

## COMPARING LAYLA MAJNUN AND ROMEO AND JULIET: AN ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES IN FICTION

*Madaminova Madina*

*FSU, 4th year student*

*madinamadaminova201@gmail.com*

**Abstract:** Nizami wrote Layla Majnun, while William Shakespeare wrote Romeo and Juliet. These books are tragedy romances. Romantic tragedies frequently employ a great deal of figurative language to enhance their writing. This research attempts to describe a few different types of figurative language from the novels Layla Majnun and Romeo and Juliet, as well as a comparison of the various types of figurative language from each work. Qualitative data were collected for this investigation. This indicates that the data are not numerical in nature. Discourse, including conversations, descriptions, concepts, and viewpoints, made up the data. The study's primary sources of data are the tragedy novels. Since novelists frequently use figurative language to convey their ideas, the majority of the data that have been gathered are discourse and dialogue excerpts from the books. The discourse and dialogue taken from the novels contain a number of figurative languages that can be understood by applying pragmatics theory to determine their meaning. The study's conclusions show that the two novels' figurative languages have both parallels and divergences. The results of this study indicate that there are similarities and differences in figurative languages in the two novels. The similarities between the two novels are Personification, Metaphore, Hyperbole, and Simile. The differences between the two novels are: Parable, Embodiment, Cynicism, Repetitive, and Irony.

**Keywords :** Figurative Language, Comparative Study, Layla Majnun Novel, Romeo and Juliet Novel.

### **Introduction:**

Study Background: Language is a means of communication in human existence. The majority of people require language as a means of interaction, communication, and information gathering from others. Speaking or writing, language can be used to convey someone's ideas, thoughts, and imaginations as well as their feelings and emotions. Poetry, magazines, newspapers, and novels all contain written language. Conversely, spoken language is used in speech, conversation, and songs. Since social communication and interaction are an essential part of being human, language is a necessary part of who we are. Semantics is the study of meaning in linguistics. Semantics is a branch of linguistics that explains language meaning; in fact, meaning is the most crucial aspect of semantics research. Meanings studies ideas or concepts

that can be transferred from the speaker's mind to the hearer's mind by, in a sense, embodying them in one language or another, according to the most widely accepted theory of semantics for a long time. Both literal and non-literal meaning are covered in semantic studies. The antithesis of non-literal meaning is literal meaning. It is possible to define literal meaning as when the speaker says something that has obvious meaning or has no other meaning at all.

Therefore, the writer's objective is to keep the reader's attention. As everyone knows, there are times when reading a novel that we encounter terms that are hard to understand due to the abundance of idioms and figurative language that we never encounter in everyday speech. It's critical that we understand the meaning of figurative language in novels so that we can visualize the events and experience the emotions that the story evokes. The researcher would examine the figurative language used in William Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" and Nizami's "Layla Majnun" in their thesis. The reason the researcher chose these two novels is that they contain a great deal of figurative language that can be challenging to interpret at times. The meaning of the figurative language used in the two novels is another thing the researcher is curious to know.

**Research Method:** Research Design To analyze and characterize the figurative language data used in the two novels, this study employs descriptive qualitative methods. Wallen and Fraenkel explain qualitative inquiry. "Research studies that investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations, or materials" is the definition of qualitative research. This method's objective is to provide a methodical, factual, and accurate description of the population's location, facts, and characteristics. The qualitative descriptive method employed methods for locating, gathering, and evaluating data. The Tale of Layla Majnun, an Easterner, and Romeo Juliet, a Westerner. A lot of people believe that the world is split into the East and West, two major civilizations. In terms of narrative, Romeo and Juliet is found in the West, while Qais (Majnun) and Laila represent true love in the East. Romeo Juliet narrates the tale of two lovers' lives, even though Layla Majnun's story raises questions about the nature of love. Romeo Juliet discussed the challenges of achieving love, while Layla Majnun spoke profoundly about a lover's soul. Qualitative data were collected for this investigation. This indicates that the data are not numerical in nature. Discourse, including conversations, descriptions, concepts, and viewpoints, made up the data. The study's primary sources of data are the following tragedy novels.

**Data Collection Procedures:** The procedure carried out in this study will be a direct technique that is a direct attention to the novels by reading and taking note as following:

- Reading the novels attentively and thoroughly
- Taking notes the required data

- Selecting the required data
  - Identifying the data
  - Grouping the data into the types of figurative languages
- After completing the procedures, the next step will be data analysis procedure.

Data Analysis Procedure As the point mentioned above, this study focuses on Pragmatics theory to analyze the main data. Therefore, in this study, all the data, the figurative languages, can be interpreted to figure out the meaning. The process of analyzing data can be divided into:

1. Focusing In this process, the researchers focused about the selected figurative languages
2. Displaying It is the process of organizing the data. In this research the researchers need data to be displayed, because the data are not transcribed as a text.
3. Figuring out In this process, the researchers will figure out the meaning of each figurative language.
4. Analyzing In this process, the researchers will conduct comparative study toward the data of the novels.

Credibility of Findings Credibility is the aspect, or criterion, that must be established. It is seen as the most important aspect or criterion in establishing trustworthiness. This is because credibility essentially asks the researcher to clearly link the research studys findings with reality in order to demonstrate the truth of the research study's findings. In this study, the researchers will conduct Theoretical triangulation. This involves using multiple theoretical perspectives to analyze the data such as books, journals or any other references which are relevant to the study.

**Results and Discussions:** Personification is one type of figurative language used in Layla Majnun's novel. His soul had been consumed by his consuming longing for children. The aforementioned sentence uses personification because it implies that his desire has burned his soul, even though neither desire nor the soul can burn. b. Now that he was gone, the waves were in charge of what remained of him. Because waves are thought to be merciful, the sentence above uses personification. He called upon the east wind and requested that he bring Laila a message. Personification is used in the previous sentence because it implies that the wind can be made to carry out instructions. To let him know that you are still thinking about him, blow through the wind. Because the wind is regarded as an intermediary who can deliver the deposit, the sentence above uses a personification technique. Metaphor: Your sorrow is entirely mine, no matter how it is connected. Given how quickly and densely two objects are combined in the sentence above, metaphore is present. especially Majnun and Layla. And they will experience everything together. Exaggeration: And all it took was a flick of his eyelash to reduce the whole world to rubble. The statement that an eyelash flick can shatter the world into pieces is an example of hyperbole. b. The shimmering, brilliant light

captivated the attention of the other male students as well. She uses the sea as a simile to help him understand: "My bounty is as boundless as the sea, My love as deep; the more I give to thee, The more I have, for both are infinite."

**Personification :** Who is already sick and pale with grief That thou her maid art far more fair than she." by using personification. He creates for us the idea that the moon is a woman who is "sick and pale with grief," seemingly jealous of Juliet's beauty. In the balcony scene, Romeo personifies Juliet's eye by saying, "Her eye discourses; I will answer it". Her eye is given human action here-it speaks or discourses. "Death is my son-in law. Death is my heir/My daughter he hath wedded" Personification, spoken by Lord Capulet. He endows "death" with the traits of a person, saying it has married Juliet because he believes she died on her wedding day.

**Hyperbole:** When Juliet realizes Romeo is there, she utilizes a simile to explain her love for Romeo, saying, "My bounty is as boundless as the sea, / My love as deep". With Juliet comparing her love to something incredibly large. Love does not have mass (like water does), so this is an example of an exaggeration to emphasize how much she loves Romeo. "The brightness of that cheek would shame those stars/As daylight doth a lamp" Hyperbole, spoken by Romeo. He exaggerates to describe Juliet's beauty. Parable How sweet are the tongues of the lovers of the silver voice at night, Like the softest music to the ear "In this quote, Romeo explains that he loved hearing Juliet's voice because it was like beautiful music to his ears. Embodiment "Death is my son-in-law, Death is my heir, My daughter he married. " Irony "My grave is like being my wedding bed" This quote is ironic because Juliet died to be with Romeo.

**Discussions:** In figures of speech, words and word combinations that distort or change the typical meaning of the word are referred to as Figurative Language. A figure of speech is when a writer or speaker deviates from a word's typical meaning for the purpose of emphasis or freshness. Figurative language is language that goes beyond the bounds of literal language by using specific devices known as "figures of speech," the majority of which are methods for comparing dissimilar objects. According to Crystal, Figure of Speech is an expressive language use in which words are employed nonliterally to imply insightful analogies and similarities. The New World College Dictionary by Webster describes figurative speech as an expression as a metaphor or euphemism that replaces a variety of points of view by referring to things or notions as if they differ in some ways in identify, degree, or shape from what they actually are or seem to be but are nevertheless successfully implied to have an intended meaning that differs either significantly from what is said or not at all from what is actually said. There is a strong reciprocal relationship between vocabulary and figurative meaning. Semantic and figurative meaning are closely related because even connotative meaning can exist without understanding a word's meaning.

### **Conclusions and Suggestions:**

**Conclusions:** After conducting an analysis related to the writing entitled “Figurative Languages in Layla Majnun Novel by Nizami and Romeo and Juliet novel by William Shakespeare by categorizing types and explain the meaning of figurative language, the author finally obtained the following conclusions:

1. Types of figurative languages in Layla Majnun Novel are : Personification, Metaphore, Simile, Cynicism, Repetitive and Hyperbole.

2. Types of figurative languages in Romeo and Juliet Novel are : Personification, Metaphore, Simile, Hyperbole, Parable, Embodiment, and Irony.

3. The comparison of the use of figurative language in Layla Majnun's novels and Romeo and Juliet's novels are :

There are several similarities in figurative language in the two novels, namely : Personification, Metaphore, Hyperbole, and Simile.

There are several differences in figurative language in the two novels, namely : Parable, Embodiment, Cynicism , and Irony.

### **Suggestions:**

1. In Layla Majnun's novel, there are six figurative languages found. It is suggested that novel writers can use more figurative language to make the story in the novel more interesting.

2. Similarly, in Romeo and Juliet's novel, there are seven figurative languages, it is suggested that the novelist can be more creative in adding the use of figurative language in this novel.

3. The two novels are interconnected, each has a figurative language, six figurative languages in the novel Layla Majnun and seven figurative languages in the novel Romeo and Juliet. They have the same figurative language and some are different.

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Amelia, Novita Rihi. 2010. “Analisis Gaya Bahasa Dan Nilai-nilai Pendidikan Novel Sang Pemimpi Karya Andrea Hirata”.
2. Skripsi. Surakarta: Program Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia UNS (tidak diterbitkan) Atminingsih, Ririh Yuli. 2008.
3. A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry. New York: Longman Inc. (1981). Semantics: The Study of Meaning. (2nd ed.). London: Penguin Books.
4. Leech, Geoffrey. (1974). Semantics. London: Penguin Book.
5. Leech, Geoffrey. (1977). Semantics. London: Penguin Book.
6. Nizami. 2012. Laila Majnun. Bandung: IKhlas Media
7. Pradopo, Rachmat Djoko. 2013. Beberapa Teori Sastra, Metode Kritik, dan Penerapannya. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
8. Shakespeare, William. 2010. Romeo Juliet. Yogyakarta: Navila Sugiyono. 2009.