

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

According to statement of the problem of this study, there are three main problem in analyzing the poems, they are: The kinds of Figurative Language and revealing the possible meaning of poems: “*A Fairy Song*”, “*A Madrigal* “ and “*All the World a Stage*”. Therefore, that in chapter IV this study uses some theories that relates to the problem.

In chapter IV, the answer of the statement of the problem uses theory in chapter II. This study analyzing begins; Firstly, some kind of figurative language that found in the poem “*A Fairy Song*”, they are hyperbole, parallelism, personification and synecdoche. Hyperbole in line 4,6/ *Thorough flood, thorough fire, Swifter than the moon’s sphere.*

Parallelism is shown in line 1, 2, 3, 4

Over hill, over date (Line 01)

Over park, over pale (Line 02)

Thorough bush, horough brier (Line 03)

Thorough flood, thorough fire! (Line 04)

Personification in line 14/ *And hang a pearl in every cowslip’ear.* Synecdoche is shown in line 8/ *To dew her orbs upon the green.*

In the poem “*A Fairy Song*” by William Shakespeare talks about the journey of a faairy going through her daily activities. 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.

Secondly some kind of figurative language that found in the poem “*A Madrigal*”, they are antithesis, metaphor, parallelism and simile. Antithesis is shown in line 1, 14/ *Crabbed age and youth/ Youth is wild, and age is tame/*.

Metaphor in line 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19

<i>Youth is full of pleasance</i>	(Line 03)
<i>Age is full of care</i>	(Line 04)
<i>Youth is full of sports</i>	(Line 09)
<i>Age’s breath is short</i>	(Line 10)
<i>Youth is nimble, age is lame</i>	(Line 11)
<i>Youth is hot and bold</i>	(Line 12)
<i>Age is weak and cold</i>	(Line 13)
<i>Youth is wild, and age is tame</i>	(Line 14)
<i>O! My love, my love is young!</i>	(Line 16)
<i>O sweet shepherded, hie thee</i>	(Line 18)
<i>For methinks thou stay’st too long</i>	(Line 19)

Parallelism is shown in line 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

<i>Youth is full of pleasance</i>	(Line 03)
<i>Age is full of care</i>	(Line 04)
<i>Youth like summer morn</i>	(Line 05)
<i>Age like winter weather</i>	(Line 06)
<i>Youh like summer brave</i>	(Line 07)
<i>Age like winter bare</i>	(Line 08)
<i>Youth is full of sports</i>	(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)

Age, I do adore thee. (Line 15)

Simile in the line 5, 6, 7, 8

Youth like summer morn (Line 05)

Age like winter weather (Line 06)

Youth like summer brave (Line 07)

Age like winter bare (Line 08)

Second poem is "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.

Third, in "All the World a Stage" poem William Shakespeare used hyperbole, metaphor, paradox, personification and simile. Hyperbole is shown in line 15/ *Even in the cannon's mouth*/. Metaphor in line 1, 2, 3, 24, 25

All the worlds a stage (Line 01)

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

They have their exits and their entrances (Line 05)

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes (Line 24)

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

Paradox in line 10/ *Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad.* Personification is shown in line 19, 20/ *The sixth age shifts/ Into the lean and slippered pantaloons/*

Simile in line 8, 10, 12

Creeping like snail (Line 08)

Sighing like furnace (Line 10)

Bearded like the pard (Line 12)

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.