

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

From the data presentation and analysis, the writer concludes that the combination of three theories can be used to analyze Shakespeare's drama *Othello*, especially to reflect Iago's character in his metaphorical utterances. Those three linguistics theories are theory of pragmatics, theory of metaphor and theory of analogy.

Levinson said that there is a broad outline of pragmatics account of metaphor. First is Grice's maxim especially maxim of quality to recognize how non-literal use of language is used. Second is Searle's principles of metaphorical interpretation which suggest that an utterance is matched to a series of principles of interpretation. Finally, it is the principle of analogy which operates in many domains of human life. This study proves that the combination of theory of pragmatics, theory of metaphor and theory of analogy can be applied to drama, in the sense that by using the theories we can reflect one's character named Iago who used metaphor in his utterances. So the combination of the theories might also be applied to other kinds of texts such as songs, poems, short stories, operas, etc which contain metaphorical utterances -- utterances in which the speaker means different from what the sentence means.

In this study, the writer is able to answer statement of the problem that is reflect Iago's character in Shakespeare's drama *Othello* by using his metaphorical

utterances. The writer finds that Iago's character is evil and that he is existentialistic.

The character of Iago as evil can be seen in data 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and his character as an existentialist can be seen in data 6. In data 1 Iago provokes Roderigo to make revenge against Othello by ruining Brabantio's delightment of Othello. In data 2 Iago easily accuses Othello as a stealer and enjoys creating tension between Othello and Brabantio. In data 3 Iago reveals his racist outlook contrasting Othello's and Desdemona's skin color, exaggerate the age difference between Othello and Desdemona and symbolize the marital relationship between Othello and Desdemona as animal imagery. In data 4 Iago using animal images to describe Othello. He describes Othello as a barbary horse. In data 5 Iago plans to destroy Othello by pretending to be devoted to Othello. This devotion will destroy Othello and lead him to his ruin. In data 7 Iago gains pleasure not by bringing joy to other people or gaining victory but by taking revenge that caused suffering. In data 8 Iago considers Roderigo (Iago's friend) as a fool and counts him being a fool so he can use him for his own profit. In data 9 Iago cleverly using little incidences like Cassio takes Desdemona's hand to raise Othello's jealousy. In data 10 Iago pretends to be kind (by being Cassio's friend's to achieve his goal (destroy Othello). In data 11 Iago seizes upon every chance occurrence to raise Othello's jealousy; he accomplished his plan by stimulating Othello's imagination to make him more jealousy. In data 12 Iago expresses his false concern which make Othello more jealous about Desdemona. Iago as

existentialistic can be seen in data 12: he believes that human are free to rule themselves; they are not servants to anyone not even God.

From the way metaphorical utterances work as has been analyzed, the writer concludes that the combination of theory of pragmatics, theory of metaphor and theory of analogy is helped us to reflect on what a character has. This is especially in the case when the character uses metaphorical utterances in which speaker's meaning and sentence's meaning are different.

In short, the writer thinks that by using theory of pragmatics, metaphor and analogy as proposed by Levinson we can see how a character's expressions in using the metaphors, reflects his or her character. Therefore, the writer recommends that those theories be used as an alternative way in trying to understand metaphorical utterances of any other text. This includes songs, poetry and drama. The writer would also like to encourage other researchers to apply the theories to interpret metaphorical utterances in any kind of text.

REFERENCES