

THE ICEMAN COMETH AND THE HAIRY APE ARE THE FORMS OF METAPHORICAL EXPRESSIONS BY EUGENE O'NEILL'S VIEWS IN MODERN AMERICAN DRAMA

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ABSTRACT-- *This paper aims to study The Iceman Cometh and The Hairy Ape in metaphorical perspective. O'Neill wants to reveal metaphors in the selected plays. This metaphor leads to various expressions in modern American drama. The researchers use the qualitative method, the narrative analysis as the storytelling technique. The study uses the conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980-1988) to justify the metaphor that tackles the characters, the actions and plot. The study has combined The Iceman Cometh and The Hairy Ape as a metaphorical study.*

Keywords-- *O'Neill, The Iceman Cometh, The Hairy Ape, metaphor, a modern American drama*

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The previous studies of The Iceman Cometh and The Hairy Ape.

The Iceman Cometh is as one of the most influential plays written by O'Neill. This play consists of four acts. The characters Iceman Cometh and The Hairy Ape in modern American drama. O'Neill uses some of the symbolic metaphor to show effective role of the characters: The characters are nineteen. Harry Hope, ED Mosher, Pat Mgglon, Willie Oban, Joe Mott, Piet Wejton, Cecil Lewis, James Cameron, Hugo Kalmar, Larry Slade, Rockey piggy However, The minor characters are Chuck. The Hickey man, Lieb. The subordinated characters are seven. The play divides into four acts and each bill has scenes (Ormiston, 2019; Short, 2017).

This play shows the tragedy of the family in American society. When the action takes place in Harry Hope's bar. It talks about the people who spend their time drinking alcoholism. The play has four acts: act one happened in the backroom and a section of the bar at Harry Hope's early morning in the summer of 1912. Act two is around midnight on the same day. Act three is in the bar and a section of the backroom in the morning of the following day. Act four has happened in the backroom and the part of the bar around 1:30 of the next day.

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This play is set about the drinking alcoholism, and the characters have dwelt themselves tragically. The characters spent their time thinking about their futures at all; though they do not think about their futures. The character, Hickey, is the master man and the critical element to the characters in expressing about their future life. The hero character gives the free win to others to get a drink and waste their time, the hero; Harry Hope shows the sadness and the happiness in the play. The hero is called the golden swan as the symbol of hell. O'Neill uses Chuck (without looking at Hickey- with dull resentful viciousness) Aw. Put a bag over it! To hell, Evelyn! What if she was cheating? And who cares what youth did to her? Dates your funeral. We do not give us a rest (P122). In this quotation, O'Neill shows the bad treatment of the character and wasting their times in drinking alcoholism in their life (Ibrahim, Nawi, & Ali, 2020; Palmer, 2020)

In this play, the characters who represented O'Neill's personality and the illusion in life. O'Neill represents the superior people who imprison themselves. In his play, the bar is considered a useful refuge for those who come to reality. Besides drinking, the theme of pipe dream reveals the weakness, strangeness and the tragic emotions because it shows the fear and pity of the characters' behaviors. This play shows that the despair becomes hope, and the hope become despair. This play shows the vital role in mixing the unity of time and place. This play indicates the real conflict between the fact and reality in life (Eisen, 2017; Li, 2013; Verma, 2019).

This play tackles the theme of hopelessness in life. O'Neill's dramatic depiction of the heroines endures their life's hardships. In this way, O'Neill is concerned with the future of the dramatic theatres and the metaphorical structure. The metaphorical structure is scandalous, since it tackles in whole matters openly. Posner (2018) state that play refers to the role of female characters and tells the story of women emotional states. When they represent important roles in life, they manage it in controlled manners. O'Neill depicts the theme of hopelessness Joe: (chucking) Getting drunk every day for twenty years not give you de Brooklyn boys. You need not be scared (O'NEILL, 2020, p. 20). In these conversations, the characters of Joe talks about drinking alcoholism and hopelessness. All of them (the characters) do not think about their tomorrow or future (Bano, 2018; Ibrahim, Nawi, & Ali, 2019; Midha, 2019)

In the same context, *The Hairy Ape* is as one of the modern tragedies by O'Neill. The characters are eleven, the main characters are six and the secondary characters are five. The Robert Smith (Yank), Paddy, Long, Mildred Douglas, Her Aunt, The second Engineer, a guard, Secretary of Organization (Stokers, ladies, Gentlemen). This play deals with of the hero, Yank industrial society. He suffers from modernizations of many themes like isolation, searches for the identity and loneliness. Yank is neglected and struggle with nature. This play has characters including Robert Smith (Yank) Paddy, long, Mildred Douglas, Her aunt, second engineer, a guard, secretary of organizations, stokers, ladies and gentleman (Dang, 2019; Ibrahim et al., 2020; Krishnaveni & Khan, 2019)

This play reflects the harmful industrialization of the modern world. This play is about the coal engine of Hairy Ape. The plot deals with the hero, Yank who works on shovel coal engine, Yank chats with other characters in asking them about beer or drinking peer. Yank repeats the speech about drinking, and the drink does not think. Jerk tells the characters to talk about the suicides of the figures. They talk about the principles of suicides that belong to rich people. Yank is a hard worker in the working-class place. He visits I.W.W (international workers world) and is banned by the modernization society (Ormiston, 2019; Umanailo & Basrun, 2019)

This play studies the development of the character's personality like the relationship between mother and child. This play also presents psychoanalysis views and characteristics of O'Neill's biographical in life. This study

has included the subjective experiences of O’Neill and this experience is analyzed in psychoanalytic perspectives. This perspectives explore the pessimistic point of view (Sadist vision). Karim and Butt (2011) assert that O’Neill is an artist ,who has insight and vision between him and his mother in *The Hairy Ape* (Bano, 2018; Karim & Butt, 2011). In this play, O’Neill occupies the loss of psychic disorder that is a form of fear. The term “Psychic disorder” creates by double character’s performances for the embodiment of O’Neill’s creative art (Karim & Butt, 2011). The character (the mother) depicts the desired object and the motive of psychic emotion in tragic actions (Corby, 2017; Ibrahim et al., 2020).

II. METHODOLOGY

The method of this study is to use the qualitative approach, and the type of analysis is the narrative. The qualitative applies to this paper because it deals with emotions, feelings, stories, events, and narrations. Also, the scholars use the narrative technique because the study deals with actions. The researchers have applied the conceptual metaphor theory by Lakoff and Johnson (1980-1988) to illustrate the metaphorical expressions in O’Neill’s plays. Metaphor can indicate the various meaning and feelings to the real implications of the words. This theory has two concepts, such as the target domain and the source domain in the text. Metaphorically, one word can understand in the terms of other (Bundgaard, 2019).

III. RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Table 1.1: Metaphorical Representations

NO.	The tragic Representations	The explanations
1-	Joe: (chucking) Getting drunk every day for twenty years not give you de Brooklyn boys.	O’Neill has used these types of metaphor as (hyperbole) and makes the exaggeration of the drinker’s people in life.
2-	Chuck (without looking at Hickey-with dull resentful viciousness) Aw. Put a bag over it! To hell, Evelyn! What if she was cheating? And who cares what youth did to her? Dates your funeral. They do not give us rest—act four.P122.	In these conversations, the character of Joe has represented the bad treatment of the characteristics of Harry’s hope family and their relationship in society. This is a type of metaphor is hyperbolic expressions.
3-	Paddy: Whisky is the life of man Whisky! O, Johnny! (they all join in on this) Oh. Whisky is the real life of man. Whisky drove my Johnny! (Again chorus) Oh, whisky drove my old man. (P.57)	In this quotations, Eugene O’Neill has depicted the hopelessness and drinking alcoholism as the central theme in the play. He has compared the life of man as whisky drinks as the individual do not think about their experience. This type of metaphor is the symbol or shows the symbolism as the features in modern American drama.

4-	Aunt: poster Voice: stop him! He gets shot. He will murder her! Trip him up. He has gone crazy! Got, he is healthy man. Hold him down. Look out for a kick! Pin his arms! (p.2).	In this quotation, the dramatist, O'Neill has used the character of an aunt (Mildred) as the symbol of her life that related to the killing of the characters as a mother.
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Table 1.1 indicates that the analyses and the discussion of *The Iceman Cometh* and *The Hairy Ape* in modern American drama, O'Neill has used metaphor such as symbols or images. Some characters have represented the different role in the excitement of O'Neill. The theorists of metaphor such as Lakoff and Johnson have indicated that metaphor has various comprehension according to the individuals understanding of the play. Metaphorically, the researchers understand the terms or words in real situations in different perspectives in this play.

IV. CONCLUSION

Finally, *The Iceman Cometh* and *The Hairy Ape* are a form of metaphor. These plays have used many metaphorical expressions. In this paper, this main concerns are to find a metaphor in the two elected plays. The researchers have found that metaphor has different forms.

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