

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of findings and discussions. The data taken in this research are the differences between language use in classic comedy (*As You Like It*) and modern comedy (*Magic In The Moonlight*). The analysis of the language use here is based on the problems in chapter 1.

A. Findings

This section is concerned with the analysis of language use in classic comedy (*As You Like It*) by William Shakespeare and modern comedy (*Magic In the Moonlight*) as the main concerns of the study. As mentioned in the previous chapter that the purposes of the study are to investigate the language use in *As You Like It* and *Magic In the Moonlight*.

After the data were observed, it was found that all of language use that found in *As You Like It* and *Magic In the Moonlight*.

1. Language use in *As You Like It*

a. Puns

There are two puns in *As You Like It*. To know more about puns in *As You Like It* can be seen in the following table :

Table 4.1 Puns

No	Puns	Meaning
1.	Act I scene II Celia : “By my troth , thou sayest	Troth means a promise. While in

	true; for since the little wit that fools have was silenced,. . .”	the sentence tell about true. So, troth must be truth that means true fact about something.
2 .	Act II Scene VII Jaques : “And then, from hour to hour , we rot and rot.”	This sentences is qoute about the world wages that tell about life in the world as a tale as Jaques said. Hour to hour means a period of time during someone doing something. And then hour to hour must be whore to whore because the sentence after that explain about rot that means make decay.

b. Metaphors

There are four metaphors in *As You Like It*. To know more about metaphors in *As You Like It* can be seen in the following table :

Table 4.2 Metaphors

No	Metaphors	Meaning
1.	Act I Scene I Orlando : “. . . with that I will go	Fortune cannot be bought but

	buy my fortunes.”	should be taken at just moment.
2.	Act III Scene III Touchstone : “ As the ox hath his bow.”	The very polliteness of bow.
3.	Act III Scene IV Celia : “Something browner than Judas’s marry, his kisses are Judas’s own children.”	Orlando’s hair is a bit browner than the red hair of judas, but in hat cases are just as false as the one which judas betrayed cristh. Celia is teasing Rosalind, who has just made the melodramatic statement that “ his (Orlando) very hair is of the dissembling color, meaning he is a diceiver from head to toe. Celia teases her their friend by appearing to agree with her assertion that Orlando is a terrible deciever.
4.	Act II Scene VII Jaques : “Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad.”	Comparing between the sound and the feeling associated with

		furnace during the lover's time of life. Think of the images that furnace produces in your mind.
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c. Idiom

There are four idioms in *As You Like It*. To know more about Idioms in *As You Like It* can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.3 Idiom

No.	Idiom	Meaning
1.	Act I Scene II Adam : "Most true, I have lost my teeth in your service."	Lost the believes of someone that trust us.
2.	Act I Scene III Rosalind : "Not one to throw at a dog."	Rosalind statement means to protect herself from being critized or attacked. Because in dialog before, Celia said "why, Rosalind! Cupid have mercy! Not a word?".
3.	Act II Scene VII Jauques : "All the world's a stage."	The world is not literally a stage. By figuratively asserting that the world is a stage. Shakespeare uses

		the points of comparison between the world and a stage to convey an understanding about the behaviour of the people within it.
4.	Act IV Scene I Rosalind : “. . .Fridays and Saturdays and all.”	Fridays and Saturdays and all means forever, Rosalind love Orlando forever.

2. Language Use in *Magic In the Moonlight*

a. Idiom

There are five idioms in *Magic In the Moonlight*. To know more about idiom in *Magic In the Moonlight* can be seen in the following table :

Table 4.4 Idiom

No.	Idiom	Meaning
1.	Stanley :“ I’ll buy you scotch.”	An alcohol of scotland or Wisky.
2.	Shopie’s doctor : “... At this moment, it’s touch and go”	Used about a situation in which there is serious risk that

		something bad could get there on time.
3.	Stanley : “ I’m falling into a seductive morass of “ <i>sugar coated</i> claptrap.”	Something made to seem better than it really is.
4.	Stanley : “... Take you under my wing”	To put somebody or someone in my protection.
5.	Stanley : “... I needed a pie in the face”	Need something fresh.

b. Insult

There are seven insults in *Magic In the Moonlight*. To know more about insult in *Magic In the Moonlight* can be seen in the following table :

Table 4.5 Insult

No.	Insult	Meaning
1.	Stanley : “My God, we when over this routine all afternoon”.	Stanley was angry to his assistant why the trouble can happen after they do every afternoon.

2.	Stanley : “Of course, she’s fatter than my elephant”.	Stanley mention if Enid Paxton is too fat than his elephant’s circus.
3.	Stanley : “Well, if she’s fooled you, she must be very good”.	Stanley said to Burkan how stupid he is, that can fooled by Shopie.
4.	Stanley’s Aunt : “You may be Burkhan the Great to your public, but to me, you’ll always be little Howard Burkhan, who took my favourite scarf, cut it in half with a pair of scissors, waved his magic one over it, and it didn’t come back together”.	Stanley’s aunt still thought if Burkan just a little boy even he a good people in public.
55.	Stanley : “ I see. And your performance?”	Stanley insult shopie out her performance.

6.	Stanley : “You are a very clever little humbug, miss Baker”.	Stanley doubt to miss Baker or Shopie.
7.	Stanley : “Madam, I can assure you, God avenothing to do with it”.	Stanley explain if what Shopie doing is just a trict not God’s help or anything.

c. Metaphor

There is one metaphor in *Magic In the Moonlight*. To know more about metaphor in *Magic In the Moonlight* can bee seen in the following table :

Table 4.6 Metaphor

No	Metaphor	Meaning
1.	Stanley : “The more I’m stumped.”	Speechless about the performance of Shopie because she attracted him.

B. Discussions

1. Language Use in *As You Like It*

The first language use is about puns, there are two puns that are found in *As You Like It*. It can be seen in the table of puns in the finding before. From the table, we know that one of puns in *As You Like It* in act I scene II, Celia said “By my troth, tho sayest true;. . .”. It is from conversation between Celia and Rosalind that discuss about truth information by Touchstone. And it means that troth is a promise, while in the sentences tell about true. So, troth must be truth that means true fact about something.

The second language use is metaphor, there are four metaphors that found in *As You Like It*. To discuss about it, we take an example from table of metaphors in act I scene II, Orlando said “I will go buy my fortunes”. The statement found in conversation between Orlando and Oliver that tell about Orlando has left by his father and this problem make Orlando very sad then he really want to buy a fortunes. It means that fortunes is chance or luck. Its cannot be bought but should be taken at just moment.

The third language use is idiom. There are four idioms that found in *As You Like It*. We can take an example from the table of idiom in act I scene II, as Rosalind said “Not one to throw at a dog”. Rosalind said that because before Celia ask to her “Why cousin! Why Rosalind! Cupid have mercy! Not a word?”. Then Rosalind answered like that means to protect herself from being criticized or attacked.

2. Language Use in *Magic In the Moonlight*

From *Magic In the Moonlight*, the first language use is idiom. There are five idioms that found in *Magic In the Moonlight*. From the table we can take an example that said by Stanley “At this moment, it’s touch and go”. It means that moment used about a situation in which there is serious risk that something bad could get there on time.

The second language use is insult, there are seven insult that found in *Magic In the Moonlight*. One example from the table that Stanley said “of course, she’s fatter than my elephant”. It means that she as Enid Paxton who mention by Stanley is too fat that his elephant’s circus.

The third language use is metaphor. Only one metaphor that found in *Magic In the Moonlight*. Like Stanley said in the table “The more I’m stumped”. It means speechless by Stanley about the performance of Shopie because she attracted him.

3. The differences of language use in classic comedy (*As You Like It*) and modern comedy (*Magic In The Moonlight*)

In classic comedy (*As You Like It*) many idioms are found. For example in act I scene II, Adam said “Most true, I have lost my teeth in your service”. It means that lost the believes of someone that trust us. And then act II scene VII, Jauques said “All the world’s a stage” that means the world is not literally a stage. By figuratively asserting that the world is a stage. Shakespeare uses the points of comparison between the world and a stage to convey an understanding about the behaviour of the people within it. While in modern comedy (*Magic In The Moonlight*) many insult are found. For example when Stanley said “Of course, she’s fatter than my elephant”. It means Stanley mention if Enid Paxton is too fat than his elephant’s circus. And also when Stanley said “Well, if she’s fooled you, she must be very good”. It means Stanley said to Burkan how stupid he is, that can fooled by Shopie.