THEMATIC ROLES IN THE TALE OF "MACBETH" BY E.F. DODD

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Abstract
The research deals with predicates and arguments in the theoretical framework of Transformational Generative Grammar in terms of Thematic Roles or Theta Roles proposed by Chomsky (1981), Haegeman (1994) and his followers Radford (1981) and Ouhalla (1999).
Thematic Roles may be defined as the participants of the arguments of a clause. It means that Thematic roles refer to the relationship between verbs and their arguments. Thematic Roles is focused to eight types of theta role. They are agent, patient, theme, experiencer, beneficiary/ benefactive, goal, source and location. The analysis of Thematic Roles is taken form the tale of Macbeth" by E.F, Dodd in six tales of Shakespeare. The result shows that agent is the biggest thematic roles found in the tale of Macbeth and source is the lowest one. Then for those who want to do the same analysis should learn in detail to understand the usage of thematic roles, consequently everybody can understand and distinguish the usage of Thematic Roles in sentence.

Keywords: Thematic Roles, Verbs, Arguments

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool of communication. People can do the communication by using language. It means that language will not exist unless the society agrees to certain language because it is a part of life. There are many aspects of language especially in English, which are also necessary to study namely Thematic Roles.

Thematic Roles are often found in the form of writing. In this case, the communication occurs between the writer and the reader. The writer transfers his or her thought, opinion and comment in the writing form. Writing skill is also expected to be able to express person's thought in writing systematically.

Thematic Roles may be defined as participants of the arguments of a clause which have different roles. The roles of the participants are considered thematic. In literature, the relationship between verbs and their arguments are referred to in terms of thematic roles or theta roles (Haegeman, 1994).

The types of thematic roles are analyzed in a tale from Shakespeare entitled "Macbeth". Commonly, the identification of thematic roles is not always easy. However, intuitively the idea should be drawn on this rather intuitive approach to theta theory in this study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The component of the grammar that regulates the assignment of thematic roles is called theta theory. In this case, predicates in general have a thematic structure. Although many linguists agree on the importance of thematic structure for certain syntactic processes, the theory of thematic roles is still very sketchy. For example, at the present stage of the theory there is no agreement about how many such specific thematic roles there are and what their labels are. Some types are quite generally

distinguished such as agent, patient, theme, experiencer, benefactive/ beneficiary, goal, source, and location. (Haegemen, 1994)

In a clause there may consist of more than one argument according to its function whether the clause consists of a predicate followed a subject, an object, a complement, an adverb, or not. Each of them is called argument except predicate. (Haegeman, 1994)

a. Agent / Actor

Agent / Actor is the one who intentionally initiates the action expressed by the predicate.

Example: <u>John</u> killed Harry

       Agent

b. Patient

Patient is the person or thing moved by the action expressed by the predicate.

Example: John killed <u>Harry</u>

       Patient

c. Theme

Theme is the person or thing undergoing the action expressed by the predicate.

Example: Thelma liked the <u>text</u>

       Theme

d. Experiencer

Experiencer is the entity that experiences some (psychological) state expressed by the predicate.

Example: <u>Thelma</u> liked the text

       Experiencer

e. Benefactive / Beneficiary

Benefactive / Beneficiary is the entity that benefits from the action expressed by the predicate.

Example: John bought some flowers for <u>Mary</u>

       Benefactive / Beneficiary

f. Goal

Goal is the entity towards which the activity expressed by the predicate is directed.

Example: john passed the book to <u>Mary</u>

       Goal

g. Source

Source is the entity from which something is moved as a result of the activity expressed by the predicate.

Example: Poirot bought the book <u>from Maigret</u>

       Source

h. Location

Location is the place in which the action or state expressed by the predicate is situated.

Example: Maigret is <u>in London</u>

       Location

METHODOLOGY

This study is based on the data drawn from the written texts. They are derived from the description and the analysis conducted by various linguists entitiled i.e. "Introduction to Government and Binding Theory", "English Grammar: A Generative Perspective", "Introducing Transformational Grammar", Transformational Grammar"' etc.

The main data that is analyzed is taken from Shakespeare's tale which is narrated by E.F.Dodd with the tittle "Six Tales from Shakespeare". Thus, this is called as Descriptive Qualitative Research.

After the data is obtained and completed, it is analyzed through the following formula given by Sudjana (2001) as:

x 100%

P = wanted percentage

F = Number of item

N = Total item

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the analysis of data collected, they describe the use of thematic roles which is found in the tale as the following:

1. In the battle, the thane of cawdor was taken prisoner
                       Patient
2. and the Norwegian king was forced to surrender
              Patient
3. and the victorious Macbeth returned to the king's palace with his friend and fellow soldier,
              Agent   Location
   Banquo.
4. The day was dark and stormy
   Theme
5. The three strange old woman stood in silence
              Agent
6. These woman were not human beings but witches
       Theme
7. The first witch now addressed Macbeth as thane of Glamis
       Agent   Patient
8. While Macbeth and Banquo stood speechless with surprise
              Agent
9. The witches turned to Banquo
       Agent   Goal
10. The three old woman disappeared
        Agent
11. Banquo turned to Macbeth in amazement
    Agent   Goal
12. Macbeth said slowly and Banquo added: and you will be king
    Agent   Agent   Theme
13. He shook his head doubtfully
    Agent   Theme
14. The Thane of Cawdor is still a live
        Theme
15. Duncan has two sons
    Agent   Theme
16. The old witches must be wrong
    Theme
17. They brought the surprisisng news
    Agent   Theme
18. Two nobleman came riding across the heath towards them

      Agent   Theme   Goal

19. And thus <u>the first words of the old witches</u> had already come true
                                  Theme

20. <u>Macbeth</u> said softly <u>to Banquo</u>
    Agent   Goal

21. <u>Banquo</u> was greatly troubled
    Theme

22. <u>The witches</u> had sworn that it would happen
    Agent

23. <u>The king</u> arrived that evening
    Agent

24. <u>The king</u> arrived in that evening
    Agent

25. <u>The king</u> has done <u>me</u> <u>great honour</u> and <u>I</u> cannot deceive <u>him</u> but <u>Lady Macbeth</u> has made <u>her</u>
    Agent   Beneficiary Theme   Agent   Patient Agent   Theme
<u>plans</u>

26. <u>Lady Macbeth</u> crept quietly to <u>Duncan's room</u> with a dagger in hire hand
    Agent   Location

27. <u>She</u> could not kill <u>him</u>
    Agent   Patient

28. <u>She</u> returned <u>to Macbeth</u>
    Agent   Goal

29. <u>I</u> have done <u>the deed</u>
    Agent   Theme

30. <u>Lady Macbeth</u> tried to calm <u>him</u> but <u>he</u> went on
    Agent   Patient Agent

31. <u>I</u> thought,   <u>I</u> heard a voice cry "sleep no more!"
    Experiencer   Experiencer

32. <u>Someone</u> cried "sleep no more!"
    Agent

33. <u>She</u> went back to <u>Duncan's room</u> to put <u>the daggers</u> <u>on the floor</u> beside the sleeping servants
    Agent   Location Theme   Location

34. <u>The news of Duncan's death</u> was quickly carried to <u>his two sons</u>
    Theme   Goal

35. <u>Macbeth</u> took <u>advantage</u>
    Agent   Theme

36. <u>Macbeth</u> was now Duncan's nearest relative <u>in Scotland.</u>
    Theme   Location

37. And thus <u>the witches second promise</u> had come true but <u>Macbeth</u> was not yet satisfied
                        Theme   Experiencer

38. So <u>he and Lady Macbeth</u> arranged to have <u>a feast</u>, <u>they</u> invited <u>Banquo and his son</u> to stay <u>at the</u>
        Agent   Theme Agent   Patient   Location
<u>castle</u> as their guests

39. <u>Macbeth</u> then hired <u>two wicked men</u> to murder <u>them</u>
    Agent   Theme   Patient

40. <u>The murderes</u>, however, only succeeded in killing <u>Banquo</u>
    Agent   Patient

41. His son escaped to England
    Agent   Location

42. Macbeth felt more secure
    Experiencer

43. Someone was sitting in his chair
    Agent   Location

44. No one else could see the ghost
    Agent   Theme

45. Fill my glass!! He said to a servant
       Theme   Agent   Goal

46. The ghost of Banquo had appeared again
       Agent

47. This time Macbeth could not control himself
              Agent   Theme

48. He had gone so far in crime to satisfy his burn wicked ambition
    Agent   Theme

49. He had already murdered four people – Duncan and his two servants and Banquo and he felt
    Agent   Patient   Experiencer
    that he would not turn back now
       Theme

50. Macduff, too, should be killed if necessary
    Patient

51. This time the old woman gave him warnings as well as promises
              Agent   Beneficiary

52. No man burn of woman can harm Macbeth
       Agent   Patient

53. Meanwhile, in England, Macduff and Malcolm were making plans to fight Macbeth
              Location Agent   Theme   Patient

54. He and Malcolm marched at once to Scotland with a strong army to attack Macbeth
    Agent   Location   Patient

55. Macbeth moved to Dunsinane Castle
    Agent   Location

56. They joined Malcolm army as soon as it crosses the border from England
    Agent   Theme   Agent   Theme Source

57. She had urged her husband to start on his path of crime
    Agent   Patient   Theme

58. She had driven him unmercifully
    Agent   Patient

59. Now the strain was proving too great
       Theme

60. The doctor could find no cure for her
    Agent   Theme Beneficiary

61. She killed herself in sorrow and despair
    Agent   Theme

62. I have lived long enough
    Agent

63. I'll fight them all!

Agent   Patient

64. I will not be afraid of death
   Experiencer   Theme

65. He prepared to meet the enemy
   Agent   Patient

66. He said, I looked towards Birnam
   Agent Agent   Goal

67. Malcolm had told his soldiers to cut down some of the trees in Birnam Wood
   Agent   Theme   Patient   Location

68. I have already killed too many of your family
   Agent   Patient

69. Macduff, however, continued to attack him, and they fought fiercely
   Agent   Patient   Agent

70. You can despair of that magic
   Agent   Theme

71. I was not born in ordinary way
   Theme

72. I was taken from my mother by an operation before
   Theme   Source

73. He cursed them bitterly
   Agent   Patient

74. We will make a show of you to everyone
   Agent   Theme source   Beneficiary

75. I will not surrender to kiss the ground
   Agent   Theme

76. Malcolm was crowned King of Scotland
   Theme

Based on the analysis of the data, the following table is to show the frequencies and percentage of thematic roles as found in the tale of Macbeth.

TABLE 1:
FREQUENCIES AND PERCENTAGE OF THEMATIC ROLES IN THE TALE OF MACBETH

Kinds of Thematic Roles	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
Agent	65	40,63 %
Patient	22	13,75 %
Theme	40	25 %
Experiencer	6	3,75 %
Benefactive/ Beneficiary	4	2,5 %
Goal	8	5 %
Source	3	1,87 %
Location	12	7,5 %

CONCLUSION

From the analysis, it can be concluded that all kinds of thematic roles which are proposed by Liliane Haegemen (1994) can be found in the tale. There are 160 items found in the tale. Agent is found in 65 times or 40,63 %, patient in 22 times or 13,75 %, theme in 40 times or 25 %, experiencer

in 6 times or 3,75 %, beneficiary in 4 times or 2,5 %, goal in 8 times or 5 %, source in 3 times or 1,87 %, and location in 12 times or 7,5 %. The largest number of thematic roles found in "Macbeth" is agent, and the smallest number is source.

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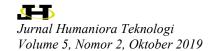
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Author's Biodata

Doni Efrizah, was born in Perupuk, 27 Februari 1985. She received her Master Degree in Islamic University of Nort Sumatera, Faculty of Literature, in Medan, Indonesia. She finished the study in 2014. She has been a lecturer in University of Pembangunan Panca Budi, North sumatra, Medan, Indonesia.