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An Analysis of Figurative Language in William Shakespeare's Selected Poems

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Abstract

This study analyzes the figure of speech and the meaning contained in the lyrics of selected poetry by William Shakespeare. This research applies semantic theory, especially in figurative language. The theory used in analyzing figurative language is Alvius's theory (2003) the use of meaning in literary works. This study uses a deductive method. The analytical technique used in this study uses analytical techniques. The data collection technique used in this research is the observation technique followed by the note-taking technique. The results showed that the total figurative language used in William Shakespeare's selected poetry was 21 data. Data from figurative language includes 5 metaphorical data, 2 simile data, 2 personification data, 2 hyperbole data, 4 oxymoron data, and 6 polysemy data.

Keywords: Figurative Language, William Shakespeare, Poem

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I INTRODUCTION

Poetry is a literary work that is more expressive using figurative language, the rhythmic composition of words that express attitudes, designed to surprise and delight, and to evoke emotional responses (Kennedy, 1995:579). Due to many the use of figurative language in the poems, the researchers examined the use of figurative language in various poems. William Shakespeare is one of the British national poets, and he always uses figurative language in his poems. He is a well known English poet, playwright and actor, born in 1564 in Dupont,

Evan Stratford. The following are some of his famous poems, which will analyze their figurative meanings, Carpe Diem, A Fairy Song, Under the Greenwood Tree, Sigh No More, Love, O Never Say That I Was False of Heart, Fear No More, All the world's stage, Aubade and A Madrigal. Each figurative language in this poem describes a related story when he wrote the poem. The reason the researcher chose to analyze figurative language in the lines of poetry chosen by William Shakespeare is that each line of the poem contains a variety of figurative languages.

This figurative language makes the lyrics of each poem more beautiful, but not for all readers. The reader can understand the meaning of beauty that is mentioned in the poems. Therefore, the main focus of this research is to find the types of figurative language in this poem. Therefore, the researcher studied the figurative language of this poem based on Alvius (2003). In a poem, a word can express thoughts and emotions that require hundreds or more words to explain. Each phrase or sentence will have a different interpretation when different people analyze it. So this is the magic of poetry, it makes reading and analysis very attractive. In English, people may know poetry, but some of them still do not understand the true meaning of the language that is transmitted. Figurative language is a language

that uses words or expressions that have a different meaning than the literal interpretation. In this research, figurative language is sixth based on Alvius's theory (2003), six are, metaphor, simile, personification, oxymoron, hyperbole, and polysemy. Poetry is a literary work, and it is opposed to connotation because it uses the meaning of figurative language. The words used in the poems have specific meanings, so readers have to interpret the spoken language. The result of this research, that the research brings benefits to the theory and practical application of language, that the research brings benefits to the theory and practical application of language, namely the figurative language in the selected poem.

II RESEARCH METHODS

The method of analyzing the data, the researcher uses the analytic method from Rasinger (2013). The analytic method is a method of data analysis based on results with hypotheses. This method of analysis is a comparison of the theoretical hypothesis used with the results obtained. In this research, the researcher only chose the study of the library as a technique to collect relevant data from the metaphorical language of selected Shakespeare poems. Library Research Library Research is used to support poetry analysis and collect some necessary data and information from related books or other resources. Qualitative and quantitative methods are applied in this study. Categorize and descriptive analysis of data. The analysis is presented in the form of words and sentences. The analysis is presented in Figurative Language Analyzes.

Qualitative and quantitative methods are applied in this study. There are many techniques for analyzing qualitative and quantitative data. In this study, the researcher carried out data

collection techniques and analyzed the data. The data collection method used by the researchers is the deductive method of Rasinger (2013). The deductive method is based on known theories, the propose hypotheses and then try to prove (or disprove) them in the empirical research process. This hypothesis is based on the results of previous research, and the purpose of this research is to prove or disprove it. Starting from hypotheses or research questions formulated with precision, we have developed a methodology, a set of tools that allow us to measure reality in such a way that the results allow us to check whether the hypothesis is correct or incorrect. disprove) them in the empirical research process. This hypothesis is based on the results of previous research, and the purpose of this research is to prove or disprove it. Starting from hypotheses or research questions formulated with precision, we have developed a methodology, a set of tools that allow us to measure reality in such a way that the results allow us to check whether the hypothesis is correct or incorrect.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The italics of the poem *Carpe Diem* above are categorized into metaphors because the poet compares between "youth" and "not endure".

Metaphor

Stanza 1

Youth's a stuff will *not endure* (12)

(Title: *Carpe Diem*)

Stanza 2

I must go seek some *dewdrops* here, (13)
And hang a *pearl* in every cowslip's ear. (14)
(Title: A Fairy Song)

The italics of A Fairy Song poem above are a metaphors because the poet directly compares "*dewdrops*" and "*pearl*" because they have physical similarities.

Stanza 3

And be you *blith and bonny*, (6)
Converting all your *sounds of woe* (7)
(Title: Sigh No More)

The italics of the poem Sigh No More above are categorized as metaphors because the poet makes an analogy of stringing grief with "*blithe and bonny part*". These words mean light and joy.

Stanza 4

As from *my soul*, which in *thy breast* doth lie (4)
(Title: O Never Say That I was False of Heart)

The italics of the poem O Never Say That I was False of Heart above are categorized as a metaphor because the poet gives an example to his lover, with the words "*soul*" and "*breast*". That the poet loves his lover and he believes that he is not wrong.

Stanza 5

All *the world's a stage*, (1)
And all *the men and women merely players*; (2)
They have their exits and their entrances; (3)
And *one man in his time plays many parts*, (4)
(Title: All the word's stage)

The italics of the poem All the word's stage above are categorized into metaphors because the poet likens that this "the world" is "*a stage*" and only temporary. Where there are men and women who play their respective roles, and they can go anywhere.

Simile

Stanza 1

And shining morning face, *creeping like snail* (8)
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad (10)
Made to his mistress' eyebrow. Then a soldier,
(11)
Full of strange oaths, and *bearded like the pard*,
(12)
(Title: All the world's stage)

The italics of the poem All the world's stage above are categorized into similes because the

poet draws parallels between objects and their nature. In this parable, the conjunction is "*like*".

Stanza 2

Youth like summer morn, (4)
Age like winter weather; (5)
Youth like summer brave, (6)
Age like winter bare: (7)
(Title: A Madrigal)

The italics of the poem A Madrigal above are categorized into similes because the poet draws a parallel between "youth" with "*summer*" and "age" with "*winter*". In this parable, the conjunction is "*like*".

4.1.3 Personification

Stanza 1

That thereby *beauty's rose* might never die, (2)
But *as the ripper should by time decease*, (3)
(Title: Love Sonnet 1)

Stanza 2

That is *my home* of love; if I have ranged
(Title: O Never Say That I Was False of Heart)

4.1.4 Hyperbole

Stanza 1

Thorough flood, thorough fire! (4)
I do *wander everywhere*, (5)
Swifter than the moon's sphere (6)
(Title: A Fairy Song)

Stanza 2

As chimney sweepers *come to dust* (6)
Care no more to clothe and eat; (9)
To thee the reed is as the oak: (10)
The sceptre, learning, physic, must (11)
All follow this, and *come to dust*. (12)
All lovers young, all lovers must (17)
Consign to thee, and *come to dust*. (18)
(Title: Fear No More)

4.1.5 Oxymoron

Stanza 1

O mistress mine, where are you roaming? (1)
O stay and hear! your true-love's coming (2)
(Title: Carpe Diem)

Stanza 2

O! never say that I was false of heart (1)
(Title: O Never Say That I Was False of Heart)

Stanza 3

Fear no more the heat *o' the sun* (1)
(Title: Fear No More)

Stanza 4

O! my Love, my Love is young! (16)

O sweet shepherd, hie thee (17)
(Title: A Madrigal)

4.1.6 Polysemy

Stanza 1

Present mirth hath *present* laughter (9)

(Title: Carpe Diem)

Stanza 2

Over hill, *over* dale

(Title: A Fairy Song)

Stanza 3

And *turn* his merry note (1)

(Title: Under the Greenwood Tree)

Stanza 4

Of dumps so *dull* and *heavy* (10)

(Title: Sign No More)

Stanza 5

Golden lads and girls all *must* (5)

(Title: Fear No More)

Stanza 6

And Phoebus 'gins *arise*

(Title: Aubade)

IV CONCLUSION

Researcher problem, namely figurative language used in selected poem by William Shakespear. After collecting all the data, the researcher found 21 figurative language . The data of figurative language includes 5 data of metaphor, 2 data of simile, 2 data of personification, 2 data of hyperbole, 4 data of oxymoron, and 6 data of polysemy. In some stanza the poem use figurative language, they are related to each other. This is makes each poem interesting and makes all of his works in this selected poem use different figurative languages, including metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, oxymoron and polysemy. Suggestions

The research of analysis figurative language in selected poems by william shakespeare of it is based on Alvius's theory (2003). The researcher suggest the next researchers uses Alvius's theory because it has more completed of figurative language than others, that will help the researchers analyze the poems more widely. The researcher want to give some suggestions based on research results, for the readers who knowledge about figurative language, help increase knowledge about figurative language and meaning in the literature work.

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