
Metaphors in William Shakespeare's Play Hamlet

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ABSTRACT

Metaphors were mostly found in the drama "Hamlet." It confused and made it hard for the readers to understand some dialogue in that drama. It became an interesting one to explore more profound about the use of metaphors. This study explored more the metaphors in the conversation among characters in William Shakespeare's play Hamlet. The researcher applied a qualitative descriptive method with the theory of the Metaphor, according to Parera (2004), as a detailed explanation. The study results found that the most frequently occurring types were Animal Metaphors (35%), and Anthropomorphic Metaphors as the rarest one (15%). Animal Metaphor uses animal parts to mock people in this story. Anthropomorphic metaphors are parts of the human body that are transferred to various inanimate objects used to praise in this story. Metaphors occurred in a drama which can make it more interesting to read and perform

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I. Introduction

Literature is an excellent work of art, oral or written, and usually uses language as a medium for expressing the complexity, problems, uniqueness, ideals, desires, hopes, powers, dedications, meanings, and purposes of life. increase. There is an overview of life including. Struggle, existence and human ambition, love, hatred and jealousy, tragedy and death, and transcendence in human life. Therefore, the author's literary works are ideas related to the nature and values of life and human existence, including aspects of humanity, social, cultural, moral, political, gender, educational or sacred religion. As a work of art with aesthetic value (beauty), literary works contain a wide range of life wisdom and valuable lessons, providing entertainment and joy to readers with problems found in other works. Literally important literary works can contribute to the clarification, deepening, insight, and human understanding of the essence of life. In short, good literary works can bring entertainment and mediocre joy to the reader's inner treasure. Drama is a literary genre that verbally expresses conversations between characters and their appearance in conversations. Budianta and Friends (2002). The word "drama" comes from the Greek word "act, do, act", and drama begins with the various subtle and diverse meanings of "acting." Drama is a basic form of literature. Characters are assigned roles and are considered as a literary form of the stage because they play roles as the action unfolds on the stage. In general, the theatrical concept is a literary work written in the form of dialogue and performed by an actor. Theatrical plays can be called plays. A drama is performed on stage and can also be defined as a script-based story. Drama is related to playing a role. Aristotle (1992: 108) in Luxembourg claims that there are two types of literature: narrative and theater. Texts that represent different characters in linguistic

expressions are included in the dramaturgy. According to this view, one of the characteristics of the drama is the expression of the dialogue performed by the character, which represents each of the characteristics. Dramas require a high degree of communication, situations and actions. Quality is shown in the overall representation and dramaturgy of conflicts and problems.

Some literary readers cannot understand the message contained in a literary work, especially when reading the lyrics of a poem or script of drama, because they use metaphorical words and expressions that make sense for the literary work. To understand these literary works, the reader needs to dig deeper or study the works using specific techniques and methods. It is studied in linguistics. In linguistics, where literary works can be analyzed and studied, one of them is a metaphor. This metaphorical study can be used to fully understand the meaning of literary works, so readers of these literary works should be able to easily understand, the message to be conveyed should be stated by the author, and the message should be conveyed well. increase. Many people today are no longer interested in dramas, so many people cannot find the beauty of the words in various dramas. One of them is the animal metaphor of William Shakespeare's play "Hamlet".

Voltemand: "enterprises of great pitch and moment with this regard their currents turn and lose the name of dragon action"

Marcellus: "A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. Pale or red?"

Voltemand: "Nay, very pale."

"lose the name of dragon action" is what Voltemand said to Marcellus in this drama. "Dragon action" refers to the action that will be used and will have a significant impact on the person receiving the action when they are superior, like a dragon. The connection between Voltemand and Marcellus' conversation with the animal metaphor is that Voltemand suggests to the naive Ophelia to believe that the affection Hamlet is showing her is the truth when they are dragon-like traits and fake silver coins that are just pretending. It must be closely related to the use of animal metaphors. The researcher analyzed the metaphors used in this drama that represent the beauty of a word and can increase people's interest in reading or watching dramas, especially those who use metaphors a lot.

Metaphor is a linguistics mechanism that occurs on a semantic scale. Metaphors are linked to the relation between different words in establishing a word's meaning. Metaphor means "to pierce," which implies "to penetrate the intended meaning." Metaphor is a metaphorical language (figurative language), similar comparison, except it does not utilize the term comparison. Metaphors express anything that is comparable to or valuable to something else that is not the same. Metaphor is regarded as a different type of language, and it can seem unusual because word interactions in metaphors extend beyond the boundaries of literal language relations, which are settled upon in normal conversation. According to Parera (2004), metaphors are divided into four groups, namely: (1) Anthropomorphic metaphors, (2) Animal metaphors, (3) Abstract metaphors, (4) Synesthesia Metaphor

Several previous studies discussed Metaphor: (1) Kurniawati, 2014. *A Study of Conceptual Metaphor In Suzanne Collins's The Hunger Games* (2) Noni Marlianingsih, 2016. *The Metaphor in William Shakespeare's Poem: "Sonnet LXIII"* (3) Li Bin, 2017. *Metaphor, the Secret of Shakespeare's Success in Romeo and Juliet Writing* (4) Iran Ali Rahman, 2018. *Metaphor Analysis on Students' English Poems* (5) Ely Muliawati, 2019. *Metaphors of Longing in the Selected Poems of Aan Mansyur's There Is No New York Today (2016)*.

The difference from several previous studies is the object of the research. The object of this research is the Metaphor shown by the characters in the drama entitled "Hamlet." By William Shakespeare. The use of metaphors makes researchers interested because so many people only read or watch dramas that use metaphors without knowing the meaning of the Metaphor. So, exploring metaphors broadly will be very interesting in the future.

II. Review of Literature

Metaphor is a linguistics manifestation that occurs at the semantic lexical level. Metaphors refer to the connection between one words and the other word in shape of meaning. Because paraphrasing is an element of communication and language evolves through time, it impacts overall existence of theory, research, and linguistic experts' opinions on Metaphor. There are numerous and various perspectives on linguistics, particularly metaphors. Each linguist has a notion about the meaning of Metaphor and the many sorts of metaphors. According to her book "The Meaning of Poetic Metaphors (1967), Hester mentioned that Metaphor is perfect because it has the power to state something, especially to create literary works. The sentence states, "The best metaphors show the fission of diaphor and epiphora gives the power metaphor."

Saeed (1997) states, "Metaphors are traditionally seen as the most important of figurative language and its mainly seen to reach the most sophisticated form in the language of literature or poetry". In other words, Metaphor is defined as a necessary component of applying idiomatic phrases and reaching the greatest form in writing or literature. Then Kennedy (1983: 680) stated that "Metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which in the literal sense is not". According to Murray Knowles (2006), "metaphor is the use of language to refer to" something other than what it was applied initially to or what it means. In order suggest some resemblance or make a connection between two things". Meanwhile, according to Lakoff and Johnson (2003), "Metaphor" is one thing in another, and its primary function is understanding."

A group of humans will only complicate a glimpse of understanding in a particular language and a specific culture in the metaphorical structure. However, when we understand the primary principles of Metaphor, namely comparison and equation, it will be clear what people want to convey? Behind the Metaphor. In this case, the logic for understanding equations and knowledge of things that much-needed comparison is meaningful and becomes a must in the steps of understanding metaphor.

According to Parera (2004:214), Metaphor divided into four groups, namely:

1. Anthropomorphic Metaphor

Most speeches or expressions related to inanimate objects are made by distraction or movement from the human body or parts thereof, from meaning or human values and passions. So the issue is that the origin of anthropomorphic metaphors is the human body or a portion of the human body, or the worth / significance and delight of human people. They are then transferred to a variety of inanimate and animate items that can be identified / recognized being life or alive. Anthropomorphic styles are metaphorical expressions really. Anthropomorphism refers to an inhuman force or object associated with a person or organism. Example: "A knotted branch got caught in a cloud" Here, the three branches are given the characteristics of a gripping hand. Anthropomorphism allows us to use our knowledge to understand other aspects of the world, such as time, death, the forces of nature, and inanimate objects. An important question about anthropomorphization is why we target the type of person we represent.

2. Animal Metaphor

This sort of Metaphor imagines something else using an animal, animal bodily parts, or something linked to animals. The animal domain is a very prolific source domain. Human beings are commonly understood in the context of (assumed) animal traits. As a result, we may refer to someone as a brute, a monkey, a dog, a cunning fox, a cow, a snake, and so forth. In general, based on the likeness of form, it is rather simple; therefore it does not create expressive force, particularly powerful. The metaphorical expression "your cat, your pig, and your horse" was commonly used to condemn or reprimand someone for their acts. Someone is stated to be suited for his personality or deeds in this scenario. This metaphor is used to describe a state or reality in a natural language user experience. For example, "Mary is a chicken" it means that Mary is "scary" in this situation. Chicken can be a symbol of scared cause usually when people trying to get closer the chicken, the chicken will run fast to avoid the people.

3. Abstract Metaphor

One of metaphor's fundamental impulses is to transform abstract experience into tangible language. This form of metaphor can be defined as the reverse or the same as the abstract. Allows you to specifically run or animate as animated. The abstract metaphor is to transform an unrealistic atmosphere into a real one so that it can be easily understood. In many situations, the transfer is still evident, but in others, additional etymological digging is required to retrieve the concrete image inherent an abstract term. This is the polar opposite of what is perceived as abstract or vaguely animated, making it appear tangible or lively. Consider the numerous expressions associated with "light": to cast "light" on, to place in favourable "light." Such a contemporary statement demonstrates that this figurative vein is far from exhausted.

For example, "Harry is a golden child" the meaning of *golden child* is defined that Harry as a proud child. The word "golden" can be interpreted as proud because it is considered a symbol of proud for many people

4. Synesthesia metaphor

Transpositions from one sense to another are a typical sort of metaphor: from sound to vision and from touch to sound. We talk in a warm or cold voice because we perceive a relationship between warm and cold temperatures and the sound of various voices. In the same manner, we talk of shattering noises, bright colours, strange voices, and odours. The basis for creating this metaphor is the transfer of empirical responses from one meaning to another. In addition, there is a shift from sound to visual or visual and touch or touch. This type of metaphor is the transfer or processing of an experience from one experience to another, or the reaction to another. For example, "Noise is displayed." In general, the sound is audible. However, in this speech, "sound" is treated as visible. This type of metaphor is a metaphor that attempts sensory use.

III. Methodology

The researchers use the descriptive qualitative method to understand the metaphor in the drama Hamlet. The qualitative descriptive method is a post-positivist research approach that uses the researcher as the instrument to investigate the state of natural objects (as opposed to an experiment). The critical data gathering approach is triangulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the qualitative research results are primarily concerned with the meaning of generalizations. Sugiyono (2016:9).

This metaphor research will be examined depends on the kind of metaphors according to Parera (2004). The source of this research data were taken by dissecting the dialogue in drama. Next step is to identify each dialogue in the drama that contains the types of metaphors, then Classify the data and analyze them contextually and theotically.

IV. Result and Discussion

Metaphor as a figurative language is a linguistic tool because it has a variety of possible meanings in some words. Metaphor has been used in conversation, literary works, prayers or song lyrics. In general, metaphor is seen as an essential form of use of figurative language. It is usually considered to have attained a perfect form in literary language or the language of poetry (Saeed in Giyoto, 2013: 69). Hamlet shows several metaphors between characters that can be analyzed into four types of metaphors.

IV.I Table the Number of Metaphor

No	Types of Metaphor	Number	Percentage (%)
1.	Anthropomorphic metaphor	3	15%

2.	Animal Metaphor	7	35%
3.	Abstract Metaphor	5	25%
4.	Synesthesia Metaphor	5	25%
TOTAL		20	

1. Anthropomorphic Metaphor



Horatio : "Yet so far hath discretion fought with *nature*"

Hamlet : "Where my Lord"?

Horatio : "In my mind's eye, Hamlet."

Hamlet : "I saw him once. He was a goodly king."

On a sunny morning, Hamlet and his servant named Horatio were talking in one of the rooms in the kingdom. Their conversation was very relaxed, discussing things that had happened in the kingdom recently and adding jokes to avoid getting too stressed. Hamlet started the conversation by asking Horatio where his God was, and then Horatio answered that his God was in his mind and eyes. Then Hamlet gave a statement or response to Horatio's words that he had seen his God once and stated that his God was a wise king. Then Horatio agreed with what Hamlet had told him and said that God is indeed a great man. There is also a word in the conversation, namely nature, which is part of the anthropomorphic imagery in Hamlet's drama because nature is the comparison in the conversation. Horatio compares the rising sun to a person in a reddish robe approaching from a distant hilltop; the connection between this dialogue and the anthropomorphic metaphor is related to the use of anthropomorphic metaphors.

2. Animal Metaphor



Voltmand : "enterprises of great pitch and moment with this regard their currents turn and lose the name of *dragon action*"

Marcellus : "A countenance more in sorrow than in anger. Pale or red?"

Voltmand : "Nay, very pale."

Long time ago, on the other side of the kingdom, Voltemand was having a casual chat with his friend Marcellus, starting by discussing some events that happened in the kingdom and responding to each other about those events. Occasionally they respond to the incident with a joke and make them laugh then; after that, they discuss the action and the consequences of that action, and they also discuss the dragon's action, which means an action that will have a significant enough impact on life in the kingdom. The word "dragon action" is closely related to animal metaphors. So the connection between Voltemand and Marcellus' conversation with the animal metaphor is that Voltemand suggests to the naive Ophelia to believe that the affection Hamlet is showing her is the truth when they have dragon-like traits and fake silver coins that are just pretending. Which must be closely related to the use of animal metaphors.

3. Abstract Metaphor



Hamlet : *Heavenly powers*, restore him!
Ophelia : " You shall not go, my lord."
Hamlet : " Hold off your hands."
Ophelia : "Be ruled. You shall not go."

One day in the kingdom, a highly complex conversation occurs between Hamlet and Ophelia about Hamlet's decision to leave the kingdom and Ophelia, who loves him, forbids this from happening. If Hamlet does go, then Ophelia will go with him. With a feeling of dilemma, Ophelia says, "As strong as the nerves of the Nemean lion; I am still summoned. Release me, gentlemen. I will turn him into a ghost that allows me, for heaven's sake! I say, go! Continue. I will follow you" In this abstract metaphor, there is a conversation between Ophelia and Hamlet where Ophelia forbids Hamlet to go but is opposed by Hamlet, and he still insists on leaving. In the conversation, there is a word "heavenly power", which means significant energy, which when connected with the abstract metaphor is that with great power can free the King from the cage of death and related to the relationship of the Hamlet Ghost father who compares Claudius to a poisonous snake that bites him and then takes took over as King after his death.

4. Synesthesia metaphor



King: "It shall do well, but yet do I believe you are my *right hands*"

Horatio : "Heavens secure him!"

King : "So be it."

One day when the King was still alive in the kingdom, the King spoke with one of his confidants named Horatio. This conversation begins by discussing how the situation is

currently happening in the kingdom and how to deal with it. In the conversation between the King and Horatio, they discussed the King's confidants. This may be discussed so that in the future, if the King is dead, then the kingdom will be in the right hands even though the King still has a son named Hamlet, who is definitely on his father's side. In this section, there is the term "right hand", which means a person who can believe, so it can be concluded that the word is related to the metaphor of synesthesia which is defined by the meaning of the use of one hand as a form of one's trust. Hamlet compares his misfortune first to the assailant attacking him with a sling and arrows than to the threatening sea. To overwhelm him with trouble. He contemplated whether it was nobler to endure his troubles or to arm himself and fight to become the right-hand man. therefore the right hand or confidant is very important in a kingdom.

V. Conclusion

Metaphor is a rhetorical device that is employed in communication, otherwise known as a figure of speech. Metaphor is a style of language used to convey messages imaginatively. The metaphor does not have to occupy the function of the predicate but can also occupy other functions such as subject, object, etc. Thus, metaphors can stand alone as words. According to Parera (2004:119), metaphor is divided into four groups, namely: (1) Anthropomorphic metaphors, (2) Animal Metaphor, (3) Abstract Metaphor, and (4) Synesthesia Metaphor. Hamlet shows that the characters use several metaphors. An anthropomorphic metaphor compares the experience with what is contained in the body of the metaphor user. The animal metaphor describes a condition or reality in nature language user experience. Abstract metaphor is used for abstract expressions to more concrete expressions. Moreover the last one is Synesthesia Metaphor; this type of metaphor is a metaphor that tries sensory use.

This study shows that there are 3 Anthropomorphic metaphors (15%) found in this drama and 7 Animal metaphors (35%). and 5 number of Abstract metaphor (25%). And 5 number Synesthesia Metaphors (25%). Metaphor has become an inseparable part of the drama. Moreover, metaphor can become the critical thing that makes the drama more interesting to watch. We hope that people will be attracted to watching drama and find many great words in it with this study.

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