



PROJECTION IN DIALOGUE ROMEO AND JULIET SHAKESPEARE'S

PROYEKSI DALAM DIALOG ROMEO DAN JULIET KARYA SHAKESPEARE

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Abstract. This thesis examines how Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet dialogue uses projection in its complex phrases. The objectives of this study are to (1) identify the different forms of projection in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet dialogue and (2), using data that has been evaluated in accordance with the theory of projection, to identify the realization of projections in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet dialogue. The clause complexes in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet dialogue served as the study's source of data. This study employs a descriptive qualitative methodology. The Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory is used to analyze the data. The outcome demonstrates that there were 55 complexes of projection in four different categories in the dialogue between Romeo and Juliet in Shakespeare. Paratactic Locution, the most frequent of the four types of projection, was present in 40 clauses (72,7%), followed by Hypotactic Locution in 8 clauses (14,5%), Paratactic Idea in 5 clauses (9,1%), and Hypotactic Idea in 2 clauses (3,7%). (2) The actualization of projection in the verbal and mental phrasing of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet conversation. While the mental idea consists of 5 clause complexes for the hypotactic idea and 2 complex clauses for the paratactic idea, the verbal locution consists of 40 clause complexes for the paratactic locution and 8 clause complexes for the hypotactic locution.

Keywords: SFL theory, Complex clause, Projection, Dialogue

Abstrak. Skripsi ini mengkaji bagaimana dialog Romeo dan Juliet karya Shakespeare menggunakan proyeksi dalam frase-frase kompleksnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk (1) mengidentifikasi berbagai bentuk proyeksi dalam dialog Romeo dan Juliet karya Shakespeare dan (2), menggunakan data yang telah dievaluasi oleh teori proyeksi, untuk mengidentifikasi realisasi proyeksi dalam dialog Romeo dan Juliet karya Shakespeare. dialog. Kompleks klausa dalam dialog Romeo dan Juliet karya Shakespeare berfungsi sebagai sumber data penelitian. Penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi deskriptif kualitatif. Teori Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) menganalisis data. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa ada 55 kompleks proyeksi dalam empat kategori berbeda dalam dialog antara Romeo dan Juliet di Shakespeare. Paratactic Locution, yang paling sering dari keempat jenis proyeksi, hadir dalam 40 klausa (72,7%), diikuti oleh Hypotactic Locution dalam 8 klausa (14,5%), Paratactic Idea dalam 5 klausa (9,1%), dan Ide Hipotaktik dalam 2 klausa (3,7%). (2) Aktualisasi proyeksi dalam ungkapan verbal dan mental percakapan Romeo dan Juliet Shakespeare. Sementara ide mental terdiri dari 5 kompleks klausa untuk konsep hipotaktik dan 2 klausa kompleks untuk ide parataktik, lokusi verbal terdiri dari 40 kompleks klausa untuk lokusi parataktik dan 8 kompleks klausa untuk lokusi hipotaktik.

Kata Kunci: Teori SFL, Klausa Kompleks, Proyeksi, Dialog

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication used by a human to convey messages, ideas, opinions, or arguments to others. In other words, language is a tool to express thoughts, feelings, and to clarify things to attract listeners, too. Thus, language has developed an important element for describing the meanings inside text or speech. [1] refer to Halliday classifying the way humans use language in their lives as social beings into: Language has three functions consist of experiential, interpersonal, and textual. Experiential function, is related to composing, understand, and expressing our perceptions and awareness. Interpersonal function talking about participating in actions that are communicative with others, plays a role in the expression of feelings, understanding, attitudes, and judgments. Textual function link to spoken or written about the real world and other linguistic events. This study discusses lexicogrammatical which is a study of functional linguistic theory introduced by [2] which examines the grammatical structure of language. Language grammar was chosen as this study because the study of grammatical structure automatically never separated the discussion of the lexicon (words) which are the grammatical forming elements.

Projections can not only be found when we listen to people's conversations directly, but can also be found in various forms of discourse, such as news reports, representing the views that exist in scientific discourse, constructing dialogues in narrative stories, and framing questions. In a conversation [3].

The projection process is a verbal and a parataxic process. Word projection takes place on grammatical strata known as lexicogrammar in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Projection of meaning or report of ideas shows that project is the meaning or meaning conveyed by a source. The focus of the ideas is the similarity of the meaning reported with the meaning conveyed by a source even with different words. The projection process is a mental process and takes place in hypotaxis. The purpose of a literary work is for the reader to enjoy it; literature is the art of words. Knowledge of literature is necessary in order to appreciate a literary work seriously and properly. Writing is not a scientific endeavor. Literature is art, and it has many human factors, notably feelings, which makes it challenging to apply scientific approaches to it. It is challenging to describe feelings, zeal, beliefs, and beliefs as components of literary works. Literary works are written representations of the human person's experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, and excitement in the shape of live images that can inspire charm through the use of words. Shakespeare was a very successful and well-liked playwright in his day, and audiences still think fondly of his works today. One of Shakespeare's most well-known plays, *Romeo and Juliet* is frequently performed, studied, and adapted.

The dialogue contained in *Romeo and Juliet* is presented in written form. In writing, William Shakespeare reveals ideas both directly and indirectly. Structural grammar such as direct and

indirect sentences in their descriptions has weaknesses because they have not been able to classify the subjective or objective forms of an event in it in more detail. One theory that can complement this is projection theory in systematic functional linguistics (SFL).

All the characters' utterances and thoughts contain linguistic experiences and can be conveyed by the author directly or indirectly. [3], [4] defines that the representation of linguistic experience in a clause is called a projection. Projection is the expression of a representation of speech or thoughts rather than a representation of direct experience. In more detail, projections that embody the ideas or thoughts of figures conveyed by the authors have been classified into three projection systems by SFL experts. [3], [4], [5] categorize three systems that differentiate projections, namely (i) projection level (idea vs. locus), (ii) projection mode (hypothetical vs. paratactic), and (iii) speech function. Love story always has their attraction. Romeo and Juliet's novel presents a love story through the selection of words and language styles that are very interesting to enjoy. The selection of words and style of language presented makes us immersed in the atmosphere of the novel's storytelling.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative analysis method. This design is related to qualitative research techniques and data analysis. The researcher selects design because the qualitative technique uses a method that involves describing and analyzing data that has been systematically chosen, with descriptive analysis used to the data analysis process. [6] defines qualitative research as a method that generates descriptive data in the form of spoken or written words from participants and observed behavior. According to the study's findings, there are 55 clauses associated to quotations in Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare. to determine the several projection analysis types (the kind of hypotactic locution, paratactic concept, and hypotactic idea) for each sentence. The interactive model by [7] that was employed for data analysis allowed for the examination of projections in relation to systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theories and realizations of projection as previously mentioned.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As it has been mentioned previously, data for this research was obtained from William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. The data are in form of complex sentences which are then classified and analyzed to know the types of projection used and the realization of the projection itself. For analyzing data, the writer uses Halliday's SFL theory.

Projection Types Analysis

Locution

A subtype of projection known as locution deals with the relationship between two clauses in a clause complex in which the primary clause verbally conveys the meaning of the secondary clause.

Paratactic Locution

The relationship between two independent clauses in a clause complex, where one clause projects the other with a verbal process, is referred to as a paratactic locution and is denoted by the symbols (1"2"). Due to the equality of the two clauses and the reversibility of the position in paratactic locution. Following are some examples of paratactic language from *Romeo and Juliet* by William Shakespeare.

Data 1: *Sampson* : *Is the law of our side if ¹ I say, ² Ay?"* (Act 1 Scene 1).

Ay is a locution because it is paratactically projected from the initial phrase *I say*, which was created by the verbal process *speak*. The locution takes the form of a question. Since the sentences "*I say*" and "*Ay*" can stand alone, their status is equivalent.

Data 2: *Capulet*: *"¹ My sword, ² I say.* (Act 1 Scene 1).

Since the primary clause *I say* is projected paratactically from the verbal process *speak*, the phrase "*my sword*" is a locution. The locution takes the form of a statement. Since the sentences "*I speak*" and "*My sword*" can stand alone, their status is equivalent.

Data 3: *Servingman*: *But ¹ I pray, ² can you read anything you see?* (Act 1 Scene 2).

Can you read anything you see is a locution because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *I pray* formed by verbal process *pray*. The form of locution is interrogative. Status of these clauses is equal since the clause *I pray* and *Can you read anything you see* can stand alone.

Data 4: *Servingman*: *Now ¹ I'll tell you without asking, ² My master is the great rich Capulet, ...* (Act 1 Scene 2).

My master is the great rich Capulet is a locution because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *I'll tell you without asking* formed by verbal process *tell*. The form of locution is a statement. Status of these clauses is equal since the clause *I'll tell you without asking* and *My master is the great rich Capulet* can stand alone.

Hypotactic Locution

Hypotactic locution, denoted by the symbol ("), describes the relationship between the independent and dependent clauses in a clause complex where the primary clause verbally projects the secondary clause. There are two types of hypotactic locution: finite and non-finite.

Data 5: *Servingman* :^a *It is written* "^b *that the shoemaker should meddle with his yard.* (Act 1 Scene 2).

Clause *It is written* is independent while *That the shoemaker should meddle with his yard* is the dependent clause. Because it is projected hypotactically from the primary phrase, *That the shoemaker should meddle with his yard* is a locution of report. It is verbally formed before being written. Here's an example of indirect speaking in a statement locution. Because of the uneven status of these sentences, the relationship between them is known as hypotaxis.

Data 6: *Nurse* : ..., ^a*it is well said* "^b *for himself to mar, ...* (Act 2 Scene 4).

Clause *It is well said* is independent while *For himself to mar* is the dependent clause. *For himself to mar* is a locution of report because it is projected hypotactically from primary clause *It is well said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The locution here is in the form of a statement. Status of these clauses is unequal therefore the relation between them is called hypotaxis.

Data 7: *Nurse* : ... and ^a*tell her* "^b *that Paris is the properer man.* (Act 2 Scene 5).

Clause *Tell her* is independent while *That Paris is a properer man* is the dependent clause. *That Paris is a properer man* is a locution of report because it is projected hypotactically from primary clause *Tell her* and formed by verbal process *tell*. The locution is in the form of a statement. Status of these clauses is unequal therefore the relation between them is called hypotaxis.

Data 8 : *Juliet* :^a*To say to me* "^b *that thou art out of breath?* (Act 2 Scene 5).

Clause *To say to me* is independent while *That thou art out of breath* is the dependent clause. *That thou art out of breath* is a locution of report because it is projected hypotactically from primary clause *To say to me* and formed by verbal process *say*. The locution is in the form of a statement. Status of these clauses is unequal therefore the relation between them is called hypotaxis.

Idea

Idea is one of the projection subtypes that deals with the relationship between two clauses in a clause complex where the primary clause mentally projects the meaning of the secondary clause.

Paratactic Idea

The paratactic idea denoted by (1'2) refers to the relationship between two independent clauses in a clause complex where one clause mentally projects the other; this is also known as direct speech in traditional usage.

Data 9: *Capulet* : ¹ *But Montague is bound as well as I,* ² *I think.* (Act 1 Scene 2)

Clause *But Montague is bound as well as I* is categorized as idea because it is paratactically projected from primary clause *I think* and formed by mental process *think*. The idea appears in the form of a statement. As the status of these clauses is equal therefore their relation is called parataxis.

Data 10: *Juliet*: ¹ *I should have been more strange,* ² *I must confess.* (Act 2 Scene 2).

Clause *I should have been more strange* is categorized as idea because it is paratactically projected from primary clause *I must confess* and formed by mental process *confess*. The idea appears in the form of a statement. As the status of these clauses is equal therefore their relation is called parataxis.

Data 11: *Capulet* : ¹ *I think* ² *she will be ruled in all respects by me.* (Act 3 Scene 5).

Clause *She will be ruled in all respects by me* is categorized as idea because it is paratactically projected from primary clause *I think* and formed by mental process *think*. The idea appears in the form of a statement. As the status of these clauses is equal therefore their relation is called parataxis.

Hypotactic Idea

The relationship between the independent and dependent clauses in a clause complex in which the primary clause projects the secondary clause with a mental process that can be either finite or non-finite is referred to as the hypotactic idea denoted by (").

Data 12: *Benvolio* :^a *Then she hath sworn* ^b *that she will still live chaste?* (Act 1 Scene 1).

Clause *That she will still live chaste* is an idea since it is hypotactically projected from primary clause *Then she hath sworn* and formed by mental process *swear*. *Then she hath sworn* functions as independent clause while *That she will still live chaste* functions as dependent clause. The idea appears in the form a statement. As the status of these clauses is unequal therefore their relation is called hypotaxis.

Data 13: *Juliet* :^a *I will confess to you* ^b *that I love him.* (Act 4 Scene 1).

Clause *That I love him* is an idea since it is hypotactically projected from primary clause *I will confess to you* and formed by mental process *confess*. *I will confess to you* functions as independent clause while *That I love him* functions as dependent clause. The idea appears in the form of statement. As the status of these clauses is unequal therefore their relation is called hypotaxis.

From the data source, the writer found 55 complex clauses contained types of projection; they are paratactic locution, hypotactic locution, paratactic idea, and hypotactic idea. From the four types of projection occurred, the highest number of occurrences is paratactic locution for 40 clauses (72,7%), followed by hypotactic locution for 8 clauses (14,5%), paratactic idea for 5 clauses (9,1%), and 2 clauses (3,7%) of hypotactic idea. The result of the data analysis can be seen in the table below.

Table 1. The Projection in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet

Types of Projection	Clauses	Percentage
Paratactic Locution	40	72,7%
Hypotactic Locution	8	14,5%
Paratactic Idea	5	9,1%
Hypotactic Locution	2	3,7%
Total	55	100%

Paratactic locution is verbally realized of 40 complex clauses on the projection. The verbal processes realized in paratactic locution are *say* (13 times), *pray* (10 times), *warrant* (6 times), *tell* (5 times), *beseech* (2 times), *quoth* (1 time), *cry* (1 time), *answer* (1 time) and *charge* (1 time). Forms of locution occurred are statement (24 times), interrogative (5 times) and imperative (11 times).

Hypotactic locution is verbally realized of 8 complex clauses. The verbal processes realized in hypotactic locution are *say* (4 times), *tell* (2 times), *write* (1 time) and *reply* (1 time). Form of locution occurred is statement (8 times). There is no both interrogative and imperative forms of locution found.

Paratactic idea is mentally realized of 5 complex clauses. The mental processes realized in paratactic idea are *think* (3 times), *confess* (1 time) and *swear* (1 time). Form of locution occurred is statement (5 times). There is no both interrogative and imperative forms of locution found.

Hypotactic idea is mentally realized of 2 complex clauses. The mental processes realized in hypotactic locution are *swear* (1 time) and *confess* (1 time). Form of locution occurred is statement (2 times). There is no both interrogative and imperative forms of locution found.

CONCLUSIONS

The two main categories of logical meaning are projection and expansion. When the secondary clause develops, enlarges, or improves the initial clause, this is called expansion. When the second sentence is projected via the first clause and introduced as a phrase or idea, this is called projection. Tragic literature includes Romeo and Juliet by Shakespeare. Of course, there are also

extensions and projections inside this play. In this drama, expansion and projection are used to enhance the literary language. Additionally, the data shows that projection is more crucial than expansion. The author discovered 55 complex clauses that contained the paratactic locution, hypotactic locution, paratactic idea, and hypotactic idea types of projection in the data source. Paratactic locution, one of the four types of projection that took place, appeared the most—for 40 clauses (72,7%)—followed by hypotactic locution, for 8 clauses (14,5%), paratactic idea, for 5 clauses (9,1%), and hypotactic idea, for 2 clauses (3,7%). The table below shows the findings of the data analysis.

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