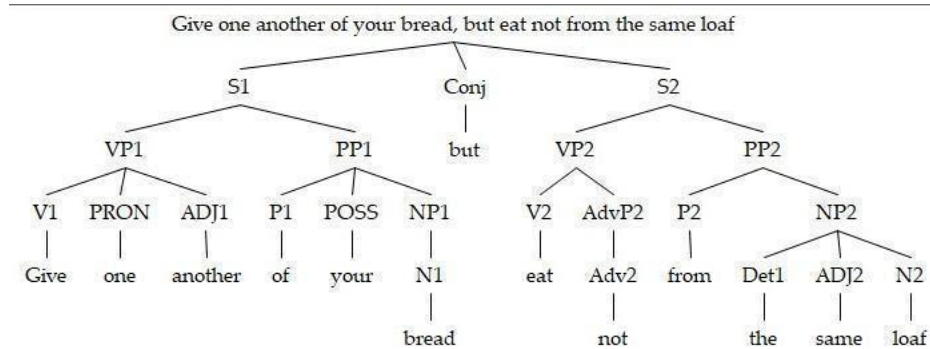

In this third line which is referred to the analysis above, *"Fill each other's cup, but drink not from one cup"*, this sentence has two independent clauses. The first independent clause is "fill each other's cup" and the second independent clause "drink not from one cup". In the first clause *"Fill each other's cup"*, it is divided into verb phrase 1 and noun phrase 1. The verb phrase 1 is also divided into verb 1 and noun phrase 2. The verb 1 is 'fill' and noun phrase 2 consists of noun 1. Then the word noun 1 is 'each'. After that, in the noun phrase 1, it intersected into determiner 1 and noun 2. The word determiner is 'other's'. If that word in the determiner 1 has to be analyzed using syntactic analytics, then the word 'other' is pronoun 1 and the letter 's' with apostrophe is considered as possession for the word 'other'. After that, the noun 2 is 'cup'. The conjunction in this sentence of the second line is 'but'. The conjunction connects the first clause with the second clause. Then, the second independent clause of this line is *"drink not from one cup"*. The second independent clause is divided into two groups. Verb phrase 2 and prepositional phrase 1. In the group of verb phrase 2 is divided into verb 2 and adverb phrase 1. The word in verb 2 is 'drink' and the word in the adverb phrase 1 is 'not'. The group of prepositional 1 is consisted of preposition 2 and noun phrase 3. The preposition 2 has the word 'from' and the noun phrase 3 is divided into pronoun 2 and noun 3. The word from pronoun 2 is 'one' and the word from noun 3 is 'cup'.

Based on the structure that has been analyzed, the sentence is a compound sentence. It is similar in the first data, the sentence has two independent clauses which are connected by the conjunction 'but'. The first independent clause is "fill each other's cup" and the second independent clause is "drink not from one cup". The sentence has the function of an imperative sentence, due to the fact that the sentence itself tells the reader to fill each other's cup but don't drink from one cup. Moreover, the sentence is not started with the subject as it begins with a verb.

Data 4

Give one another of your bread, but eat not from the same loaf. (Book Title: The Prophet, line: 4)

Data 4 *Give one another of your bread, but eat not from the same loaf* is categorized as a compound sentence. Following is the elaboration in the form of tree diagram:
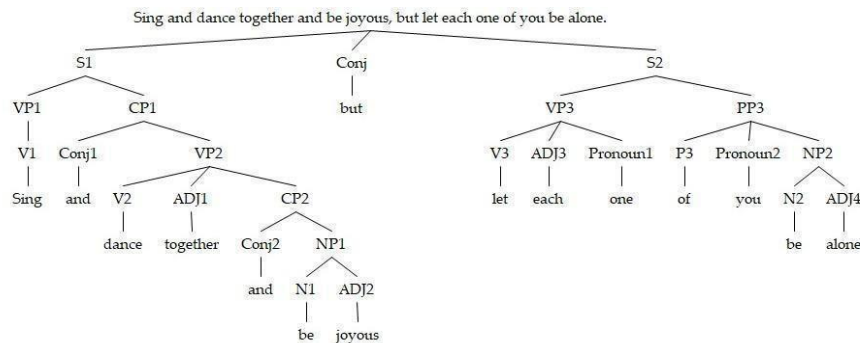
According to the syntactic analysis structure, the fourth line of this poem is *"Give one another of your bread, but eat not from the same loaf"*. It has been identified that the sentence in this line has two clauses. The clauses are independent clauses. The first independent clause is "Give one another of your bread" and the second independent clause is "eat not from the same loaf". In the first independent clause is divided into two groups, verb phrase 1, and prepositional phrase 1. The verb phrase 1 is divided into 3 and they are verb 1, pronoun, and adjective 1. The word from the verb 1 is 'give', the word from the pronoun is 'one', and the word from adjective 1 is 'another'. In the prepositional phrase 1, it divides into three forms, there are preposition 1, possession, and noun phrase 1. The word from preposition 1 is 'of' and the word from the pronoun is 'your'. The noun phrase 1 which is divided from prepositional phrase 1 consists of noun 1 and the word from noun 1 is 'bread'. After that, there is a conjunction that connects the first clause and the second clause of the sentence. The word for the conjunction is 'but'. Then, the second independent clause is divided into verb phrase 2 and prepositional phrase 2. The group of verb phrase 2 is also divided into verb 2 and adverb phrase 2. The word in verb 2 is 'eat' and the word from adverb 2 is 'not'. The group of prepositional phrases 2 consists of preposition 2 and noun phrase 2. The word in preposition 2 is 'from'. The noun phrase 2 from the group of prepositional phrases 2 consists of determiner 2, adjective 2, and noun 2. The word in determiner 1 is 'the', the adjective 2 is 'same', and the noun 2 is 'loaf'.

The sentence of line 4 of data 4 is a compound sentence. It has two independent clauses. The first independent clause in this sentence is "give one another of your bread" and the second independent clause is "eat not from the same loaf". Furthermore, to add one more reason that this is a compound sentence, it is because of the connection by the conjunction. The word of this conjunction is 'but'. Then, an imperative sentence is to be determined by this sentence because the reader has been told or commanded by this sentence to give another one of your bread, but don't eat from the same loaf. Lastly, the word 'give' is assisting the statement that the sentence is an imperative sentence because the word is considered as an imperative verb.

Data 5

Sing and dance together and be joyous, but let each one of you be alone. (Book Title: The Prophet, line: 5)

Data 5 *Sing and dance together and be joyous, but let each one of you be alone* is categorized as a compound sentence. Following is the elaboration in the form of a tree diagram:

Sing and dance together and be joyous, but let each one of you be alone.

In accordance to the syntactic analysis of this tree diagram, the analysis has found there are two clauses. The two clauses are independent clauses that connected by a conjunction. The first independent clause is "Sing and dance together and be joyous" and the second independent clause "let each one of you be alone". In the first clause of the sentence, it has verb phrase 1 and conjunction phrase 1. The verb phrase 1 is rooting into verb 1. 'Sing' is the word from the verb 1. The conjunctional phrase 1 consists of conjunction 1 and verb phrase 2. There is a first conjunction in conjunction 1 and that is 'and'. Verb phrase 2 divides into verb 2, adjective 1, and conjunctional phrase 2. The word from verb 2 is 'dance' and the word 'together' is from adjective 1. In the group of conjunctional phrase 2, it has two parts of speech. The first one is conjunction 2 and noun phrase 1. There is the second conjunction in conjunction 2 and the word is 'and'. The same word as conjunction 1. Lastly in the group of the first clause, there is a noun phrase 1. In noun phrase 1, it divides into noun 1 and adjective 2. The noun 1 is 'be' and adjective 2 is 'joyous'. After the first independent clause, there is a conjunction. The conjunction which connects the first clause and the second clause is 'but'. Then, the second independent clause of this line is divided into verb phrase 3 and prepositional phrase 1. In the group of verb phrase 3 there were three words that formed into verb 3, adjective 3, and pronoun 1. The word from verb 3 is 'let', then the word from adjective 3 is 'each', and the word from pronoun 1 is 'one'. In the group of prepositional phrase 1, it divides into preposition, pronoun 2, and noun phrase 2. The word from the preposition is 'of' and the word from pronoun 2 is 'you'. In the noun phrase 2, it divides into noun 2 and adjective 4. The word from noun 2 is 'be' and the word from adjective 4 is 'alone'.

On the analysis above, the type of sentence from data 5 is a compound sentence because it has two clauses. The two clauses are independent clauses. The first independent clause is "Sing and dance together and be joyous" and the second independent clause is "let each one of you be alone". The word 'but' conjunction is placed between two independent clauses and it has the function to connect those two independent clauses. That conjunction is functional as the connection between the first clause and the second clause. Next, the sentence in this data has the function of an imperative sentence. The sentence tells the reader to sing, dance, and be joyous together, but let each one of them be alone. The imperative sentence is begun with the verb 'sing'.

CONCLUSIONS

This study focuses on the analysis of the syntactic form of a poem called "Love One Another" by Kahlil Gibran. From the analysis, it found ten sentences containing noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, adverbial phrase, and conjunctional phrase. The analysis of those sentences used by Syntax Tree Editor. Therefore, from the analysis, it can be concluded that:

1. In the analysis, Kahlil Gibran's poem "Love One Another" mostly used compound sentences, whereas the sentences in his poem had two independent clauses. Then, the compound sentences are mostly divided by the conjunction 'but'.

2. In the analysis, Kahlil Gibran's poem "Love One Another" mostly used imperative sentences on each line or sentence. Most of the sentences are begun with an imperative verbs such as 'let', 'give', 'fill', and 'sing'. On the other hand, each line or sentences tell the reader to do something based on the poem that has been written.

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