

ANALYSIS FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN THE MACBETH DRAMA SCRIPT BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

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ABSTRACT (Arial 11, Bold, Center, spasi 1", Bahasa Inggris, UPPERCASE)

The purpose of this study is to identify the different types of figurative language and the dominant types in the Macbeth play script. Figurative language is used to get the reader's interest and convey concepts and imaginative works in a more enjoyable manner. Perrine's (1997) theory is used in this study to categorize various forms of data. The players' dialogue in the Macbeth drama screenplay was used to gather the data. The data for this study were collected using non-participant observation method and note-taking techniques. The data in this study were analyzed by using categorized technique. In the Macbeth drama script, there were 19 similes, 5 metaphors, 10 paradoxes, 6 symbols, 6 personifications, 7 hyperboles, and 7 apostrophes, according to the amount of data. The Macbeth drama script uses metaphorical language 60 times in total. Based on the collecting data, simile is the dominant figurative language in Macbeth drama script.

Keywords: *Figurative language; Macbeth, William Shakespeare.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool to convey messages verbally or in writing (Ibrahim et al., 2019). Language is used to convey messages from readers and listeners (Swarniti, 2022). Language is one of the most important communication tools between humans. Language is a communication tool that is widely used in society that allows the messenger, and the media convey ideas, thoughts and others (Siregar et al., 2021). According to Harmer (2007), language is often used to communicate between people who do not use the first language or even the same second language. Horby (as cited in Swarniti, 2022) states that language is a human way to communicate ideas, feelings and desires by using sounds and sound symbols. The figures of language make language more unique when learning language (Swarniti, 2022). For example, in the Romeo and Juliet drama script by Shakespeare **"It seems she hangs upon the cheek of night as a rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear (1.5.43-44)"**. The line **"as a rich jewel in an Ethiope's ear"** is classified as simile, Romeo compares Juliet's radiant beauty against the backdrop of night to an earring sparkling against the dark skin of an Ethiopian person.

Figurative language is a literary device that is a component of the intrinsic element. The authors use figurative language to communicate their writing to

the reader with their style. Figurative language is used to get the reader's interest and convey concepts and imaginative works in a more enjoyable way (Perrine, 1992). It is possible to say that the meaning of figurative language depends on the context or that it has an inferred meaning (Keraf, 2007). According to Hatch & Brown (1995), figurative language is generally divided into a number of categories, including metaphors, personification, parables, figurative, and so on.

Figurative language is thought to be more effective at conveying the author's meaning because it first allows readers to enjoy literary works in their imaginations; second, it adds additional imagery to verse; third, it makes statements that would otherwise be merely informative statements emotionally intense and conveys attitudes as well as information; and fourth, it makes literary works more sensual (Perrine, 1992). In speaking and writing, using figurative language appropriately can communicate ideas effectively (Kreuzer, 1974). Based Perrine (1992), there are many types of figurative language. Perrine (1992) states that there are some types of figurative languages, they are: hyperbole, irony, understatement, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, simile, metaphor, and personification.

The same topic is covered in Nehe, Sinambela, and Pasaribu (2022) discussion on metaphorical

language. The researchers looked at the many types of figurative language and the ones that were used the most in the movie Maleficent. The information was derived from the actors' dialogue in the Maleficent movie script. The analysis's findings indicate that there are 96 figurative languages in all in the script for the movie Maleficent. Similes are frequently used to depict moments in which actors portraying maleficent characters. The second research was carried out by Darissa'adah, Sukmaningrum, and Setyoni (2022). The purpose of their study was to determine the kind of figurative language used in Bruno Mars' songs, the kind that predominates, and to determine the meaning of the figurative language used in Bruno Mars' songs. The findings of this study revealed that there were 22 different language style kinds used in

Bruno Mars' song. Hyperbole was the most used figurative language technique.

Considering what has been said so far, the author's study titled "Analysis of Figurative Language in Macbeth Drama Script by William Shakespeare". The researchers provides some research questions as follows: (1) What figurative language used in "Macbeth" by William Shakespeare drama script? (2) Which of figure of speech that dominant in "Macbeth" by William Shakespeare drama script?

Based on the research question previously, the goal on this research were: (1) To find out figurative language are used in "Macbeth" by William Shakespeare drama script. (2) To find out which of speech that dominant in "Macbeth" by William Shakespeare drama script.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Figurative Language

Figurative language or metaphorical language is the use of words or expressions that do not necessarily have to be interpreted literally but create mental images or evoke specific feelings. It can add color and additional power to message delivery. Perrine identifies several aspects of figurative language in his famous book, "Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry." Here are some aspects of figurative language according to Perrine:

1. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a form of figurative language characterized by the use of extravagant exaggeration. It involves statements that are extreme or extravagant and not meant to be taken literally. Hyperbole is employed for emphasis, humor, or heightened effect, and it often adds vividness to language.

2. Irony

Laurence Perrine defines irony as a literary device where there is a difference between

appearance and reality. It occurs when there is a contrast between what is said and what is meant, what is expected and what actually happens, or between what appears to be true and what is true. In simple terms, irony involves situations or statements that convey a meaning opposite to the literal or expected one.

3. Understatement

Understatement is a form of figurative language where a writer deliberately represents something as less significant or smaller in magnitude than it really is. It involves downplaying the importance or intensity of a situation for a particular effect, often to create irony, humor, or a subtle impact.

4. Apostrophe

In the context of literature and poetic devices, apostrophe is a figure of speech in which the speaker addresses an absent person, an abstract concept, or even an inanimate object as if it were a living, sentient being. It involves directly speaking to something or someone who is not physically present or unable to respond.

5. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech where a part of something is used to represent the whole or vice versa. It involves using a specific part to describe the entire object or using the whole to represent a specific part. It's a way of highlighting certain aspects or creating emphasis through a clever play on the relationships between parts and wholes.

6. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech where one word or phrase is substituted with another closely related term to which it has a symbolic association. In simpler terms, it's using one word to represent something closely connected to it. For example, when we say "The White House issued a statement," the term "White House" is used metonymically to refer to the President or the President's administration.

7. Symbol

A symbol is a word, image, or object that represents something beyond its literal meaning. In simple terms, a symbol is used to convey a deeper or more abstract idea, often carrying cultural, emotional, or universal significance.

8. Allegory

An allegory is a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. It involves characters and events that symbolize abstract ideas or concepts, allowing for a deeper and often symbolic interpretation beyond the literal narrative.

9. Paradox

A paradox is a statement or situation that appears contradictory or self-defeating but may reveal a deeper truth or meaning when carefully considered. It involves a seemingly illogical or

conflicting idea that, upon closer examination, can lead to a meaningful insight or understanding.

10. Simile

A simile is a figure of speech that involves comparing two different things using the words "like" or "as." It's a way of highlighting similarities between dissimilar concepts to create vivid and imaginative descriptions.

11. Metaphor

A metaphor is a figure of speech in which one thing is described in terms of another, suggesting a similarity between them. It involves implying a comparison without using "like" or "as." In simpler terms, a metaphor is a way of expressing an idea by saying something is something else, highlighting a hidden similarity between the two.

12. Personification.

Personification is a figurative language technique in which human qualities, characteristics, or emotions are attributed to non-human entities or objects. It involves giving human-like traits to animals, inanimate objects, or abstract concepts, making them more relatable or vivid in the reader's mind

2.2. Drama Script

In the context of literature or theater, "drama script" refers to a written text or screenplay designed for performance in a theatrical production. This script includes character dialogues, stage directions, and other elements necessary to present the story visually and auditorily. A drama script is a part of literature characterized by engaging dialogues. As a component of literature, a drama script is expected to possess value and beauty inseparable from language and literature education. Both aspects complement each other, especially in language instruction, where literary works often take center stage in explaining the functions and features of language (Noermanzah in Lasmiyanti et al., 2018).

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, qualitative research used to present descriptive data through written words. Cresswell & Cresswell (2018) stated that qualitative research is "an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting" (Cresswell & Cresswell, 2018). Data for this study was taken from a Macbeth drama script. The study's data consists of scripted words with figurative language. Data was collected by the researchers using the non-participant observation method. According to Sugiyono (2013), non-participant observation means the observer does not participate in observation activities. Additionally, the researchers

collected data using the note-taking technique.

Researchers will take a number of actions to collect data from the Macbeth drama scenario. Some actions will also be taken to oversee observations and relevant data.

1. Read the drama script to find the figurative language.
2. Writing down the data that classify as figurative language.
3. Classify the data based on the Perrine theory.
4. The researchers selects the data that relevant to the topics.

In analyzing the data the researchers used the categorization technique by Miles & Huberman (1994). The researchers analyzed the data based on several stages, there are:

1. The researchers obtain information by performing content analyses and literature reviews.
2. To address the research question, the researchers classify, summarize, and organized the data.
3. The researchers show the data in descriptive form.
4. At the end, the researchers made a conclusion based on the findings.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of figurative language analysis conducted in the drama script "Macbeth" were found based on existing data sources. Data is classified based on the theory used. The researcher then explained why the results were included in the type of figurative language.

1. Simile

Simile A simile compares the natures or attitudes of two things. A simile figure of speech is a claim based on the comparison of two logically extremely dissimilar items (Perrine, 1992).

Data 1

"Doubtful it stood,
As two spent swimmers
That do cling together
And choke their art" (1.2.7-9)

In data 1, the phrase *as two spent swimmers* classified as simile. This phrase means to equate the warning armies to a pair of worn-out swimmers who are clinging to each other to try to stay above water but are actually in danger of dragging each other under.

Data 2

"New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, cleave not to
Their mould
But with the aid of use" (1.3.142-148)

Based on data 2, simile found in the phrase *like our strange garnets*. Banquo says this of Macbeth who appears lost in thought after being declared Thane of Cawdor. Banquo uses a clothing simile to liken Macbeth's preoccupation with his role to wearing new clothes that he is unused to.

2. Metaphor

According to Perrine (1992), a metaphor is a literary device that conveys an analogous connection. The use of non-realistic language distinguishes the use of a metaphorical figure of speech. Some of the data in the following description are marked as metaphors.

Data 3

"The spring, the head, the fountain of your blood
Is stopped; the vey source of it is stopped."
(2.3.74-75)

By referring to Donalbain and Malcolm's father as the source of their lifeblood and implying that their own lives are about to be "stopped" as well, Macbeth employs this metaphor to notify them of Duncan's death.

Data 4

"There the grown serpent lies. The worm that's fled
Hath nature that in time will venom breed;
No teeth for th' present" (3.4.30-32)

From data 4 above, the sentence *the worm that's fled* contain metaphor. Banquo and his young son Fleance are compared to two snakes in this metaphor by Macbeth, one of which is a fully-grown danger and the other of which is a toothless infant snake that will one day become venomous like his father.

3. Personification

As mention by Miller & Greenberg (1981) "Personification is a figure of speech which an abstract idea, inanimate object, or aspect of nature is described as if it were human." (Miller & Greenberg, 1981). In line with that, Perrine (1992) argues that Personification is a type of figurative language in which inanimate items are described as having the appearance of living things.

Data 5

"*My seated heart knock at my ribs*" (1.3.132)

The personification illustrates Macbeth's growing worry once further by having his heart "knock(ing)" rather than "seated," which evokes stability and peace, but rather "alarming fear."

Data 6

"Sleep no more! / Macbeth does murder sleep,
- the innocent sleep" (2.2.34-39)

This quotation claims that Macbeth killed off sleep. Because it is given the human status of being dead, sleep is personified. Because the shame and sorrow will keep him from sleeping, Macbeth has killed his capacity for sleep and relaxation.

4. Symbol

A form of figurative language known as symbol uses symbols to convey a sentence's meaning. The symbol here indicates that the actual meaning of the word has been replaced with that of an object, animal, or plant (Perrine, 1992).

Data 7

"Out, damned spot; out, I say. One, two,-why, then 'tis time to do't. Hell is murky. Fie, my lord, fie, a soldier and afeard? What need we fear

who knows it when none can call our power to account? Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?" (5.1.30-34)

Blood represents the shame that chases both Macbeth and Lady Macbeth to their graves and lingers on their consciences like an everlasting stain.

Data 8

"It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman"
(2.2.1-4)

Because the owl is referred to as the "fatal bellman" in Lady Macbeth's play, its hoot represents King Duncan's demise. When someone is about to pass away or has already passed away, the fatal bellman in England rings the bell.

5. Hyperbole

Perrine (1992) stated that hyperbole is a metaphorical language that exaggerates and emphasizes a point more than a truth is known as hyperbole.

Data 9

"Will all great Neptune's ocean wash the blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will
rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red." (2.2.60-61)

The several oceans manifested themselves, turning the green sea scarlet. The world's waters cannot become crimson due to the blood on Macbeth's hands, yet this use of exaggeration demonstrates that Macbeth believes his fault to be so grave that it cannot be erased by the might of a legendary sea deity.

Data 10

"**Shall blow the horrid deed in every eye that
tears shall drown out the wind**" (1.7.26-27)

Although the comparison is exceedingly improbable, the hyperbolic language depicts Macbeth's overwrought feeling, and it demonstrates the guilt that Macbeth feels even before the murder.

6. Apostrophe

According to Perrine (1992), an apostrophe is used to refer to a person who is there and able to repeat what is being said even if they are absent, deceased, or not human. It and personification are closely connected.

Data 11

"Come, you spirits/ That tend on mortal
thoughts, unsex me here" (1.5.5)

Shakespeare uses a variety of apostrophes, not only this one. Lady Macbeth is addressing spirits that are not visible in the setting.

7. Metonymy

Metonymy according to Miller & Greenberg (1981) is "an object, idea, or event is referred to by naming some attribute or quality associate with it (Miller & Greenberg, 1981). Perrine (1992) defines metonymy as a figure of speech that substitutes a closely comparable term for the item that is truly meant.

Data 12

"To beguile the time,
Look like the time; bear

Welcome in your eye,
Your hand, your tongue:
Look like the innocent flower,
But be the serpent under't" (1.5.62-64)

Her idea is that Macbeth should blend in and act as if nothing is wrong because "the time" is a metonym for "men of their time."

Data 13

"From Fife, geat king;
Where the Norweyan banners flout the sky
And fan our people cold" (1.2.55)

Metonymy is employed in this scene to depict the impact the Norwegian army's presence has on the Scots. Using the word "banners" as a metonym, the entire army is represented.

8. Paradox

A paradox is a seeming contradiction that is somehow true (Perrine, 1992). Miller & Greenberg, (1981) states that paradox "refers to a statement or situation that seems absurd or contradictory on the face of it and yet may well be true in essence" (Miller & Greenberg, 1981).

Data 14

"When the battle lost and won" (1.1.4)

This implies that there is always a losing side in conflicts and that you can never truly win.

Data 15

"So from that spring whence comfort seem'd
to com
Discomfort swells." (1.2.25-28)

The captain informs King Duncan of the most recent battle and Macbeth's murder of Macdonwald. The killing of Macdonwald initially gave them satisfaction, but now it has created new issues.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis findings, this chapter contains conclusions. This research uses figurative language to examine the play Macbeth. To analyze figurative language in drama scripts, the author uses theory from Perrine (1992). The total data found in the drama text is 60 data with 19 similes, 5 metaphors, 10 paradoxes, 6 symbols, 6 personifications, 7 hyperboles, and 7 apostrophes. In the results of the analysis, several types of figurative language can be found, namely simile with 2 data, metaphor with 2 data, personification with 2 data, symbol with 2 data, hyperbole with 2 data, apostrophe with 1 data, metonymy with 2 data, and paradox with 2 data. Meanwhile, data for irony, understatement, synecdoche, and allegory could not be found. Based on the data findings the researchers can assume that the dominant figurative language in Macbeth drama script is simile with 19 data.

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