

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter presents data found from the research. The data collected by the researcher was taken from described of figurative language, and the sociological point of view.

#### **A. Research Finding**

According (Nurhayati,2020) state that the research is a process in which a study of research questions is completed. It needs observation to be done based on collected data and its understanding and performance. In this study, the research finding, included the kinds of figurative languages of poems. The researcher analyzed four Oscar Wilde's poem, they are Symphony in Yellow, Madonna Mia, Sonnet to liberty, and San Miniato. In this research, the researcher also discusses about the reason Oscar Wilde wrote his poem, it is on the sociological point of view.

#### **1. Symphony in Yellow**

##### **a. Figurative Language**

There are four kinds of figurative language: Imagery (4), Simile (5), Metaphor (1) and Allegory (1).

##### **An omnibus across the bridge**

The figurative language is *Imagery*

The meaning is that a bus 'omnibus' is as across the bridge.

##### **Crawls like a yellow butterfly**

The figurative language is *Simile*

The meaning is that the 'omnibus across the bridge is slowly like a butterfly which is butterfly yellow.

**And, here and there, a passer-by,**

The figurative language is *Allegory*

The meaning is that 'omnibus' across the bridge.

**Shows like a little restless midge**

The figurative language is *Simile*

The meaning is that showed like a little fidgety midge.

**Big barges full of yellow hay**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is that there was a big barges.

**Are moored against the shadow wharf**

The figurative language is *Imagery*

The meaning is that the big barges full of yellow hay in the previous sentences are moored against the shadow wharf.

**And, like a yellow silken scarf**

The figurative language is *Simile*

The meaning is that there was related the previous sentence that big barges full of yellow hay, like a yellow silken scarf.

**The thick fog hangs along the quay**

The figurative language is *Imagery*

The meanin is that the condition quays are full of the thick fog everywhere.

**The yellow leaves begin to jade**

The figurative language is *Simile*

The meaning is that the condition was the yellow leaves.

**And at my feet the pale green Thames**

The figurative language is *Simile*

The meaning is that the pale green Thames as like a rod.

**Lies like a rod of rippled jade,**

The figurative language is *Simile*

The meaning is that the pale green Thames as like a rod

In what could be called in retrospect Wilde's poetic manifesto, 'Symphony in Yellow' was written in 1889, find on Orientalized London imagined in yellow, criticizing London for its stifling stiffness, the poem, under its impressionistic cover. The yellow stream of images dramatized in the buzzing sounds of insects is gradually silenced, coming to a standstill in a static image of the river Thames. Once the Thames is reached, the perspective of the poet is identified, a hyper masculine Goliath figure known for wearing "a spear with a shaft like a weaver's rod". The green color of the Thames and the "rod of rippled jade" invert the regular movement of the colors of nature (yellow to green instead of green to yellow) and seem to lead back to the opening imagery of omnibuses compared to yellow butterflies.

The greenish stone of jade is in China a powerful symbol that has historically been used to attract love. As a "rippled stone" in the phallic form of a

rod, it released the wave like movement of the yellow flow of images, inverting the flow orgiastically. The poet is both the spectator and object of his own arousal. The greenish color of the Thames/rod decorated with a scarf of yellow silk Orientalizes the city while moving down to the lower part of the poet's body (evoking Oriental imagery associated with sexuality). The inversion of the natural succession from green to yellow culminates in the color (green), which has also (like yellow) been associated with homosexuals (as Judith Grahn has shown in *Another Mother Tongue*). Thus Salome offers a "little green flower" to one of the Syrian guards when she asks to have Iokanaan brought to her, a telltale sign to those familiar with the code and one of Wilde's veiled references, unveiling, as it were, Salome in disguise asking for a forbidden love.

## **2. Madonna Mia**

### **a. Figurative Language**

There are five kinds of figurative language: Symbolism (1), Imagery (5), Metaphor (4), Hyperbole (2), and Simile (2)

#### **A lily girl, not made for this world's pain**

The figurative language is *Symbolism*

The meaning that the girl who looked like a lily which is like a lily flower, more precisely the author compares the virgin Mary with a lily flower.

#### **With brown, soft hair close braided by her ears**

The figurative language is *Imagery*

The meaning is the author told that her hair is brown and tied in braids

**And longing eyes half veiled**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is that her eyes looked heavy after shedding tears because  
her feel pain

**Like bluest water seen through mists of rain**

The figurative language is *Simile*

The meaning is that she pain felt when Jesus was crucified

**Pale cheeks whereon no love hath left its stain**

The figurative language is *Imagery*

The meaning is likens her cheek is pale and unstained

**Red under lip drawn in fear of love**

The figurative language is *Imagery*

The meaning is that Virgin Mary has never been touched or kissed by  
any man

**And white throat, whiter than the silvered dove**

The figurative language is *Imagery*

The meaning is that white throat meant that his skin was as white as  
marble

**Through whose wan marble creeps one purple vein**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is that purple veins and white skin, in Oscar Wilde's era  
dedicated as noble

**Yet, through my lips shall praise her without cease**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is that the author told that he always praised Maria without pause

**Even to kiss her feet I am not bold**

The figurative language is *Imagery*

The meaning is the author told that he was not brave enough to kiss her feet

**Being o'errshadowed by the wings of awe**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is the author said that he was not brave to kiss feet, because fascinated by the beauty and serenity of the Virgin Mary

**Like Dante, when he stood with Beatrice**

The figurative language is *Simile*

The meaning is that Dante is a major Italian poets, his name is Durante Degli Alighieri. Dante and Beatrice are inspiration in their writing

**Beneath the flaming Lion's breast, and saw**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is that the girl will be angry if touched by man and will angry like the flaming Lion's.

**The seventh Crystal, and the Stair of Gold**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is that the girl has determination is like a crystal and stair of Gold.

Madonna Mia is the poem that written in 1881, there was no doubt when Wilde proposed to his wife, because he very loved her dearly. Indeed, Oscar had “often” told Bosie how “the marriage was purely a love match”. And there were ample reasons why Oscar had fallen in love with Constance (her wife). She was beautiful, she was graceful, she was intelligent, she was well educated, and she spoke French and Italian fluently, and much of her extensive reading had been undertaken in those languages. She was interested in art and social issues and held quite decided, indeed quite radical, views for a young woman of her time. Adversity and her friendships and travels with remarkable older women, like her “Mia Madre”, Lady Mount-Temple, and Margaret, Ranee of Sarawak had made Constance wise beyond her years and extended her world view to compass more than the trivialities of fashion and the gossip girls. The Rance’s brother, Harry de Wind, said that many people. She thought deeply and with due consideration, and she could express herself and her opinion with a softness and a tact which were very appealing. She was kind and compassionate and had that rare quality of genuinely being more interested in others than she was in herself a decided advantage where Oscar was concerned.

Oscar introduced his future wife in glowing terms: “I’m going to be married to a beautiful young girl called Constance Lloyd”. Constance exuded freshness, a purity that appealed to Oscar. His description of her as an “Artemis”, the goddess of chastity, is interesting. Constance was undoubtedly a woman, but not over womanly. She was certainly beautiful but not in an overtly sexual or sensual way. In a letter to a friend, Oscar described a “mystical”, a slightly strange epithet to

describe his bride to be. Oscar's description of her head "drooping like a flower" and her hands of ivory suggest a cool, calm Madonna like beauty.

### **3. Sonnet to Liberty**

#### **a. Figurative Language**

There are five kinds of figurative language: Metaphor (7), Hyperbole (3), Irony (1), Alliteration (1), and Allegory (2)

**Not that I love thy children, whose dull**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is the author doesn't love his children. These children have a "dull eyes" and can see nothing but unpleasant sadness.

**See nothing save their own unlovely woe**

The figurative language is *Allegory*

The meaning is using word love twice in first and two lines draws attention, and what the author might appreciate in a character.

**Whose minds know nothing, nothing care to know**

The figurative language is *Allegory*

The meaning is that the author's feelings did not addicted to and obsessed with Liberty was admirable.

**But that the roar of thy Democracies**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is that the author referring to a democratic government structure.



**The regins of Terror, thy great Anarchie**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is tha the democracies and anarchy, he said that the regins of Terror.

**Mirror my wildest passions like the sea,**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is that the author wants a government of freedom the wildest passions like the sea.

**And give my rage a brother! Liberty**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is the author said that Robespierre Reign of Terror which occurred after the French Revolution.

**For this sake only do thy dissonant kings**

The figurative language is *Irony*

The meaning is that the author describes it in the interests of this sincere desire that Liberty's "cry" is heard.

**By bloody knout or treacherous cannonades**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is nothing could stop treacherous kings and leaders.

**Rob nations of their right inviolate**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is stop treacherous kings and the leaders from being rob of the rights their country could inviolate. In other hand, government of freedom will still be stolen and no one can put up any resistance.

**And I remain unmoved and yet, and yet**

The figurative language is *Alliteration*

The meaning is the author returns to the topic of the first line. He may feel this passion but he can do something about the government of freedom in the Liberty children.

**These Christs that die upon the barricades**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is the author uses metaphor to describe the meaning of women or die for freedom. They are "Christ who died on the barricades".

**God knows it I am with them, in some things**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is they are sacrifice themselves so that others find the freedom they deserve and also submissive, the God knows it with them in some things.

Sonnet of Liberty written in 1881, when Wilde was later asked if "*Libertatis Sacra Fames*" contained his political philosophy, Wilde's early poetry was never as "flery" as his mother's. Wilde declared rebellious ideas, but always in conventionally structured albeit skillfully patterned poems. In his early poetry, this conventional structure seems to restrict the speaker's ability to assert radical

sentiments and actually enhances his political impotence. The Eleutheria poems express discontent with maintaining the status quo, but all the poems (with the exception of "*Ave Imperatrix*") are in the conventional sonnet form. Even "*Ave Imperatrix*", the longest and most critically admired of Wilde's *Eleutheria* poems, is conventional in its rhyme scheme and meter because Wilde could only express his radical ideas conventionally. This contrast between literary style and literary statement is obvious throughout Wilde's canon but is not effective until his later works such as his drawing room comedies, for example in which he attacks social mores by having his characters politely and elegantly make barbaric comments.

The conventional sonnet form of Wilde's "*Sonnet to Liberty*" on the other hand, is effective because this poem is an ironic sonnet to individual freedom in which the poet characteristically idealizes nihilism and praises inaction rather than political change. For poems that contain the words democracy, tyranny, and liberty in every other line, it is surprising that the speakers continually remain uncommitted to political causes. Richard Ellmann aptly notes that sonnet to liberty illustrates Wilde's likeness to his mother. Wilde obviously admired political rebels because he called them "Christs" he hoped that political heroes would also be advocates for aesthetic.

#### **4. San Miniato**

##### **a. Figurative Language**

There are 3 kinds of figurative language: Hyperbole (11), Metaphor (3), and Allegory (2)

**See, I have climbed the mountain side**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is author said that he is often traveled to the continent of Europe during his college. He spent his time in Italy, Which is there are many artistic representations of the famous Mother's Mary

**Up to this holy house of God**

The figurative language is *Allegory*

The meaning is that it returns to the previous line, that he wants to return from his sinful life or atone.

**Where once that Angle painter trod**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is the author said that he saw the painting seen an angel stepping the devil

**Who saw the heaven opened wide**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is he seen the power of God through the heaven wide, that his sin is not comparable to the heaven

**And throned upon the crescent moon**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is he aware that his life was very bad

**The virginal white Queen of Grace**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is He said that received guidance to worship Mother Mary

**Marry! Could I but see thy face**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is this line told that he asked to himself that he wanted to see Mother Maria's face

**Death could not come at all too soon**

The figurative language is *Allegory*

The meaning that it is God who wants life and death

**O crowned by God with thorns and pain!**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning that it is he who is crowned by God with humility and repentance

**Mother of Christ! O mystic wife!**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is Mother of Christ who gave birth without a husband

**My heart is weary of this life**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is the author's life is meaningless that's way his said that my heart is weary of this life

**And over sad to sing again**

The figurative language is *Metaphor*

The meaning is he said he could no longer happiness in his life

**O crowned by God with love and flam!**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is The Christ was given love by Mother of Christ, but she was hated by the public because she was considered a magician

**O crowned by Christ the Holy one!**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is The Christ was saved by God

**O listen ere the searching sun**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is that the spreader of the disgrace Christ of mother has been warned not to spread her disgrace

**Show to the world my sin and shame**

The figurative language is *Hyperbole*

The meaning is that she asked to show the world hers sin and shame

San Miniato written in 1876, San Miniato retains the occasional and devotional qualities of the earlier poem. it still describes a significant event, a form of pilgrimage. The beauties of the church and its surroundings are subordinate to the prayer to the virgin which the occasion brings forth. On the other, is largely descriptive. The interest is in the beauty of the Florentine setting, and in capturing its atmosphere. And while the poetry isn't purely descriptive (like the 'Impressionistic' poetry Wilde would later seek to be), nobtrusive and avocative mood, not just symbolic or allegorical. Hence he places by the Arno in the 'Flowers of Gold' section, alongside more self-consciously 'Aesthetic' pieces such as 'Les Silhouettes' and 'In the Gold Room'.

## B. Discussion

In this study discuss about the data have been found in the poems about figurative language and the sociological point of view. After analyzing, classifying and explain the data, the researcher intends to discuss the findings that have been investigated in this part to answer the statement of research question. It is clear that Oscar Wilde's selected poems and the sociological point of view.

The results of this study, was found data there are 10 kinds of figurative language. Those figurative languages are Simile, Metaphor, Hyperbole, Personification, Imagery, Symbolism, Irony, Alliteration, Metonymy, and Allegory. The classification of the kinds of figurative language found in poem by Oscar Wilde, as follow:

**The table 4.1 of Figurative Languages**

No.	Figurative Language	Total
1.	Simile	7
2.	Mrtaphore	15
3.	Hyperbole	15
4.	Personification	0
5.	Imagery	9
6.	Symbolism	1
7.	Irony	1
8.	Alliteration	1
9.	Metonymy	0
10.	Allegory	5

	Total	54
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Based on the table data classification, was found 10 kinds of figurative language in ten selected poems. The most widely used figurative language of table are Metaphor and Hyperbole; there are fifteen figurative language of sentence are used. The secondary of figurative language is Imagery there are nine sentences used four poems. The third is Simile; there are seven figurative languages of the four poems. The fourth is Allegory; there are five figurative languages of the four poems. The fifth are alliteration, symbolism, and irony, the last there is no figurative language is found of metonymy and personification. There is one figurative language containing of four poems. Here, the purpose of used figurative language is to express the contents of poem so that make a poem be clear and given effect for the reader. Figurative languages make Oscar Wilde's poems to be more interesting.

To understand the figurative language used, we must also to know the meaning contained by the poems. After know the figurative language and the meaning by poems. We have to know also about the sociological point of view that is thing to be conveyed to the reader by the poet through his poetry and also the reader gets the impression after reading the poem. According Kharbee (2009) he said that figurative language is the author's social origins and the socio-cultural background in which the author is born and grew up which is a way to connecting the aithor's with the social environment, because through environment can influence the author, and also made the author create a literary work. Sociological



is a next step to historical criticism. It assumes a close relationship between society and literature. Sociological criticism considers the writers and their literature as direct products of the sociological forces in the history of the period.

Poetry written by Oscar Wilde is an interesting poem because it is always related to human social life and nature. In Oscar Wilde's poems contained of figurative language is simple and make it clear, helpful and to understand the poem, and very suitable for English learners who want to enrich their English reading skills using by poetry that contains figurative language and also a sociological point of view. And also make easy the reader to understand poems that is contained of figurative languages. From the description above can be concluded that through analyze of poem to find figurative language and to know the sociological point of view in poems. Here are the results of research finding as follows:

1. Symphony in Yellow

This poem has a eleven stanzas, symphony in yellow the poem that aims to bring the reader into a world of beauty and sensuality, in every elements of poetry like (bus, river, shadow dock) is a perfect harmony, and the colour of yellow is generally considered the color of happiness, freshness, and sunshine. In this poems is autumnal poem, the yellow leaves are fading, The poet is reminding us of the fleeting nature of happiness. Then the relationship between yellow and symphony are yellow is a color that can be seen while the symphony is a music to be heard. So, this poem had

been shown that the author aims to bring the reader into a world of imagination with accompanied symphony music.

## 2. Madonna Mia

This poem has a fourteen stanzas, Madonna Mia is the beginning of the poem, it might seem that the poet is describing the beauty and aesthetic of general woman. The title of poem depicts that the woman is not an ordinary woman but The Virgin Mary. Actually Madonna Mia is another name of Mary. Which is Madonna Mia is afraid to love or be touched by a man. Because in Christianity, believed that Mary was impregnated by the Holy spirit. The poem admired The Virgin Mary by bringing the reference to 'The Divine Comedy' written by Italian poet Dante Alighieri.

## 3. Sonnet to Liberty

This poem has a fourteen stanzas, sonnet to Italy is dedicated to Italy, a place that had Oscar Wilde mesmerized. In his poem, we found that he is overwhelmed by the beauty of what lay in front of him. He praises the scenery and says he watched the day melt into an evening. He laughed when he saw the land that covered the earth. The mountains were beautiful but the surroundings brought to him a sense of joy as if he was beholding something Divine. Oscar Wilde uses his metaphors beautifully. He compares the pine leaves with swaying hair of a woman and describes the orchards.

#### 4. San Miniato

This poem has sixteen stanzas, this poem was written in 1881. This poem is about Wilde's repentance from his sinful life. Wilde lived a very debauched life, and he discovered that his life had no meaning and he writes 'my heart is weary of this life'. His journey to conversion to the Catholic Christian faith, he developed a devotion to Mary the Mother of God. So, the obvious subject of this poem is Mary, mother of God, a historical figure of faith and inspiring. Oscar traveled to the European continent frequently during his collage and he spent a lot of time in Italy, where there are many famous artistic representations of Mary. It is possible that Wilde was moved by one these or the thought of Mary in general and so wrote this verse.