Disocrse Analysis of Figurative Language in the Poems "*a Madrigal and Bridal Song*" by William Shakespeare

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Abstract*: Figure of speech is used to beautify literary work especially poetry. Figurative language can make the poetry exciting and unique. The Objectives of this research are to identify the kinds of figurative language used in "A Madrigal" and "Bridal Song" poems by William Shakespeare and identify how are the Macrostructure, Microstructure and Superstructure of the language realized in "A Madrigal" and "Bridal Song" poems by William Shakespeare. The type of this research is a qualitative research used descriptive method. The result of the research show that A Madrigal and Bridal Song use figurative language to express the idea or think of William Shakespeare. The researcher find out 5 kinds of figurative language in A Madrigal poem by William Shakespeare. The kinds of figurative language in A Madrigal poem are Metaphor have 22 figurative language, Simile have 4 figurative language, symbolism have 3 figurative language parallelism have 15 figurative language, antithesis have 2 figurative language. Researcher found the dominant figurative language in a Madrigal Poem is Metaphor. There are 3 kinds of figurative language in Bridal Song poem by William Shakespeare. The researcher found 3 kinds of figurative language there are Parallelism has 5 figurative language, metaphor has 9 figurative language, and symbolism has 7 figurative langusage.*

Keywords*: Discourse Analysis poem, Figurative Language, A Madrigal and Bridal Song poem, William Shakespeare poem*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is fundamental to all social process. Language is very important in human life, since it is a tool that human use to talk with other people According to Dincer A. and Dariyemes (2020:P.83) Mastering several foreign languages is considerable necessary especially English. Humans are social creatures. They need communication with the other people to get information in their life. Status of English as universe language has made people in the world to mastering English. In a communication process, the speaker always send the message to the addressee. The speaker whose send the message does not only use direct expression but also use indirect expression in order to make the expression or pronouncing sounds good and interesting. In Winter J (2020: p.115) they stated that discourse analysis focuses on text and emphasizes production in many different forms, including oral discourse and printed material. As stated by Charissa Bonita and Adrallisman (2021: P.3) figure of speech are imaginative tools booth literature and ordinary communications used for explaining speech beyond its usual usage. Figurative language not only used in science books, song, novel, but also used in the, poem. Figurative language use words to imply other meanings. In the other

words, figurative language is a language style that people use to communicate. It can be written or spoken language. The Researcher choose *"A Madrigal and Bridal Song" by William Shakespeare* to analyzed. It is because those poems use figurative language to express the idea, mind, feeling and life experiences. Figurative language can make the poems are beautiful and interesting.

Usman Awang in Pitaloka and Ameila, (2020: p.10) stated that poem is not a hymn of broken heart people who try to find out composure and satisfaction in the author's poem. Generally poem is one art that come from the words or deep heart of the poets. This art made based on the poets feeling. Poem is a means of conveying ideas and feelings in the form of written sentences accompanied by rhymes and enjoyed by both readers and listeners. Many poets express their ideas and feelings through poem. So readers and listeners of the poet's work can feel his ideas. According to Big Dictionary of Indonesia, Poem is kinds of art that used language which is steel tied by dimension, rhythm, line, verse, or rhyme. In other words, poems is lyrics in language. Shakespeare's standard poetic form was blank verse, composed in iambic pentameter with clever use of puns and imagery. In practice, this meant that his verse was usually unrhymed and consisted of ten syllables to a line, spoken with a stress on every second syllable. The blank verse of his early plays is quite different from that of his later ones. It is often beautiful, but its sentences tend to start, pause and finish at the end of 7 lines, with the risk of monitory. Once Shakespeare mastered traditional blank verse, he began to interrupt and vary its flow. This technique releases the new power and flexibility of the poetry in plays such as Julius Caesar and Hamlet. After Hamlet, Shakespeare varied his poetic style further, particularly in the more emotional passages of the late tragedies. In the last phase of his career, Shakespeare adopted many techniques to achieve these effects. These included run-on lines, irregular pauses and stops, and extreme variations in sentence structure and length.

The researcher was interesting by one from many journal and thesis that the researcher was reading namely *" Figurative Language Analysis On Billy Collins Poem" Thesis By Sulistia Ningsi 2021.* This study aimed to describe the types of figurative language and contextual meanings in Billy Collins' poems entitled I Ask You, The Art Drowning, and Forgetfulness.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interesting to do the same research but in other scope and other object. Usually the poet use figurative language to create his poem concrete and interesting when he write the poem. This concept related with education based on the four skills of English namely reading, speaking, listening and writing. These are the one of the reason the researcher need to make this researcher because lack of English literature learning resource and the Educators are focus to tech about English Education. When the poet

want to creates the poem, he start to think and write down what on his thinking or feeling. After write down the poem, poet need to read the poem to the listener. In this section, the four skills of English show by the poet in his poem. Researcher was interesting to *"Discourse Analysis of Figurative Language In The Poems"A Madrigal and Bridal Song" By William Shakespeare.* This study aims.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Design And Research Approach

According to Alaslan (2021:p.38) research method is plan and procedure for research, including steps from general hypotheses to detailed methods of data collection, analysis, and interpretation. This research used descriptive qualitative Research that describe figurative language of William Shakespeare poems. Researcher used this method because the poem is focus on discourse analyze, it using a qualitative method through intensive poem reading. To be more specific, the type of this research is descriptive qualitative researcher. According to Alaslan (2021:p.26) explained that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure. Those who engage in this form of inquiry support a way of looking at research that honors an inductive style, a focus on individual meaning, and the importance of the complexity of a situation. Furthermore Alaslan (2021:p.38) explained that descriptive qualitative research is the form of sentence or description of objects and is not presented in the form of detailed arithmetic and statistical calculation. In this study, the researcher studied the literary approach and focusing the understanding of William Shakespeare's poem. On the other hand, the researcher also describe the figurative language based on the theory.

Based on the explanation above, qualitative descriptive is a method to analyze human problem or a social cases and explore the group of individual meaning. So that, describe the data in details is intended in terms of description. In relation to William Shakespeare's poems in this research, the figurative language applied in *"A Madrigal" and " Bridal Song"* by William Shakespeare is identify by using discourse analysis and figurative language theory. Poem is defined as a type of literature or artistic writing that tries to appeal to the reader's emotions and imagination through a variety of different poetic techniques; publication by

twinkl.co.id. In the other meaning, poem is expressed the experience which can result in a general meaning of a poem.

Data Collection Techniques

The objectives of data collection techniques is to get the real data by using strategy ways base on the kinds of research method in the research. Alaslan (2021:p.73) The data collection technique in this research is documentation. Documentation is done to identify the object of the research and find out the response on the strategy to look the implementation of analyzing the poems in the literature. The observation in document was done to find out the result of previous research which the data were analyze by qualitatively.

In collecting the data for this study, the researcher use computer and internet technologies method. The following steps were applied. *For the first step,* download and reading the poem "*A Madrigal", and "Bridal Song"* thoroughly. *The second step*, collecting the words, phrases, sentences and mark which contain figurative language, macro structure, super structure and micro structure. *The Third step*, classifying the data appropriately by using figurative language and discourse analysis theory.

Data Analysis Techniques

According to Mukhtar 2013 in Alaslan (2021: p.87) there are three step that researcher need to prepare before the qualitative research process as follows chose social situation, make observation, and take the notes. The Data analysis uses to discourse analyze the words, phrases, sentences and lines to find out the figurative language macro structure, superstructure and micro structure. There are some criteria would be able to use in this study. The procedures of the data analysis are:

a. Pre discourse analysis were made to obtain data facts about the poems.

b. Reads to poem *"A Madrigal, and "Bridal Song"* by William Shakespeare.

c. Comprehends the word in lines of Shakespeare's Poem *"A Madrigal, and "Bridal Song".*

d. Identifies the figurative language in the poems.

e. Identifies the macro structure, super structure and micro structure of the poems.

f. Interprets the used of figurative language in *"A Madrigal, and "Bridal Song"* by William Shakespeare.

g. Interprets the macro structure, super structure and micro structure of the poems.

h. Arrange and summarize systematically the data of *"A Madrigal, and "Bridal Song"* by William Shakespeare.

i. Documentation Study research use sources in the form of notes and documents for the development of study analysis. Documentation is focused on aspect of substance the poems by William Shakespeare to discourse analyze figurative language.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

a.   A Madrigal

Crabbed Age and Youth
Cannot live together:
Youth is full of pleasance,
Age is full of care;
Youth like summer morn,
Age like winter weather;
Youth like summer brave,
Age like winter bare:
Youth is full of sports,
Age's breath is short,
Youth is nimble, Age is lame:
Youth is hot and bold,
Age is weak and cold,
Youth is wild, and Age is tame:-
Age, I do abhor thee;
Youth, I do adore thee;
O! my Love, my Love is young!
Age, I do defy thee-
O sweet shepherd, hie thee,
For methinks thou stay'st too long.

b.   Bridal Song

ROSES, their sharp spines being gone,
Not royal in their smells alone,
But in their hue;

Maiden pinks, of odour faint,

Daisies smell-less, yet most quaint,

And sweet thyme true;

Primrose, firstborn child of Ver;

Merry springtime's harbinger,

With her bells dim;

Oxlips in their cradles growing,

Marigolds on death-beds blowing,

Larks'-heels trim;

All dear Nature's children sweet

Lie 'fore bride and bridegroom's feet,

Blessing their sense!

Not an angel of the air,

Bird melodious or bird fair,

Be absent hence!

The crow, the slanderous cuckoo, nor

The boding raven, nor chough hoar,

Nor chattering pye,

May on our bride-house perch or sing,

Or with them any discord bring,

But from it fly!

Figurative Language of "A Madrigal" poem by William Shakespeare

a.   Metaphor

  2.Mp.1 Youth is full of pleasance (A Madrigal-Line 03)

  2.Mp.2. Age is full of care (A Madrigal-Line 04)

  2.Mp.3 Youth is full of sports (A Madrigal-Line 09

  2.Mp.4 Age's breath is short (A Madrigal Line 10)

  2.Mp.5 Youth is nimble, age is lame (A Madrigal-Line 11)

  2.Mp.6 Youth is hot and bold (A Madrigal- Line 12)

  2.Mp.7 Age is weak and cold (A madrigal-Line 13)

2.Mp.8 *Youth is wild, and age is tame (A madrigal Line 14)*

2.Mp.9 *Age, I do abhor thee; (A Madrigal-line 15)*

2.Mp.10 *Youth, I do adore thee (A-Madrigal-line 16)*

2.Mp.11 *O! My love, my love is young (A Madrigal-Line 17)*

2.Mp.12 *O sweet shepherd, hie the (A Madrigal-Line 18)*

2.Mp.13 *For methinks thou stay'st too long (A Madrigal-line 20)*

b.   Simile

Simile is a type of language style that compares two different things using the word *like* or *as*

3.S.1 *Youth like summer Morn (A Madrigal-Line 05)*

3.S.2 *Age like winter weather (A Madrigal-Line 06)*

3.S.3 *Youth like summer brave (A Madrigal-Line 07)*

3.S.4 *Age Like winter bare (A Madrigal-Line 08)*

c.   Symbolism

Symbolism is a language style which is describe one thing uses animals, things, and also plants as a symbol.

4.Sy.1 *Youth like summer morn (A Madrigal-Lines 05)*

4.Sy.2 *Youth like winter weather (A Madrigal-lines 06)*

4.Sy.3 *Youth is full of sports,(A Madrigal-Lines 09)*

d.   Antithesis

Antithesis is a language style which is express something however it is exist with opposite word.

5.An.1 *Crabbed age and youth (A Madrigal-Line 01)*

e.   Parallelism

Parallelism know as uses of syntax who related. Parallelism also said as repetition word who consist of phrase or clause.

6.Pr.1 *O! My Love, my love is young (A Madrigal-Lines 1e7)* As we know in that line that Shakespeare repeat *"my love"*. It means that the poet worship to the love and respect her love which is start as young people.

f.   Pr.2 (A Madrigal)

Youth is full of pleasance   *(Line 03)*

Age is full of care   *(Line 04)*

Youth like summer morn   *(Line 05)*

Age like winter weather   *(Line 06)*

Youth like summer brave	*(Line 07)*
Age like winter bare	*(Line 08)*
Youth is full of sport	*(line 09)*
Age breath is short	*(Line 10)*
Youth is nimble, age is lame	*(Line 11)*
Youth is hot and bold	*(Line 12)*
Age is weak and cold	*(Line 13)*
Youth is wild and age is tame	*(Line 14)*
Age, I do adore thee	*(line 15)*
Youth, I do adore thee	*(Line 16*

Figurative Language of "Bridal Song" poem by William Shakespeare

a.   Personification

As we know that personification is figure of speech which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve contrasting effect. In this line

1) "*and sweet thyme thru Bridal song-Verse 1 line 6*"

2) *Primerose, firstborn child of ver, (Bridal Song - Verse 2 line 1*

3) *All dear nature's children sweet (Bridal Song-verse 3 line 1)*

4) *Bird melodious or bird fair (Bridal Song - verse 3 line 5)*

5) *May on our bride-house perch or sing, (Bridal Song-verse 4 line 4)*

b.   Metaphor

1) 2.Mp.14 *Roses, their sharp spines being gone, (Bridal Song-verse 1 Line 01*

2) 2.Mp.15 *Maiden pinks, of odour faint, (Bridal Song-Verse 1 Lines 04)*

3) 2.Mp.16 *Daisies smell-less, yet most quaint, (Bridal Song-verse 1 Lines 05)*

4) 2.Mp.17 *Primerose, fist born child of Ver,(Bridal Song-verse 2 line*

5) 2.Mp.18 *Merry springtime's harbinger (Bridal Song-Verse 2 lines 02)*

6) 2.Mp.19 *Marigolds on death-beds blowing (Bridal Song-verse 2 line 5)*

7) 2.Mp.20 *Not an angel of the air (Bridal Song-verse 3 line 04)*

8) 2.Mp.21 *Bird melodious and bird fair (Bridal Song-verse 3 line 05)*

9) 2.Mp.22 *May on bride-house perch on sing (Bridal Song-verse 4 lines 04)*

c.   Symbolism

Symbolism is a language style which is describe one thing uses animals, things, and also plants as a symbol.

1) *4.Sy.4 Roses, their sharp spines being gone, (Bridal Song- verse 1 Line 01)*

2) 4.Sy.5 *Maiden pinks, of odour faint*, *(Bridal Song-Verse 1 Lines 04)*

3) 4.Sy.6 *Daisies smell-less, yet most quaint, (Bridal Song-verse 1 Lines 05)*

4) 4.Sy.7 *Primerose, fist born child of Ver, (Bridal Song-verse 2 line 01)*

5) 4.Sy.8 *Marigolds on death-beds blowing (Bridal Song-verse 2 Lines 05)*

6) 4.Sy.9 *Not an angel of the air, (Bridal Song-verse 3 lines 04).*

7) 4.Sy.10 *Bird melodious or bird fair (Bridal Song-verse 3 Lines 05)*

Discussion

These poem talk about how youth or young people and Age correlation with old people. Madrigal is a type of music popular in Renaissance, so in Shakespeare Madrigal, he is singing about how youth or young people are amazing but old people or age is stinks.

In the first line of A Madrigal, Shakespeare explain about age and youth, in the second line, describe about Age and Youth who cannot live together. In the third line, describe about Youth who full of pleasance or happiness, fourth line describe about age who need care, fifth line describe about summer morning, sixth lines talk about age in winter weather, seventh line describe about youth in summer, eighth lines describe about age in winter weather, ninth describe youth who full of sports, tenth lines describe about Age's breath is short, eleventh line describe about youth is nimble and age is lame, twelfth line describe about youth are hot and bold, thirteenth line describe about Age who are weak and cold, fourth lines describe about youth who is wild and Age is tame, fifteenth lines describe about how the poets express his respect, sixteenth lines describe about the poet adore youth, seventeenth lines describe about the poets respect his love, eighteenth lines describe about age who cannot describe, nineteenth lines describe about the sweet leader or protector, twentieth lines describe although it seems to me you live or you stay'st to long.

Theme or also said as topic put forward in bridal Song poem. The central theme of love can be found in the first verse use of olfactory imagery. The central theme of love can be found in the first verse use of olfactory imagery. The olfactory is imagery associated with the impression or image generated by the sense of smell. Shakespeare begins with the image of roses losing spines when they had to be the bride's hand bouquet in contrast to daisies that become less represented to any flower decorations because they are not equal with roses to be chosen. As a result of the wedding party, rhyme becomes the most flourished smell from the tasty dishes and makes up the appetizer as well.

Information who express by someone Communicator) Communicator will express over the information who affected itself or good self images. In the first verse content meaning explain in order to Shakespeare begins with the image of roses losing spines when they had to be the bride's hand bouquet in contrast to daisies that become less represented to any flower decorations because they are not equal with roses to be chosen. In the second verse content meaning explain in order to the primrose is the eldest children of Ver who is so polite, and going to marry this spring at the end of her father's age. In the third verse content meaning explain in order to how the wedding party goes to the church then to the Vers' house. It seems that Shakespeare needs to assess about how the wedding is occurred by the lovely bridesmaids throwing the rice thanks that makes the emptiness sky. Based on the explanation above researcher make sure that The incredible description in A Madrigal poem By Shakespeare based on this poem Shakespeare invite us as human being in every kind heart in the world as a Roses in the Bride home to blessing the bride.

The result of the research show that *A Madrigal and Bridal Song* use figurative language to express the idea or think of William Shakespeare. The Researcher found 5 kinds of figurative language in *A Madrigal* poem by William Shakespeare. The kinds of figurative language in A Madrigal poem are Metaphor have 22 figurative language, Simile have 4 figurative language, symbolism have 3 figurative language parallelism have 15 figurative language, antithesis have 2 figurative language. Researcher found the dominant figurative language in a Madrigal Poem is Metaphor. There are 3 kinds of figurative language in Bridal Song poem by William Shakespeare. The researcher found 3 kinds of figurative language there are Parallelism has 5 figurative language, metaphor has 9 figurative language, and symbolism has 7 figurative language.

Table 1 Van Dijk in Anggrianto (2022: p.19) Discourse Analysis Concept of text structure.

DISCOURSE STRUCTURE	THINGS TO OBSERVE	ELEMENT
Macro Structure	**Thematic** Theme/Topic put forward in a text.	Topic
Superstructure	**Schematic** How the parts and sequence of text are presented in full text.	Scheme

Micro Structure	**Semantic** The meaning to be emphasized in the text, for examples by giving details on one side or making explicit one side and reducing other side details.	Background, content, conclusion
	Syntax How is the sentence (form, arrangement) chosen.	Sentences, coherence, pronouns.
	Stylistic How is the choice of words used in the text.	Lexicon
	Rhetorical How and by the way	Graphics, Metaphor, Expression
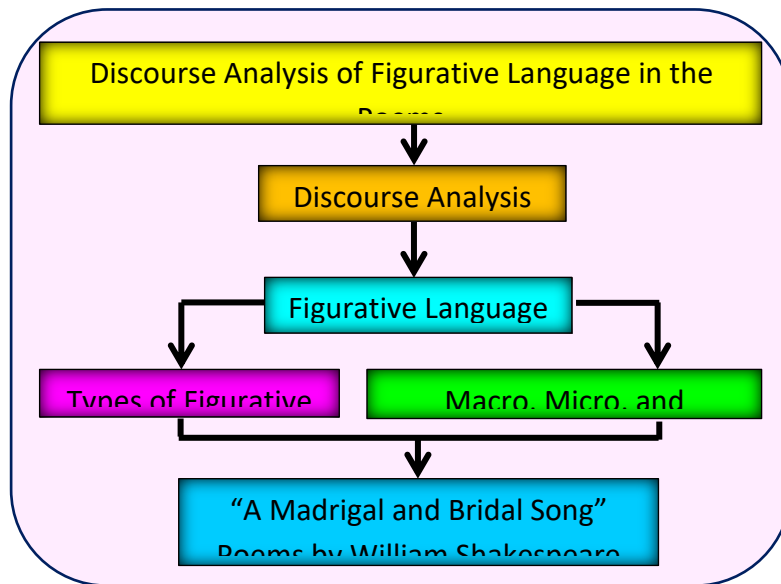
Picture 1. Conceptual framework

Table 2 *Code of Figurative Language*

No.	**Figurative Language**	**Code**
1	Personification	P
2	Metaphor	Mp
3	Simile	S
4	Symbolism	Sy
5	Antithesis	An
6	Parallelism	Pr

Table 3 Data Presentation A Madrigal and Bridal Song Poems

Data Presentation			
DATA	**CORPUS DATA**	**A Madrigal**	**Bridal Song**
P	Personification	-	5
Mp	Metaphor	22	9
S	Simile	4	-
Sy	Symbol	3	7
An	Antithesis	2	-
Pr	Parallelism	15	-
Total		**46**	**21**

Table 4 Code of Macro structure, Superstructure, Micro Structure

No.	**Analysis Concept of Text**	**Code**
1	Topic	Tc
2.	Scheme	Sc
3.	Background	Bg
4.	Content	Ct
5.	Conclusion	Cl
6.	Sentences	St
7.	Coherence	Ch
8.	Pronounce	Pr
9.	Lexicon	Lx
10.	Graphics	Gp
11.	Metaphor	Mp
12.	Expression	Xp

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the statement of the problem of this study, there are two main problem in analyzing the poems, they are: The kinds of Figurative Language and revealing the discourse analysis of the poems : " *A Madrigal" and "Bridal Song"* therefore that in chapter IV this study uses some theories that relates to the problem.

In chapter IV, the answer of the statement of the problem uses theory in Chapter II. This study analyzing begins; firstly, some kinds of figurative language that found in the poems *"A Madrigal" and "Bridal Song"* they are *"Personification, Metaphor, Simile, Symbolism, Antithesis, and Parallelism".*

After analyzing the data provided in the previous section, in this part the researcher discusses the research found in order to answer the research questions of this study. the researcher explains the research findings of the data analysis obtain from A Madrigal and Bridal Song Poem by William Shakespeare and it is supported by the previous research.

The result of the research show that *A Madrigal and Bridal Song* use figurative language to express the idea or think of William Shakespeare. The researcher find out 5 kinds of figurative language in *A Madrigal* poem by William Shakespeare. The kinds of figurative language in A Madrigal poem are Metaphor have 22 figurative language, Simile have 4 figurative language, symbolism have 3 figurative language parallelism have 15 figurative language, antithesis have 2 figurative language. Researcher findings the dominant figurative language in a Madrigal Poem is Metaphor. There are 3 kinds of figurative language in Bridal Song poem by William Shakespeare. The researcher finding 3 kinds of figurative language there are Parallelism has 5 figurative language, metaphor has 9 figurative language, and symbolism has 7 figurative language.

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