

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses about the analysis of “A Fairy Song”, “A Madrigal” and “All the World’s a Stage” based on the statement of the problem. The findings of the kinds of figurative language are reported in this chapter. This chapter is divided into two subchapters. The first part is figurative languages are found in William Shakespeare’s poems. The second is significance of revealing the possible meaning found in William Shakespeare’s poems.

4.1 Kindsof Figurative Language

Based on the classification of figurative language, each classification of figurativelanguage in the whole poems is researched by the researcher. The researcher finds that there are many types of figurative language used in William Shakespeare’ poems.

4.1.1 This part will discuss about kinds of figurative language in the firstpoetry. The title is “*A Fairy Song*”.

A Fairy Song

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|---|------|
| <i>Over hill, over date,</i> | (1) |
| <i>Thorough bush, thorough brier,</i> | (2) |
| <i>Over park, over pale,</i> | (3) |
| <i>Thorough flood, thorough fire!</i> | (4) |
| <i>I do wander everywhere,</i> | (5) |
| <i>Swter than the moon’s sphere;</i> | (6) |
| <i>And I serve the Fairy Queen,</i> | (7) |
| <i>To dew her orbs upon the green;</i> | (8)) |
| <i>The cowslips tall her pensioners be;</i> | (9) |
| <i>In their gold coats spots you see;</i> | (10) |

Those be rubies, fairy favours; (11)

In those freckles live their savours; (12)

I must go seek some dewdrops here, (13)

And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear. (14)

4.1.1.1 Hyperbole

Thorough flood, thorough fire (Line 04)

In that line, hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration used to make a point. It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of statement.

Thorough flood, thorough fire (Line 04)

It is an overstatement in the sentences thorough flood, thorough fire. It means that everything will be done to get something which we want.

Swifter than the moon's sphere (Line 06)

It is an overstatement when someone says that *swifter than the moon's sphere*.

4.1.1.2 Parallelism

Parallelism is the usage of repeating words and forms to give pattern and rhythm to a passage in literature

Over hill, over dale (Line 01)

Over park, over pale (Line 03)

In the lines above is parallelism since the poet repeating word "over".

Thorough bush, thorough brier (Line 02)

Thorough flood, thorough fire! (Line 04)

In the lines above, word "thorough" is repeated by the poet. So it is called as parallelism.

4.1.1.3 Personification

And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear (Line 14)

And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear (Line 14)

Here, he tells *cowslip* as human being, as if cowslip has ear.

4.1.1.4 Synecdoche

To dew her orbs upon the green (Line 08)

(Hopper and Pickering,1990: 445) said that synecdoche is a figure of speech in which a part is used to signify the whole or, less frequently, the whole is used to signify the part. Shakespeare also uses synecdoche in his poems :

To dew her orbs upon the green (Line 08)

The poet is using synecdoche in the poem above because he uses a specific thing to mean a general thing.

4.1.2 This part will discuss about kinds of figurative language in the second poetry. The title is “*A Madrigal*”.

A Madrigal

Crabbed Age and Youth (1)
Cannot live together: (2)
Youth is full of pleasance, (3)
Age is full of care; (4)
Youth like summer morn, (5)
Age like winter weather; (6)
Youth like summer brave, (7)
Age like winter bare: (8)
Youth is full of sports, (9)
Age's breath is short, (10)
Youth is nimble, Age is lame: (11)
Youth is hot and bold, (12)
Age is weak and cold, (13)
Youth is wild, and Age is tame:- (14)
Age, I do adore thee; (15)
O! mylove, my love is young! (16)
Age, I do defy thee- (17)

O sweet shepherd, hie thee. (18)

For methinks thou stay'st too long. (19)

4.1.2.1 Antithesis

Antithesis is figure of speech which two opposite ideas (literal meaning) are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect.

Crabbed age and youth (Line 01)

The poet makes antithesis, since he compares *age* with *youth*. The opposite of *age* is *youth*. It is a comparison of two opposite ideas (literal meaning) in a sentence to get a contrasting effect.

Youth is wild, and age is tame (Line 14)

Based on the definition of antithesis, the poet uses antithesis in his poem.

He compares *youth* with *wild* and *age* with *tame*. It is two opposite ideas (literal meaning) in a sentence to get a contrasting effect.

4.1.2.2 Metaphor

Youth is full of pleasance (Line 03)

Age is full of care (Line 04)

Youth is full of sports (Line 09)

Age's breath is short (Line 10)

Youth is nimble, age is lame (Line 11)

Youth is hot and bold (Line 12)

Age is weak and cold (Line 13)

Youth is wild, and age is tame (Line 14)

O! My love, my love is young! (Line 16)

O sweet shepherded, hie thee (Line 18)

For methinks thou stay'st too long (Line 19)

Defining metaphor is more difficult than simile, perhaps the most helpful thing to know is when a poet uses metaphor, there is always a comparison at the poet's mind. Metaphor is a figure of speech which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things or objects that are

poles apart from each other but have some characteristics common between them or the equation of one thing with another without actual comparison. Metaphor in the William Shakespeare's poems are :

Youth is full of pleasance (Line 03)

The poem above uses metaphor, the poet compares *youth* with *full of pleasance*. It is a comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here without connective word like in simile.

Age is full of care (Line 04)

Based on the definition of metaphor, metaphor is used by the poet. He compares *age* with *full of care* without using connective word.

Youth is full of sports (Line 09)

In the poem above, the poet uses metaphor. He compares *youth* with *full of sport*. It is an implied comparison because the comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here. It is drawn without the use of connective word.

Age's breath is short (Line 10)

The poet creates metaphor, since he compares *age's breath* with *short*. It is a comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here without connective word like in simile.

Youth is nimble, age is lame (Line 11)

Based on the definition of metaphor, the poet makes metaphor in his poem. He compares *youth* with *nimble* and *age* with *lame* without using connective word.

Youth is hot and bold (Line 12)

In the poem above, the poet uses metaphor. He compares *youth* with *hot and bold*. It is an implied comparison because the comparison of two

unrelated things essentially unlike here. It is drawn without the use of connective word.

Age is weak and cold (Line 13)

The poet makes metaphor, since he compares *age* with *weak and cold*. It is a comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here without connective word like in simile.

Youth is wild, and age is tame (Line 14)

Based on the definition of metaphor, the poet creates metaphor in his poem. He compares *youth* with *wild* and *age* with *tame* without using connective word.

O! My love, my love is young! (Line 16)

In the poem above, the poet uses metaphor. He compares *my love* with *young*. It is an implied comparison because the comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here. It is drawn without the use of connective word.

O sweet shepherded, hie thee (Line 18)

In the poem above, the poet uses metaphor. He compares *O sweet shepherded* with *hie thee*. It is an implied comparison because the comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here. It is drawn without the use of connective word.

For methinks thou stay'st too long (Line 19)

Based on the definition of metaphor, the poet uses metaphor in the poem above. He compares *for methinks* with *stay'st too long* without using connective word.

4.1.2.3 Parallelism

Parallelism is the usage of repeating words and forms to give pattern and rhythm to a passage in literature.

<i>Youth is full of pleasance</i>	<i>(Line 03)</i>
<i>Age is full of care</i>	<i>(Line 04)</i>
<i>Youth like summer morn</i>	<i>(Line 05)</i>
<i>Age like winter weather</i>	<i>(Line 06)</i>
<i>Youh like summer brave</i>	<i>(Line 07)</i>
<i>Age like winter bare</i>	<i>(Line 08)</i>
<i>Youth is full of sports</i>	<i>(Line 09)</i>
<i>Age's breath is short</i>	<i>(Line 10)</i>
<i>Youth is nimble, age is lme</i>	<i>(Line 11)</i>
<i>Youth is hot and bold</i>	<i>(Line 12)</i>
<i>Age is weak and cold</i>	<i>(Line 13)</i>
<i>Youth is wild, and age is tame</i>	<i>(Line 14)</i>
<i>Age, I do adore thee</i>	<i>(Line 15)</i>

Based on the definition of parallelism, the poet creates parallelism in his poet since he repeating words “*youth*” and “*age*”.

4.1.2.4 Simile

A statement becomes figurative when it contains one of the figures of speech. There are many kinds of figure of speech in the poem and one of them is simile. A simile is an easy way to compare two things, so example of simile poems include any poem that make comparisons using the word “like” or “as”, etc.

The simile of William Shakespeare’s poems are :

<i>Youth like summer morn</i>	<i>(Line 05)</i>
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In the poem above, the comparison of two unrelated things is indicated by the word *like*. There is no similarity between *youth* and *summer morn*. So it is called simile.

Age like winter weather (Line 06)

Klarer said that simile is a comparison between two different things which are connected by “like, “than,”as,” or”compare,”The comparison of two things in above poem are *age* and *winter weather*, so it deals with Klarer theory about simile.

Youth like summer brave (Line 07)

A simile is a figure of speech that compares two things by using the words “like” or “as” something else. They are compared indirectly. There is no similarity between *youth* and *summer brave*. So it is called simile.

Age like winter bare (Line 08)

In the poem above uses simile. Simile is an explicit comparison of two things using connective words. The poem compares *age* and *winter bare* using connective like.

4.1.3 This part will discuss about kinds of figurative language in the third poetry. The title is “*All the World’s a Stage*”.

All the world’s a stage, (1)
And all the men and women merely players; (2)
They have their exits and their entrances, (3)
And one man in his time plays many parts, (4)
His acts being seven ages. At first, the infant, (5)
Mewling and puking in the nurse’s arms. (6)
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel (7)
And shining morning face, creeping like snail (8)
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover, (9)
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad (10)
Made to his mistress’ eyebrow. Then a soldier, (11)
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard, (12)
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, (13)
Seeking the bubble reputation (14)

Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice, (15)
In fair round belly with good capon lined, (16)
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, (17)
Full of wise saws and modern instances; (18)
And so his plays his part. The sixth age shifts (19)
Into the lean and slippered pantaloon, (20)
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side; (21)
His youthful hose, well save, a world too wide (22)
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice, (23)
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes (24)
And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all, (25)
That ends this strange eventful history (26)
Is second childishness and mere oblivion, (27)
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans everything. (28)

4.1.3.1 Hyperbole

In this poems, hyperbole is an extreme exaggeration used to make a point.

It is used as a means of emphasizing the truth of statement.

Even in the cannon's mouth (Line 15)

It is the extravagant exaggeration of fact or possibility when someone says *even in the cannon's mouth*. It is an impossible condition. Normal people is unable to do it since they love their life.

4.1.3.2 Metaphor

Defining metaphor is more difficult than simile, perhaps the most helpful thing to know is when a poet uses metaphor, there is always a comparison at the poet's mind. Metaphor is a figure of speech which makes an implicit, implied or hidden comparison between two things or objects that are poles apart from each other but have some characteristics common between them or the equation of one thing with another without actual comparison. Metaphor in the William Shakespeare's poems are :

All the world's a stage (Line 01)

In the poem above, the poet creates a metaphor, since he uses an implied comparison. It is an implied comparison because the comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here.

And all the men and women merely player (Line 02)

In the poem above, the poet compares *all the men and women* with *player*. It is a comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here without connective word like in simile.

They have their exits and their entrances (Line 03)

In the poem above, metaphor is used by the poet, since he uses an implied comparison. It is an implied comparison because the comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here. He compares *they have their exits* and *their entrances*.

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes (Line 24)

In the poem above, the poet creates metaphor. He compares *turning again* with *childish treble, pipes*. It is an implied comparison because the comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here. It is drawn without the use of connective word. Turning again is their adjective and performance. Childish, treble, pipes is children period.

Whistles in his sound. Last scene of all (Line 25)

In the poem above, the poet compares *whistles in his sound* with last scene of all. It is a comparison of two unrelated things essentially unlike here without connective word like in simile.

4.1.3.3 Paradox

A paradox is a statement that contradicts itself or a situation which seems to defy logic.

Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad (Line 10)

Based on the definition of paradox, the poet creates paradox in his poem.

He compares *furnace* with *woeful ballad*. It is a statement that contradicts itself.

4.1.3.4 Personification

The sixth age shifts (Line 19)

The poet personifies *the sixth* as human being. It can *shift* like people habit.

Into the lean and slippered pantaloons (Line 20)

In the poem above, the poet uses personification. He tells that *pantaloons* as human being as if it is lean and slippered.

4.1.3.5 Simile

A statement becomes figurative when it contains one of the figures of speech. There are many kinds of figure of speech in the poem and one of them is simile. A simile is an easy way to compare two things, so example of simile poems include any poem that make comparisons using the word “like” or “as”, etc.

The simile of William Shakespeare’s poems are :

Creeping like snail (Line 08)

Klarer said that simile is a comparison between two different things which are connected by “like, “than,”as,” or”compare,”The comparison of two things in above poem are *creeping* and *snail*, so it deals with Klarer theory about simile.

Sighing like furnace

(Line 10)

Simile is a figure of speech that compares two things by using the words “like” or “as” something else. They are compared indirectly. There is no similarity between *sighing* and *furnace*. So it is called simile.

Bearded like the pard

(Line 12)

Simile is a comparison between two different things which are connected by “like,” “than,” “as,” or “compare.” There is no similarity between *bearded* and *pard*. So it is called simile.

4.2 Significance Figurative Languages in Revealing the Possible Meaning

Based on the classification of figurative language, each classification of figurative language in the whole poems has possible meaning. The researcher finds that there are many possible meaning in William Shakespeare’s poems.

4.2.1 This part will discuss about significance figurative language in revealing the possible meaning in the first poetry. The title is “*A Fairy Song*”.

The meaning and the subject matter cannot be separated. They are engaged to construct the poem’s structure as a whole. As it known, Shakespeare creates figurative language as the dominant and important part in the body of his poems. His figure of speech explains the meaning, which relates to the subject matters.

The verses anthologized as a fairy song are in fact part of the dialogue from Shakespeare’s play “*A midsummer Night’s Dream*” which he wrote around 1595 or so. William Shakespeare’s “*A Fairy Song*” is a beautiful poem concerned about the journey of a fairy going through her daily activities.

In really world, this poem has meaning that we work all day and night passing thorough all the odd situations, serving our employer. When we retire, we stand in a long queue with pension slips (cowslips tall her pensioners be). The pension one receive may for some may look like gold, some rubies, comes in different range for different persons as per their ranks, but all the pensioners are benefited at the end of the day, for everyone that pension is the happiness like pearl in ones hand.

Detail the significance of figurative language in revealing the possible meaning are :

4.2.1.1 Hyperbole

Thorough flood, thorough fire (Line 04)

That line signifies that the fairy must pass dangerous and important places to serve the fairy queen. In the other word, flood always been dangerous and alien. Sometime flood is a second home to learn some skills and habits. Fire is important to human life. There is many forms of it; for example are the stars and sun, thunderbolt, volcano, burning of wood, wax, oil lamps, conflagration of a forest or city, etc.

Swifter than the moon's sphere (Line 06)

The poem tells that the fairy's speed is very fast. It can be described that satellite of planet earth is the the moon. The moon rounds the earth while reflects the sun light constantly with varying angles of the earth. The moon has phases when passes the earth, the time to once complete cycle for about one "moon" or "month" of about 29,5 days.

4.2.1.2 Parallelism

Over hill, over date (Line 01)

Over park, over pale (Line 03)

The poem talks about the situations in fairy's job. The fairy must pass the area of the land which is higher than the other land but it is lower than a mountain. They must pass two people getting together for an activity in romance. Some piece of public area in city that is kept free of houses, other building, etc. The fairy must pass it.

Thorough bush, thorough brier (Line 02)

Thorough flood, thorough fire! (Line 04)

The poet signifies that the fairy must work in every condition. In the line above, the poet tells that the fairy must pass a low plant with many branches which is growing near of the land and must pass some shrubs. Dangerous and important places must be passed too to serve the fairy queen like flood and fire. As we know that flood is collecting of the water and it is very dangerous for human being since we can lose our wealth when flood is coming. Fire is important to human life. On the other hand, fire can burn and makes injury something around of it. Since passing fire places is very dangerous, the fairy has big risk when doing their task to serve the fairy queen.

4.2.1.3 Personification

And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear (Line 14)

Here, the poet tells about one of the fairy's job. The fairy give happiness, it is useful and important thing when someone becomes pensioners. Pearl is same with "gem". From this statement, it can be described that pearl is prosperity.

4.2.1.4 Synecdoche

To dew her orbs upon the green (Line 08)

The poem tells that one of the fairy job is give drops of water that form outside at night on grass, trees, etc especially in summer and spring. The fairy has job to maintain the life. Giving something which is needed in the life.

The total meaning in the poem “A Fairy Song” by William Shakespeare talks about the journey of the fairy. The fairy must pass dangerous and importance places to serve the fairy queen. It means that the fairy must work in every condition. Their speed must faster than moon’s round to the earth. “*The cowslips tall her pensioners be*” is a poetic inversion of adjective and verb. Usually sentence is “*the tall cowslips be her pensioners*”. “*Cowslips*“ is a European with clusters of drooping fragrant yellow flowers in spring, growing on dry grassy banks and in pasture. “*Pensioners*” means her servant. “*In their gold coats spots you see*” is poetic version of subject and verb (you see). Usually sentence is “*you see spots in their gold coats*”. As we know that cowslips does not has gold color. It has yellow color. Shakespeare suggests that all the flowers wears gold coat when serving the fairy queen. “The spots” are “gemstone” which is given as gift by the fairy queen.

4.2.2 This part will discuss about significance figurative language in revealing the possible meaning in the second poetry. The title is “*A Madrigal*”. Madrigal is a type of music popular in the Renaissance, so in Shakespeare’s madrigal, he is “singing” about how youth is amazing but old age is stinks.

Detail the significance of figurative language in revealing the possible meaning are :

4.2.2.1 Antithesis

Crabbed age and youth (Line 01)

Young and old people are two sections of people in the society that show differences between them in terms of their behaviour, nature, dislikes and the like.

Youth is wild, and age is tame (Line 14)

Youth people like adventurous life, but old people dislike it. This is one of the most important differences between young and old people. The old people do not wish for adventurous life because of their advanced age.

4.2.2.2 Metaphor

Youth is full of pleasance (Line 03)

The poet signifies that young people are fashionable than old people. Young people like something and anything new in the market. As we know that old people dislike anything new in the market. This is because old people are satisfied with their life since they have fulfilled whatever they wants in their youth.

Age is full of care (Line 04)

Shakespeare tells that we must keep someone health and safe in old since they can not do all activity by their selves as well as in youth. It means that we must help old people.

Youth is full of sports (Line 09)

Young people are not usually attacked by disease. It is different with old people. Old people are easily attacked by diseases. As we know that young people has higher level immunity than old people. It makes young people always in healthy situation.

Age's breath is short (Line 10)

That line signifies that age is near with death. It means old people must have good adjective and attitude in their daily activities. Old people must pray that the best last life will be given to them

Youth is nimble, age is lame (Line 11)

Young people's brain can work faster and quicker than the old people. That is because old people lack of activity in their brain. Usually old people think hard rarely.

Youth is hot and bold (Line 12))

Young people generally work based on probability, on the other hand old people work based on their experience. Young people take a lot of chances in their life, but old people do not take it. As we know that young people will save some of their money to prepare their old advance.

Age is weak and cold (Line 13)

Young people generally are patient to face some mistaken. It is very different with old people. Old people do not allow occur mistaken. It can be seen when they always try to correct the mistakes and errors. This attitude maybe will trouble young people generally.

Youth is wild, and age is tame (Line 14)

We can see that almost all of old people like stay in the home, they dislike adventurous so much and just spend their life at home. On the other hand, young people like adventurous so much. Usually young people will spend their free time to try something new in their life.

O! My love, my love is young! (Line 16)

According to the glossary of Shakespeare's poetry, the synonym of "love" is "attractive". The poem above signifies that the poet prefer youth than old since youth is described withfull of pleasance, full of sport, youth is nimble, youth is hot and youth is wild.

O sweet shepherd, hie thee (Line 18)

Based on the glossary of Shakespeare's poetry, the synonym of "shepherd" is "god", the synonym of "hie" is hurry and the synonym of "thee" is you. The meaning of sentence "*O sweet shepherd, hie thee*" is same with "*God is hurry to take the poet's youth*". That line signifies that the poet want his youth back again since he has passes his youth quickly. As we know that all people in this world will have same feeling with the poet. We always feel that time is running quickly, so we must use our time as best as possible.

For methinks thou stay'st too long (Line 19)

Based on the archaic meaning, the synonym of "for" is although, the synonym of "methinks" is "it seems to me" and the synonym of "thou" is you. The meaning of sentence "*For methinks thou stay'st too long*" is same with "*although it seem that you stay too long*". That line signifies that the poet is conscious his youth has finished and he will entrance old

period. The poet is sad since he dislike old. As we know that generally meaning of the poetry signifies that old isnot as beautiful as youth. Youth is full of happiness butold is full of bitterness. On the other hand, he knows that really he has gotten long time in youth

4.2.2.3 Parallelism

<i>Youth is full of pleasance</i>	<i>(Line 03)</i>
<i>Age is full of care</i>	<i>(Line 04)</i>
<i>Youth like summer morn</i>	<i>(Line 05)</i>
<i>Age like winter weather</i>	<i>(Line 06)</i>
<i>Youh like summer brave</i>	<i>(Line 07)</i>
<i>Age like winter bare</i>	<i>(Line 08)</i>
<i>Youth is full of sports</i>	<i>(Line 09)</i>
<i>Age's breath is short</i>	<i>(Line 10)</i>
<i>Youth is nimble, age is lame</i>	<i>(Line 11)</i>
<i>Youth is hot and bold</i>	<i>(Line 12)</i>
<i>Age is weak and cold</i>	<i>(Line 13)</i>
<i>Youth is wild, and age is tame</i>	<i>(Line 14)</i>
<i>Age, I do adore thee</i>	<i>(Line 15)</i>

From the poem above, shakespeare describes that young people is more fashionable than old people. As we know that old people dislike development in fashion, but young people like it so much. Young people will keepup to date in fashion since they not yet satisfied with their life style. Old people generallyhave weak body hence sometime they are difficult to do something. It is because they have weak bone. Usually we must help them if they are difficult in their ways of walk.

Old people have spent long time in their life hence they have much experience. It is different with young people. Young people not yet spend their time in the world too much, so old people must give many advice too

young people. Old time is full with idleness. It is same with winter weather. As we know that people usually want relax in time in winter weather. Many of them will spend their time with useless activity.

We can see that the poet signifies that old people and young people have different blood hence enthusiastic and the power of them is different. Young people is characterized by young blood. It makes they have strength spirit. Youth and old is changing fastly. If we aware about it, we will feel that we just have little time in youth. It is same with winter bare. In youth, many people like to do sport hence they will have high level immunity. Young people are attacked by disease difficulty. On the other hand, old people dislike to do sports, it will makes them attacked by disease easily since their immunity level is lower than young people.

Shakespeare tells that old people should do better activity than young people since old people is near with death. They must give best example to young people and always pray to the god that their ways will be easy in advances. Old people and young people have different speed in thinking. Young people still full of activity in their brain hence young people usually think hard. It makes young people has higher speed than old people in thinking.

Old people experience is more than young people. It because old people work based on their experience and don not take a lot of chances in their life. That is the differences with young people, young people usually will work based on their probability. Every chance will be used by them. From that line, the poet signify that old people want everything is perfect. They

try to do it without a mistaken. If they find a mistaken or error , they will try to correct it. This attitude is different with young people, Young people still tollerrate a mistaken or error since they appreciate the effort of person in charge.

Youth is free world and full of adventurous. Old is limited and lack of adventurous. It can be seen when old people just spend their time in the home and safe zone. They do not will take high risk in their daily activity. On the other hand young people prefer take high risk in their life since they like adventurous. From all statement, the poet signify that he like youth and want youth is longer.

4.2.2.4 Simile

Youth like summer morn (Line 05)

Young people are not very experience in the life. It is very different with old people. Old people has many experince in their life. This is the reason why many youngsters must listen many advice from old people and apply it in their life.

Age like winter weather (Line 06)

In the poem above, Shakespeare tells about lazyness of the people in age. He said that it is like winter weather. Many of people are lazy to do anything in winter weather. It is same with old time.

Youh like summer brave (Line 07)

Young people are more strong and enthusiastic. This because youth people has young blood. On the other hand old people are characterized by old blood and hence they lose their strength when they get advanced in their age.

Age like winter bare

(Line 08)

Youth has gone out and old is coming soon It is same with winter bare. The sameness is the time has changing with another time.

The total meaning in the poem “*A Madrigal*” by William Shakespeare talks about comparison about “*Youth*” with “*Age*”. He illustrates them as couple which cannot live together since they are the complete opposites of each other. They are; young people is more fashionable than old people, old people have spent long time in their life hence they have much experience, old people and young people have different blood hence enthusiastic and the power of them is different, old people should do better activity than young people since old people is near with death, young people still full of activity in their brain hence young people usually think hard, old people experience is more than young people, youth is free world and full of adventurous, old is limited and lack of adventurous, etc.

- 4.2.3 This part will discuss about significance figurative language in revealing the possible meaning in the third poetry. The title is “*All the World’s a Stage*”. “*All the World’s a Stage*” is one of the famous poems of William Shakespeare. This poem is taken from William Shakespeare’s play. The character who says those beautiful words known as Jacques, the melancholy man who wants to compare the world to a stage and life to a play. Detail the significance of figurative language in revealing the possible meaning are :

4.2.3.1 Hyperbole

Even in the cannon's mouth (Line 15)

A "cannon's" is a large gun, and its "mouth" is at the front. Standing in front of the cannon's mouth is a dangerous situation. That line signifies that the man who seeks his reputation is never afraid in a dangerous situation. He will do anything to get the reputation which he wants.

4.2.3.2 Metaphor

All the world's a stage (Line 01)

The world is like the stage of a theatre, and life is like a big drama. All the world's contents are the world. A stage is the place where the player shows time.

And all the men and women merely players (Line 02)

All the men and women are people who live in the world. Players are the people who play on the stage. In that line, the poet signifies that all men and women are only actors and actresses on the stage of this world.

They have their exits and their entrances (Line 03)

All people have different routes to enter this stage and also have different exits to go out. They enter this stage when they are born and leave this stage when they die. The exit of the world is death. The exit of the stage is the exit door. The entrance of the world is birth. The entrance of the stage is the entrance door.

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes (Line 24)

Tuning again is becoming again. Treble is the higher part of a piece of music. Pipes is a musical instrument that makes a high sound. It means, his sound has turned into the shrill voice of a child.

Whistles in his sound. Last scene of all (Line 25)

The meaning of “*Whistles*” is “*lips or between one’s teeth*”. Usually we will hear that sound in very old people which their tooth has fallen. The meaning of “*Last scene*” is “*ending of the play*”. It seems if we see theater or movie. That line signifies that usually old people which has difficult in spoken ability is near with the death.

4.2.3.3 Paradox

Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad (Line 10)

The meaning of “*Sighing like furnace*” is same with “*Breathing like fireplace*”. Fireplace is hot. It has same meaning with passion of the teenager. Teenager is so overcome with passion. He is burning and sucking up all the oxygen around him. The meaning of “*woeful*” is same with “*sad*”. The meaning of “*ballad*” is same with “*song*”. Teenager usually will express their event excessively. That line signifies about the teenager’s foolishness. They do anything with over expression.

4.2.3.4 Personification

The sixth age shifts (Line 19)

Into the lean and slippered pantaloons (Line 20)

Based on the glossary of Shakespeare’s poetry, the synonym of “*Lean*” is “thin” and “*the pantaloons*” refers to old man. “Slippered” is wearing slippers. As we know that every people will entrance old period. The adjective of old man in this period is his utility value has gone down. He has become too small for the world. The poet tells that people will be silly in this stage.

4.2.3.5 Simile

Creeping like snail (Line 08)

All people know that Snail has slow motion. It shows that the walking speed is slow. In the human life, it can be seen when someone is lazy to do something. So line above signifies that it is the time when he complains all the time, he carries his school bag and unwillingly goes to school at the speed of an insect which is very slow.

Sighing like furnace, (Line 10)

The meaning of “*Sighing like furnace*” is same with “*Breathing like fireplace*”. Fireplace is hot. It has same meaning with passion of the teenager. That line signifies that the teenager is so overcome with passion. He is burning and sucking up all the oxygen around him.

Bearded like the pard (Line 12)

He has a beard like a tiger or a leopard. As we know that all people are afraid with a leopard. It is because leopard is wild animal. In that line signifies that people in this stage has same adjective with Leopard animal. Their adjective are strong and fierce.

The total meaning in the poem “*All the World’s a Stage*” compares a human’s life with a theater. He says that each life of human is limited. Their destiny is decided by the god. It is same with acts in the scenes. The scenes and acts each shift accordingly. Step of the human life from the birth until the death is divided in 7 stages. Stage 1 is Infancy, it is helpless baby, just crying and throwing up. Stage 2 is Schoolboy, This is time to entrance his formal education but he is not happy with school. Stage 3 is Teenager, his grown into his teens and his main interest is girls.

Stage 4 is young man, he is brave and fearless soldier. He works on developing his reputation and takes risks to that end. Stage 5 is middle age, he regards himself as wise and experienced and does not mind sharing his views and ideas with anyone. Stage 6 is old man, he is old and nothing physically or mentally. His influence has gone. Stage 7 is dotage and death, he loses his mind in old. His hair and teeth fall out and his sight goes. Then he loses everything and death is coming.