

ANALYSIS OF METAPHORS FOUND ON THE DIALOGUES OF “THE TRAGEDY OF OTHELLO THE MOOR VENICE” DRAMA SCRIPT BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

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Abstract

Communication can be built if there is an understanding between speaker and the hearer. This study aims to analyze the metaphors found on drama script, although drama represents human's communication but the language used is not the same as the language used in daily communication, usually the drama script uses language style and ambiguous.

The objectives of the study are to know what types and meaning of metaphors found on the dialogue of “the Tragedy of Othello the Moor Venice” drama script by William Shakespeare

The type of this research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data collection was started by observing the drama script and classify into each type then the writer also specify the data which will be analyzed. The data analysis was started by finding the metaphors on the dialogue of drama script, identifying the types of metaphors based on Lakoff and Johnson theory (2003) and interpret the data through its logical meaning.

The result of this research shows there are 25 data metaphors found on the text. They are divided into 60% of structural metaphors, 20% of orientational metaphors, 12% of container ontological metaphors and 8% of personification ontological metaphors. Second, the meaning of metaphors found on the drama script also revealed from the analysis process which shows the condition of the Venice such as; love, loyalty, betrayal, envy, racism, manipulation, power competition and social status. Metaphors has been used as a tool in communication in order to illustrates the meaning with a greater emotion

Keyword - semantics, metaphor, drama script

Introduction

Communication can be built if there is an understanding between speaker and the hearer, in other word, the source person and target person. Hybel & Weaver (2004: 7) states that communication is interaction between others to share information, beliefs, exchange ideas or feelings, and making plans to solve problems.

Semantics is the study of meaning, when people want to look for the meaning of the sentences, there are some rules in semantics study. There are some variations of the semantics study in figurative language such as; simile, metaphors, synecdoche, hyperbole, personification, but the writer chooses metaphors to write this qualitative research.

Metaphors is pervasive in everyday life not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature Lakoff & Johnson in reed (2003 : 3) It cannot seem beyond, they just need to illustrate some words to convey with greater emotion. Metaphors is a comparison between two things without using comparison word. Metaphors exist in our daily life in terms we think and act.

Drama is fictional representation through dialogue and action of role play. It is performed by actor or actress in theatre, television or radio. It consists of conflict of characters, particularly the actor or actress who performs in front of the audience on the stage. Cheng (2007: 1) states that interactive dramas are language learning activity in which each



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student in the class takes a distinct role with specific goals and then interacts with other students in the class to build alliances and complete common goals.

Drama script is a literary works which are performed by the character in the drama. There are 3 structures which build the drama script such as: prologue, dialogue, and epilogue. On the dialogue, the players of the drama must understand the language used each other especially the use of metaphors in order to avoid miss understanding communication of each character. So, the player can deliver the meaning of the story plot smoothly.

Based on the above reasons the writer are interested in analyzing the metaphors found on the drama script and intends to conduct a research entitled: “*Analysis of Metaphors Found on the Dialogues of The Tragedy of Othello the Moor of Venice drama script by William Shakespeare*”.

Methodology

Qualitative research allows the writer to give more description to the subject being analyzed. Describing the phenomenon in this research, the writer uses descriptive method with qualitative approach. In short, the qualitative descriptive approach of this research aims to describe the metaphors, to classify the types of metaphors on the dialogues of “The Tragedy of Othello the Moor of Venice” drama script by William Shakespeare”.

The object of the research was the dialogue of drama scripts entitled *The Tragedy of Othello the Moor of Venice* by William Shakespeare.

The setting of the research came from The Tragedy of Othello the Moor of Venice” drama script by William Shakespeare”. The story happened in early modern (c. 1500-1750). Venice was a prosperous Italian city and a symbol of law and civilization. It was also full of white people, which made Othello, a black Moor, standing out among the Venetians.

The data collecting technique was a way to collect data as objectively as possible. The writer collected the data by using documentation technique. There were some way of documentation, such as; observing, classifying and specifying.

The writer analyzed the data by using context unit as the units of analysis by Krippendorff (2004) theory. Here are the following steps in context analysis:

1. Reading the entire book
The writer has to read the entire drama script to know the metaphors which can be found in it.
2. Assigning the data to the appropriate types
The data found has to be assigned into each types of metaphors.
3. Interpreting the data
The data interpreted through its logical meaning.
4. Calculating the types of metaphors
The writer calculated the types of metaphors found using the formula:



$$P = \frac{N}{T} \times 100\%$$

P = percentage of a particular type metaphors

N = the number of particular type metaphors

T = total number of metaphors

5. Validating the data

The writer validated the data by using the expert validation.

Finding(s) and Discussion

This chapter presents the description of the types and the meaning of metaphors found on the dialogue of “Othello the Moor Venice” Drama Script by William Shakespeare. The writer uses Lakoff and Johnson (2003) content analysis.

Types of metaphors found on the dialogue of “Othello the Moor Venice” Drama Script by William Shakespeare.

The following table represents the result of the data analysis of the types of metaphors found on the dialogue of “Othello the Moor Venice” Drama Script by William Shakespeare

Table 1. the result of data analysis

No.	Types of Metaphors	Total	Percentage
1.	Structural	15 data	60 %
2.	Oriental	5 data	20 %
3.	Ontological : Container	3 data	12 %
4.	Ontological : Personification	2 data	8 %
	Total	25 data	100%

The meaning of metaphors found on the dialogue of “Othello the Moor Venice” Drama Script by William Shakespeare

The meaning of metaphors are revealed from the analysis process which shows the condition of the Venice such as; love, loyalty, racism, manipulation, power competition and social status. It can be seen that metaphors has been used as a tool in communication in order to illustrate the meaning with a greater emotion.

Conclusions

There are many types of metaphors; structural metaphors, orientational metaphors and ontological metaphor. The total findings are 25 (100%) metaphors found on the text. They are divided into 15 (60%) of structural metaphors, 5 (20%) of orientation metaphor, 3



(12%) of container ontological metaphors and 2 (8%) of personification ontological metaphor.

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