



Satire of the World War II Reflected in *AD* Poem

by Kenneth Flexner Fearing

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiled this thesis by herself and without taking any result from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone else's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 27 December 2016

Kusdiati

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“For each one are successive [angels] before and behind him who protect him by the decree of Allah . Indeed, Allah will not change the condition of a people until they change what is in themselves. And when Allah intends for a people ill, there is no repelling it. And there is not for them besides Him any patron”. (Qs. Ar-Rad: 11)

“Yesterday is History, tomorrow is a mystery, but today is a gift, that is why it’s called a present.” (Master Oogway)

“Your story might not have such a happy beginning, but that doesn’t make you who you are!! It’s the rest of your story who you choose to be!” (Po, Kungfu Panda)

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Semarang, December 2016

The Writer

Kusdiati

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the writer analyzes a poem entitled *Ad* by Kenneth Flexner Fearing. The poem tells about World War II that contents satire. The writer uses satire as a theme because satire is element of art that uses to criticize or to show a stupidity or corruption of an individual or group toward other people that is illustrated with humor, mock and exaggerated statement and a ridiculous thing that make the other people laugh. The writer uses the satire in this poem because it can change or improve people's behavior into better quality. The writer analyzes satire in intrinsic element of *Ad* such as satire in the diction, symbol and imagery. The writer also analyzes satire in the extrinsic element and condition of society in the poem through the sociology approach. For the method of analysis, the writer uses library research which is the writer takes many resources from library such as journals, book etc that can be used as the main information. The writer also uses internet resources to provide more information that is needed. The result of the thesis shows that the poem satirizes the society that lives in the World War II era.

Keywords: Satire, World War II, Sociology, Intrinsic, Extrinsic Element

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Littera means literature or a character or something that related with character. According to Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature* (1997:15) “*literature is creative, an art*”. Poetry is one of the literatures. Based on Perrine in *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (1969:3) said that “*poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says more and says it more intensely than does ordinary language*”.

Cambridge advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008) “*Poetry is poem in general as a form of literature and has a very beautiful or emotional quality*”. It has wonderful and explicit meaning. It usually consists of some stanza and some line. The poets usually use imagination and feeling. They usually write it pursuant to real story of them. Literary works are created through the author’s imagination consciously or subconsciously. It means that the imagination is very important for making a literary work. We cannot know directly of the content meaning only by reading, we also have to do close reading. In the writing poetry, a poet usually chooses ambiguous word in order to a poem has hidden meaning that makes readers hard to know about the content of poetry. Poet gives us chance to start reading poetry for pleasure.

Every literature is imagination of the author that represented into the text. Among the literary works, poetry is a kind of literature that has most hard to find

the meaning of the content. To interpret the contents of the poetry closer and to intent of the poet present poetry, a researcher must analyze all aspects of the existing associated with the poetry, either through intrinsic or extrinsic element in poetry. It also could be seen in structural aspects and other aspects that related to construct poem to be analyzed. Many things can be showed from poetry's topic such as war, love, religion, discrimination, countryside, death, family, abuse, city or town, nature, heroism, and so on. These topics are related from human experiences in the world; on the other hand, poem is a piece of our nature.

The writer discusses poem with satire topic. The poem satirizes World War II happened in 1939-1945. It will be analyzed into sociology aspect especially in war society. The title of this poem is *Ad* by Kenneth Flexner Fearing. He is a Proletarian writer.

The soldiers are armed fighting between more than one of countries or groups. The World War II was the war between Britain, the Soviet Union, the United States and France fought Germany, Italy and Japan. There were many victims and damage because of this war.

According to the explanations above, the writer takes satire object because the satire can change people to be good or bad human. Here, satire can be used with soft or crude languages depend on the character and people who you want to satirize. In this poem, we can know how Fearing show his work with soft satire but it is very pertinent.

Fearing's poem has wonderful meaning and it is good for us to study. Fearing shows his poem with difference language that makes us want to know

Fearing's purpose. In this poem, we can find words that have meaning unsuspected by the readers.

Reading poetry is like a journey to the center of someone's heart. After reading this poem, we will realize there are some symbolisms of satire. Fearing was presenting his poetry with very well.

The writer also will analyze satire, dictions, symbols and imagery as intrinsic aspects. They will be analyzed because most of the words of this poem are built from these aspects. Those aspects will make easy to understand the contents of poem better and deeper. For extrinsic aspect, the writer will analyze war conflict topic that happens in World War II by using sociology perspective.

1.2 Research Problems

There are three points for research problems:

1. How do the diction, symbol, and imagery represented of Kenneth Flexner Fearing's poem *Ad*?
2. How does the satire of the World War II reflected in *Ad*?
3. How does the war conflict in the World War II by relating to the poem?

1.3 Objective of the Research

1. To discuss poem like diction, symbol, and imagery in Fearing's poem *Ad*.
2. To know the satire of the World War II reflected in *Ad*.
3. To analyze the war conflict in the World War II expressed in the poem.

1.4 Method of the Research

1. Research Method

The writer uses library research to arrange this thesis. The library research is method to search information through library with the subject and books. Its function collects theories and information to support analysis. The writer also uses internet research to find some additional sources that does not find in the library research. The writer sought in form of journal or electronic book. According to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren:

Since the majority of students can find their source material in libraries, knowledge of the most important libraries, and familiarity with their catalogues as well as other reference books, is undoubtedly, in many ways, an important equipment of almost every student in literature (1962:58).

2. Approach Method

In this thesis, the writer uses intrinsic approach. An intrinsic approach is way to criticize literature in the different way with understanding words. Wellek and Warren (1962: 141) explained that “*structure is a concept including both content and form so far as they are organized for aesthetic purposes*”. The writer will analyze the intrinsic elements about diction, symbol, imagery and satire of the poem *Ad*. After reading so deeply, the writer finds that in *Ad* has so many meaning about satire in the World War II.

The writer also uses extrinsic approach. That is about sociology; it is knowledge about human life as social creature. They will be analyzed in war conflict that has been pertinent with World War II (Tischler, 2007:4).

1.5 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis will be divided into 5 chapters. Those are:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

The introduction consists of five sub chapters. They are background of the study, research problem, objectives of the research, methods of the research, and organization of the thesis.

CHAPTER II: BIOGRAPHY OF KENNETH FLEXNER FEARING, THE POEM AND THE PARAPHRASE

Chapter 2 consists of biography of Kenneth Flexner Fearing, the poem with entitled *Ad* and the paraphrase of the poem.

CHAPTER III: LITERARY REVIEW

Literary review consists of literature theories that are applied to analyze topic of thesis. It is divided into two sub chapters. Sub chapter 1 is about intrinsic aspect and the second sub chapter is extrinsic aspects, sociology theory and other theory that support this thesis.

CHAPTER IV: DISCUSSION

This chapter analyzes problems according to literary review that is used. It discusses intrinsic and extrinsic elements, satire in the World War II, sociology theory in the poem *Ad* by Kenneth Flexner Fearing.

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION

Conclusion is the final part of the analysis.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER II

BIOGRAPHY OF KENNETH FLEXNER FEARING, THE POEM AND THE PARAPHRASE

2.1 Biography of Kenneth Flexner Fearing

Kenneth Flexner Fearing was born on 28th of July 1902, in Oak Park, Illinois, United State. Fearing educated in the University of Wisconsin. He had graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1924. He worked as an apprentice journalist in Chicago. In 1927, He was a freelance journalist, publicity writer, and an editorial writer for several newspapers. During the 1930's, he got the Guggenheim Foundation award because of two other books of his poem that he had finished. In around of the World War II, Fearing made *Ad*. According to Meyer (1990:587) "*Ad was written as Nazi troops stormed across Europe at the start of World War II*". It was made to satirize government. The poem is very satirical and uses death jokingly. Fearing was against wars but he shows the opposite and also underestimates the job to killing and killed, because it is an immoral job. He was included one of satirists America. A year after publication of his last novel, he died of cancer on June 26, 1961.

2.2 The Poem

The poem is taken in Meyer's book *The Bedford Introduction to Literature* (1990: 587).

AD

By Kenneth Flexner Fearing (1902-1961)

Wanted: Men

Millions of men are *wanted at once* in a big field;

New, tremendous, thrilling, great.

If you've been a figure in the chamber of horrors,

If you've ever escaped from a psychiatric ward,

If you thrill at the thought of throwing poison into wells, have heavenly visions of people, by the thousands, dying in flames—

You are the very man we want

We mean business and our business is *you*

Wanted: A race of brand-new men.

Apply: Middle Europe;

No skill needed;

No ambition required; no brains wanted and no character allowed;

Take a permanent job in the coming profession

Wages: *Death.*

Translation**IKLAN****Oleh Kenneth Flexner Fearing**

Dicari: Laki-laki

Jutaan pria *dicari dengan segera* dilapangan besar

Yang baru, yang luar biasa, yang mendebarkan, yang hebat

Jika anda sudah pernah menjadi seorang tokoh dalam ruang kengerian

Jika anda pernah melarikan diri dari rumah sakit jiwa

Jika anda pernah berfikir untuk melemparkan racun kedalam sumur, memiliki pandangan surgawi terhadap ribuan orang yang sekarat didalam api---

Kalian adalah laki-laki yang sangat kami butuhkan

Kami serius dalam berbisnis dan bisnis kami adalah *kamu*

Dicari: Sebuah ras manusia baru

Berlaku: Bagi warga Eropa Tengah

Tidak dibutuhkan ketrampilan;

Tidak diperlukan ambisi, tidak dibutuh otak dan tidak menerima watak

Ambillah pekerjaan ini dipekerjaan yang akan datang

Dengan upah: *Kematian*

2.3 The Paraphrase of the Poem

Ad was written by Kenneth Flexner Fearing at the beginning of World War II. It has four stanzas and fourteen lines. The paraphrase of *Ad* tells about the situation in the World War II. The first stanza tells about why *Ad* was made and also explained where the men would be bought. There are some types of men that are wanted. In the second stanza tells about how important men in this business. A race of brand-new men is a group that is very wanted. In the third stanza also tell about kinds of people that are needed different with previous men. *Ad* applies to Middle Europe and the characteristic of men are low quality. It seems to underestimate joining army. In the last stanza shows about the purpose of the poem is to create humor in the death and war topic. It also shows about the wages for the men. The speaker wants to show to the reader that in the field war only death, sadness and affliction that they can get.

CHAPTER III

LITERARY REVIEW

3.1 Intrinsic Elements

Poetry needs intrinsic elements in order to know the special characteristic of the poem. By knowing intrinsic element concept, we can analyze the content of the poetry. In this thesis, there are three intrinsic elements that will be studied in this chapter; they are diction, symbol and imagery. All of them will be analyzed in the satire.

3.1.1 Diction

Diction or word choice is “*functioning in a compressed atmosphere, the words in a poem must convey meaning gracefully and economically*” (Meyer, 1990:522). It relations to style of speaking or writing determined by the choice of words by a speaker moreover a poet has to choice the words carefully. Good diction used to make easy understanding for the readers about what the poets delivered their own poetry.

Diction is one of the main elements that very important to building poetry works. It is used to give interpretation of the words in the poem. Diction has two elements; they are denotation and connotation. Definition of denotation is “*the literal, dictionary meaning of a word*” (Meyer, 1990:524). What the speaker said is what the speaker means. Whereas meaning of connotation is inversely

proportional with denotation. Connotation derives from the word that has the same interpretation with the word.

Based on Perrine (1969:38) “*connotations are what it suggests beyond what it expresses: its overtones of meaning*”. Connotation is truly significant for some poets, because it makes wonderful meaning in their works. It has strong feeling, personal interpretation and fundamental words.

For example, *bird* denotes a creature of animal with feathers and wings (other denotations for the same word include a shuttle-cock, an airplane, or an odd person), but in addition to its denotative meanings bird. Hence, the connotation of *bird* might include fragility, vulnerability, altitude, the sky or freedom, depending on the context in which the word is used (1990:524). For analyzing diction, the author needs dictionary. The author will use *Cambridge Advanced Learned Dictionary* because the poem and dictionary are from America.

In the poem we can see in the lines that have bold words that will be explained in the discussion chapter: ***Ad, Wanted: Men, a big field, a figure in the chamber of horrors, a psychiatric ward, throwing poison into wells, have heavenly visions of people, by the thousands, dying in flames—, man, a race of brand-new men, middle Europe, no skill, no ambition, no brains, no character, permanent job, death.***

3.1.2 Symbol

Symbol is one of intrinsic elements that has a meaning as a thing that is reflected in another thing. Symbol can represent location, object, occasion, and activity; they describe more about the literary sense of the poem. For example is

flag. It symbolizes a country or a group that has some color and pattern. *A symbol is a vehicle for two things at once: it functions as itself and it implies meaning beyond itself* (Meyer, 1990:581).

Base on Laurence Perrine (1969:83) “*a symbol may be roughly defined as something that means more than what it is*”. It is also a sign, shape or object that used to represent something that the poet gives to the readers. For example the below poem, road interprets a symbol for so many choice in life.

*Two **roads** diverged in a yellow wood,*

In this poem that is included symbols is in the words: Men, a big field, the chamber of horrors, a psychiatric ward, throwing poison into wells, heavenly vision of people, dying in flames, business, business, no skill needed, no ambition required, no brains wanted and no character allowed, a permanent job and death.

3.1.3 Imagery

Based on Perrine (1969:54) “*imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience*”. This means that everything that we can catch by our senses is imagery. It can be sort of good or bad experience. This language is representing of poet’s experience. Moreover, the readers can figure out what is experienced by the poet. There are seven imageries. They are gustatory, olfactory, visual, auditory, tactile, kinesthetic and organic imagery.

In this thesis will analyze visual, kinesthetic and organic imagery because three of them dominate in this poem.

1. Visual Imagery

Visual imagery is something that is looked by eyes; like in Housman’s poem

On Moonlit Heath and Lonesome Bank.

*On moonlit heath and lonesome bank
The sheep beside me graze;*

In Fearing's poem, we can see in line 1 and 2: man and a big field, line 4 and 5: a figure in the chamber of horrors and a psychiatric ward, line 9 and 10: a race of brand-new man and Middle Europe. The speaker invites the reader into his imagination such as thinks about shape, color, size and etc.

2. Kinesthetic Imagery

It is a figurativeness which uses body part to do physical action. It can be seen in *The Sick Rose* by William Blake.

*The invisible worm
That flies in the night*

In *Ad*, kinesthetic imagery is in *are wanted, escaped, throwing poison, and take*. The words show movement in the speaker's imagination.

3. Organic Imagery

This imagery shows the feeling and emotions of the characters in the poetry.

I happy am

“New, tremendous, thrilling, great” in line 3, “have heavenly visions of people, by the thousand, dying in flames” in line 6, and no skill, no ambition, no brains, no character” in line 11 and 12 are organic imagery that is in the poem *Ad*. The words tell how feeling and emotions of the speaker in his imagination.

3.1.4 Satire

The word satire comes from the Latin *satura*. It means a dish filled with mixed fruits. Satire is meant as a bowl that has been mixed fruits in it. According

to Silvia's journal *The Characteristics of Menippean Satire in Seneca, Lucianus and Erasmus* that: *Satire is one of the theories in literature and one of techniques that used by the poets to disclose and criticize stupidity and corruption of a society or an individual by using humor, irony, exaggeration or ridicule* (1999:5).

Usually, poets use fictional character to describe real people or institution, to disclose, criticize and condemn their corruption. There are some other definitions of satire. According to Abrams in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms Seventh Edition* that:

Satire can be described as the literary art of diminishing or derogating a subject by making it ridiculous and evoking toward it attitudes of amusement, contempt, scorn, or indignation. It differs from the comic in that comedy evokes laughter mainly as an end in itself, while satire derides; that is, it uses laughter as a weapon, and against a butt that exists outside the work itself (1999:275).

Satire is not usually applied to speech rather than to write literature and ordinarily implying a higher reason. The poets frequently use it to show the untruth and stupidity of citizen, individual, country, institution or even the entire world and criticize them by ridiculing them. Frequently, a satire writes satire for making fun of them and he hopes his critic extends the nature with accomplishing the shortcoming. There are two types of satire; they are formal or direct satire and indirect satire.

1. Formal or direct satire

According to Abrams that formal or direct satire is:

The satiric persona speaks out in the first person "I". This "I" may address either the reader (as in Pope's *Moral Essay*, 1731-35), or else a character within the work itself, who is named the **adversarius** and whose major artistic function is to elicit and add credibility to the satiric speaker's comments (1999:276).

There are two types of formal satire “Horatian and Juvenalian”. The main character of Horatian satire is tolerant, wise and self-effacing. It usually is clever and humorous and mocks others. The example of Horatian satire is *The Importance of Being Earnest* by Oscar Wilde. The word “earnest” is satirized the entire story. “Earnest” means adjective of solemn, especially too serious and unable to find humor. In Victorian times, to be “earnest” was to be smart; however, two of the women in the story love a man named “earnest” just they love the name.

In Juvenalian satire the character of the speaker is that of a serious moralist who uses a dignified and public style of utterance to decry modes of vice and error which are no less dangerous because they are ridiculous, and who undertakes to evoke from readers contempt, moral indignation, or an unillusioned sadness at the aberrations of humanity (Abrams, 1999:277).

The second type is Juvenalian satire. It is a type of direct satire which denounces, sometimes with invective, nasty and error of human in dignified and solemn tones, angry, caustic, resentful, and personal. It shows anger and resentment; can be individual and its purpose is to provoke change. Example of Juvenalian satire is in William Golding’s novel *Lord of the Flies*, in which Juvenalian satire is used to mock societal structure, power, and civilization. The novel happened around World War II, a time of destruction, despair and death. In the novel, a group of young boys is stranded on a deserted island and trying to create building on the deserted island by making rules and a chief; but, their building breaks down due to the true nature of ‘man’.

2. Indirect Satire

Definition indirect satire according to Abrams is “*cast in some other literary form than that of direct address to the reader*” (1999:277). Indirect form usually used in fictional narrative. The objects of indirect satire are “*characters who make themselves and their opinions ridiculous or obnoxious by what they think, say, and do, and are sometimes made even more ridiculous by the author’s comment and narrative style*” (1999:277).

Menippean satire is one of indirect satire. It is a satire on a Greek form by the Cynic philosopher Menippus. Another name of menippean satire is Varronian satire. This name is taken from Varro, a Roman imitator; while Northrop Frye, in *Anatomy of Criticism*. Whereas the anatomy is name that is taken after a major English instance of the type, Burton’s *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

In the poem *Ad*, all of lines are included satire. Indirect satire is kind of poem *Ad* because it is not using first person. The writer will analyze the satire in intrinsic element such as diction, symbol and imagery because most of them dominate this poem.

3.2 Extrinsic Elements

Extrinsic element is a method coming from outside and it is not related with something. Usually it concerns with its setting, environment and external causes. It is not only to study in the past but also is equally applicable to present-day literature. In this thesis will be discussed about satire in history of World War II and Sociology theory.

3.2.1 History of World War II

History of World War II is continuation of World War I. This war started at 1

September 1939. The effects are vast expanse of war. This war was very influential in the whole wide world is no exception Asia. The World War II is the global conflict of 1939-1945. It was the greatest and most destructive war in the history. It is included huge struggles not only in Asia and Africa but also in Europe and the far-flung islands of the Pacific as well. More than 17 million members of the armed forces of the various belligerents perished during the conflict. Its conduct strained the economic capabilities of the major nations and left many countries on the edge of collapse.

There are ideologies that are in Europe such as democracy that France, English and United States; fascism consists of Germany and Italy; and communism only Soviet Union. Revanche Idea is one of the reasons appeared World War II. Some of states that lose in World War I revenge to the winner of war. The defeated nation felt insulted so they do battle in order to defeat the winner countries.

At August 6th and 9th, 1945, atomic bombs were used against Hiroshima and Nagasaki and at August 15th emperor Hirohito announced the surrender of Japan allies. The fear, horror, and suffer of war recognized by perpetrators and victims of war.

3.2.2 Sociology

According to Tischler in his book *Introduction to Sociology* that: *Sociology is the scientific study of human society and social interaction. The main focus of sociology is the group, not the individual* (2007:4).

Sociology is a science about society. People live in groups and they make relationships. It is usually studied in industrial societies. Sociology in general

learns about human life that has characteristic to make a group and they cannot be alone. The study of the sociology concerns their behavior in the community, and events that exist in the community. There are three societies; they are the sociology of the writer and the profession and institutions of literature. Eitzen in his book “*social problems*” (1983:3) said that:

The headlight social problems such as poverty, sexism, racism, corporate crime, economic dislocation, and political crime. Biological and physical scientists have pooled their knowledge of the effects of a major nuclear exchange and demonstrated the likelihood of a resulting “nuclear winter”, in which huge stratospheric dust clouds would cause continuous subfreezing temperatures, resulting in the extermination of most human, animal, and plant life of globe (Oskamp, 1985:7).

In order to explain the outbreak of any conflict, it is first necessary to have a theory of how war occurs. The bargaining model of war as the theory of war that I think is most insightful for explaining the causes of war. War will happen if the country cannot accomplish the deal with others country. Harrison Wagner best sums up the core idea of the bargaining model of war in a 2000 *American Journal of Political Science* article titled “Bargaining and War.” This is his abstract of the article:

Almost all wars end not because the states that are fighting are incapable of further fighting but because they agree to stop. Thus to explain why wars occur one must explain why states fight before reaching agreement, which implies that war must be considered part of the bargaining process that leads to a negotiated settlement and not as an alternative to it. However, most attempts to explain the occurrence of war assume it is entirely the result of a choice made before it begins.

In the poem consists of the story about life in the World War II era. It can know how the people live in the society. How the government accomplish the war. How the war occurs and etc. They will be analyzed in the satire in this thesis.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

In chapter fourth, it consists of all discussion and analysis of the thesis about *Ad* poem. Kenneth Flexner Fearing wrote this poem in the World War II era. It would discuss about satire in the diction, the symbol, and the imagery and analyze satire in the society when World War II in Western especially America that related with the poem. The first discussion, the writer will analyze satire of *Ad* in intrinsic element and then the writer will analyze satire in the extrinsic element to fill this thesis.

4.1 Satire of *Ad* in Intrinsic Element

Ad is poem by Kenneth Flexner Fearing from United States. *Ad* tells about World War II in 1943. It is full of satire to the government and people in that era. Firstly, the writer would like to discuss intrinsic elements that consist of it. Intrinsic element in this poem is very dominating; as mentioned before they are diction, symbol, and imagery. They will be analyzed in the every line and stanza of the poem.

4.1.1 Diction

In the poem, Fearing uses two kinds of diction; they are connotation and denotation. Firstly, the writer will analyze the title of this poem "*Ad*". In denotation meaning, it is a picture, pamphlet and short film in television that has attractive picture and word. *Ad* is usually used to promote product or service that

people require. The form of *Ad* is usually a picture, short film, song, brochure, template, and so on. Usually, when the institutions or services use *Ad* for something, they will show its good effects for them. In the connotation, this word has meaning something that refers to great business that makes people got extraordinary feeling. Ads put in every place; it means that advertising has important purpose when people make it. In the World War II era is certainly people are very needed that why ad is used to looking for people. It is made to reach their purpose. In the satire, the speaker uses *ad* as title to show to the readers that his intention quipped with *ad* that everyone come to him and give illusion to the government to be known by public.

Line 1

Wanted: Men

It means that the advertisement is truly wanted men. *Wanted* is a meaning of searching something because someone needs something or someone else. *Men* are plural of man. It means that the purpose of advertisement needs so many people, especially the male gender. *Men* usually used as worker. They have good quality to hard work. This line interprets that the government want to find men to be armies because the poem was made at war era. It means that the government is seeking fugitive because the following lines have characteristics like people who are not good men. They like the men who government wanted are fugitive. It satirize government what have they done. In this line explains to the following lines.

Kenneth Fearing repeats words “*wanted*” in the first, second and ninth lines, he wants to emphasize the topic of poem and to emphasize that the government truly need men for their business. The topic is about satire to the state that be mixed up in the war.

Line 2

Millions of men are *wanted at once* in a **big field**;

It shows us that **big field** is a place that has very large size surrounded by ground and grass. Usually field is around soil and grass for animal. In the field, people can work and make team to do something. In other word, big field has other meaning. Big field means war area because this poem was created to satirize war era especially in World War II. Usually, a war area is place in which is large and can accommodate so many people at once. In this place, people can find job like to be army.

Lines 4, 5 and 6.

If you've been a **figure in the chamber of horrors**,
 If you've ever escaped from a **psychiatric ward**,
 If you thrill at the thought of **throwing poison into wells**, **have heavenly visions of people, by the thousands, dying in flames—**

In the lines tell about the characteristics of men who can be accepted in this job. The word choices in this poem have fascination to make the readers enthusiasm. Fearing uses words “*a figure in the chamber of horrors*”, “*a psychiatric ward*”, “*throwing poison into wells*”, **have heavenly visions of people, by the thousands, dying in flames—**”. It can be interpreted something that have negative meanings.

The definition of **“the chamber of horrors”** means a room which contains a lot of very frightening things such as criminals, murderers, or head of the prisoner that punished dead. It is also a place for criminals to wait their punishment. The criminals will be brought to justice because of their mistake. In other words, that this line tells that who are the people that they have been brutal men to killing people they can join to the job.

“A psychiatric ward” is a place where people who are mentally ill stay and receive treatment. The World War II is full of crazy people because they can kill everyone without thinking that they killed human. In the history, America booms Hiroshima and Nagasaki with nuclear atom. There are so many people died. Nuclear weapon in that era is a greatest weapon that cannot be defeated by other weapons. The type of human can do like that is an insensible person like people who live in a psychiatric ward.

“Throwing poison into wells” has meaning the act of malicious people to manipulate of portable water resources to spread disease or poison, or to destroy an opponent access to source of fresh water. The men who do like that are malicious men. In the wartime, throwing poison into wells is terror strategy. They throw poison to make the enemies confusing and annihilating. This tactic has happened before the World War II. Antiquity has happened like this. The enemy or the shadow-land will look for defensively access to fresh water. Throwing poison into wells is not only killing people but also animals and plants. It makes them desperate and decides to give up to the colonizers.

The last analysis in this line is about explanation “**have heavenly visions of people, by the thousands, dying in flames—**“. In those words tell us about people who can do something without worrying about the consequence to killing people in the big flames. As we know, boom in the wartime makes big fires. It makes the thousand people dying in the flames. Men who have heavenly visions of people make the people in shadow-land dying are rough, unpleasant and violent men.

These words are rhetorical. They describe speech or writing which is intended to seem important or influence people. It is irony, the words are opposite with first words that are very wonderful and amazing to hear it, but actually, they look for criminals, crazy and murderer men.

Line 7

*You are the very **man** we want*

The speaker says like what he said. It does not have different meaning with English dictionary. “**Man**” is adult male human being. Man is as the object of the job. Man has so many good characteristics for war such as strong, brave, and good skill in bad area. He can survive in battle war. The speaker emphasizes that man is more important than other.

Line 9 and 10

*Wanted: **A race of brand-new men.**
Apply: **Middle Europe;***

In these lines, the government wants to take over other country. Race means a group of people who has uncommon equality external condition. It also has the same type or the fact of belonging to such a group like history, language, color,

form of face and etc. The government wants to make new race to reach their dream. In the purpose, he wants to rule the roast of middle Europe. Middle Europe consists of Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia.

Line 11 and 12

No skill needed;
No ambition required; **no brains** wanted **and no character** allowed;

In a new country, the government announces the qualification of men. They are not physically realistic. “**No skill**” is lack of ability to do something that should they done. “**No ambition**” is a thinking of person who thinks badly things. They think that something bad will happen before they do that. They do that but in the middle of journey, they feel that they are the bad part of the situation. “**No brains**” is a person that does not use their thinking when they do something. “**No character**” is people who are a cruel person that can pain to people that make them feel suffering. In the World War II, there are so many people whom like that. They are make suffering and paining for everyone. They do not use their brain.

With these words, the speaker satirizes them. it means that they are no talented, pessimist, stupid and cruel. The poet underestimates with what they done. In the last line, we can know that men will be paid with death.

Line 13 and 14

*Take a **permanent job** in the coming profession
 Wages: **Death**.*

Permanent means describes something that exists or happens all the time. Job means the regular work that a person does to earn money. It means that the speaker suggest to take “*permanent job*” in this line means the job is army who a military force that has the training and equipment to fight on land. Men will become armies that make war in the World War II. In the last line, uses word “*Death*” as payment for armies. “*Death*” means the end of life. So, most of men that take this job will die. Death in this word not only means death in accordance with body but also their soul, mind, personality, character and all of theirs are gone. It means that what they had done the result will be nothing.

The writer also finds that Kenneth Fearing creates satire with humor. We can find in the last line “*death*” it means that the job that the government needs, just is paid with death of the armies. This is satire to the army and the government, if the people that government looks for are low quality they absolutely will lose. All of them will die. They do not get anything. In the war, country usually wants to conquer other countries. *Ad* was made in World War II era. In that time, so many people are hopeless and died. In this poem, it tells us about men in war that can make a race of new brand to conquer.

4.1.2 Symbol

There are some symbols in the *ad* poem. The symbols are not in every line but in every stanza. Symbol in this poem has meaning to reflect World War II. In these stanzas can be seen some of symbols; they are men what the government wants. The writer finds the institution that needs men and what type of man they want. The institution is government and they need soldiers. These show us that the

government needs so many men in a war area. The institution or government needs soldiers or loyal men to protect state and to be that they want. There are some symbols that are in this poem and will be analyzed with satire, they are:

1. Men

In this word, *Men* symbolizes of soldiers, armies and male workers that work at someone who has high authority and *Men* also represent of people who have good quality in their profession especially in hard work. At the past only men can be soldier. Usually *Men* symbolize as strong people who can work in every kinds of profession. The soldiers are strong people bravely against enemies at the battlefield. They are under authority of the government that why they are strong and brave men. Men are also as symbol of strong authority. As we know that men are represented supermen, logical minded and strong worker. The government needs them to conquer other states.

2. A big field

Here “*a big field*” symbolizes a war area where the soldiers wanted. It can be entered also millions of men and to be sought at the same time and place as soldiers in war is urgently needed. They could comply with any orders from superiors.

3. The chamber of horrors,

Here “*the chamber of horrors*” symbolizes jail. It is a very scary room place. Nobody loves this place. Therefore, who are the men whoever go to the jail; they can apply for this job. In word, “*the chamber of horrors*” means men who ever live at a jail or isolation place. Jail used to punish criminal. Some people

think that jail and isolation place is very scary place. They cannot do everything that they want. The conclusion, that the characters of the poem are prisoners who had been punished in the jail.

4. A psychiatric ward

In the word, “*a psychiatric ward*” means a mental hospital. In this place, the patients are usually psychopathic people. If men lost their mental health its mean, they are crazy, but if they only lost half of mental, it means that they are depression or stress. In this place can also be to treat crazy men with a psychiatrist in the mental hospital. The conclusion of this line, that the characters of poem are crazy men.

5. Throwing poison into wells, heavenly visions of people, dying in flames—

In the word, “*throwing poison into wells*” means men who had killed people with throwing poison into wells. In other word, men are murderer. It is the source of wellspring that is very needed by human. If men throwing poison into the well certainly there are so many people die. The following words supports “*throwing poison into wells*”, they are “*heavenly visions of people*” and “*dying in flames*”. Therefore, the purpose of men in killing people is to getting reward. They can vision heaven with killing many people. Men kill them in a cruel way.

6. Business, business

There are two businesses in this poem. The first “**business**” is different with trade. Business identically with modern activity used by a particularly company or organization. This business symbolizes an activity of selling and buying goods or services. The purpose of business is to earn money.

In the second “**business**” symbolizes the things that you do that only related to you. It means that you are very important there is no other choice but only you.

7. *No skill needed, no ambition required; no brains wanted and no character allowed;*

The third stanza symbolizes that everybody can join to be army no matter what type of person you are. We will find at every lines. The content of the poem full of the government does not need men that have good quality for helping them to be soldier but more to be useless people.

It states that the army “*no skill needed*” symbolizes the army no talented or unable to do something. “*No ambition required*” symbolizes pessimist. In the dictionary pessimist means hopeless. They think that bad things will happen and always emphasize bad part of situation. “*No brains wanted*” means stupid. In the dictionary, stupid means silly or brainless; showing poor judgment or little intelligence. Moreover, *no character allowed* means extremely unkind, cruel, and always making other suffer.

8. *A permanent job, Death.*

The very last stanza symbolizes that if you have joined to the army you will become government’s army forever and after. “*A permanent job*” symbolizes a job that cannot be replaced by other jobs. In the World War II, people do not have other choice to make decision to choice job. They are who to be men have to join army. Although they do not have skill, ambition, brain and character, they have to enter to the army. The government will pay them with death.

“*Death*” symbolizes doomsday or the end of the life. According to the history of the World War II, death can be gotten by everybody. The armies can be

called as hero, but in this poem is not like that. Death is symbol of the end of life. People who get it will end everything. It is like doomsday for people who got it and for their family. It satirizes that what they do; they cannot get anything.

4.1.3. Imagery

In this poem, there is some imagery. They can be seen in some line. The analysis of imagery is divided into three kinds of imagery. They are visual, kinesthetic and organic imagery. The writer analyzes three of them because they dominate in this poem.

a. Visual Imagery

The explanation about visual imagery was explained before; visual imagery is something can be seen by eyes. The speaker invites the reader through his imagination to see the color, size, and shape like what he has seen. There is some visual imagery in this poem. The writer finds out visual imagery in some stanza.

Firstly, the writer will analyze in the first line:

Wanted: Men

In this line, the visual imagery can be seen in word “men” because men is people that have shape so we absolutely can see them with our eyes. In the World War time, the government is looking for men to be soldiers, so they have to use their eyes to find them. Therefore, men in this poem are included visual imagery.

The next visual imagery in this poem is in line two:

Millions of men are *wanted at once* in **a big field**;

“**A big field**” is a visual imagery. It can make picture in the readers’ mind when they read it. They can see a shape, color in their mind about a big field.

When people see a big field in the wartime, they know how many people that people will join to the war and what the big problem that they get.

The writer also finds visual imagery in the line 4 and 5 in first stanza.

If you've been **a figure in the chamber of horrors,**
If you've ever escaped from **a psychiatric ward,**

“**A figure in the chamber of horrors**” and “**a psychiatric ward**” are other visual imagery. Fearing describes about figure in the chambers of horrors and men who have ever escaped from psychiatric ward, both of them tell us about what the armies look like. The readers should use their visual sense that can be used to imagine what Fearing’s poem tells to us. The men who the government wants are they have stayed in the chamber of horrors and in a psychiatric ward. All of them can be seen with our sense of sight.

The other visual imagery is in ninth line at second stanza:

Wanted: A race of brand-new men.

“**A race of brand-new men**”, in these words, the reader needs sense of sight. When we talk about a race, we talk about shape and color of that people. So, in this line convey in shape and color of the race of brand new men. Fearing uses visual imagery when he said a race of brand-new men. The readers will imagine a race of brand-new men look like in the wartime when they read it.

The last visual imagery is in tenth line at third stanza:

Apply: **Middle Europe;**

In this line, Fearing uses visual imagery to describe previous chapter that a race of brand-new men is applied in the Middle Europe. He uses visual imagery in this line to emphasize the place where the war happened. Middle Europe is

reference to the readers that one of the states that included in the war is Middle Europe.

b. Kinesthetic Imagery

The next imagery that the writer will analyze is kinesthetic imagery. As mentioned in the previous chapter that kinesthetic imagery is an image that uses body part to do activity or physical action. The speaker does something in the poem such as moving, jumping, hitting, quarrelling and standing etc.

The kinesthetic imagery can be seen in the second line on first stanza:

Millions of men **are wanted** *at once* in a big field

The word “are wanted” shows a kind of movement. Wanted is being searched for by someone because of requirement. It indicates that men are looked for by someone. It needs movement to do that.

The next kinesthetic imagery is in fifth and sixth lines:

If you've ever **escaped** from a psychiatric ward,

The word “escaped” is included kinesthetic imagery. Fearing uses escaped in his poem to describe that the people get free from something. The men do movement from one place to another place. The men escape from a psychiatric ward or mental hospital.

If you thrill at the thought of **throwing poison** into wells, have
heavenly visions of people, by the thousands, dying in flames—

Fearing uses kinesthetic imagery in this line. In word “throwing poison”, Fearing describes what the characters in this poem have been done. Throwing is a movement of the arm. The men throw the poison into the well.

The last kinesthetic imagery the writer finds in the fourteenth line on fourth stanza:

Take a permanent job in the coming profession

In this line tells us that fearing wants to the characters take that job permanently. Fearing uses kinesthetic imagery to describe that the characters accept this job with movement. They also involved an activity with other men.

c. Organic Imagery

The last imagery that the writer will analyze is organic imagery. The organic imagery has been explained in the previous chapter that explanation of organic imagery is the feeling and emotions of the characters in the poetry. In this poem, the speaker feels something that can tell about his emotions to the war.

The organic imagery can be seen in the third line on the first stanza

New, tremendous, thrilling, great.

In this line, Fearing tells us about the situations of the World War II that was new, tremendous, thrilling, and great. Fearing describes that war has good situation. It will exist earlier, very good, very exciting and very big event. Everyone will love it. This line includes the organic imagery because it needs our emotion to feel it.

In these lines, the words tell us about a phenomenon that will happen. That phenomenon is described as extraordinary phenomenon; they will amaze and wait for this. It can be seen in words “*new, tremendous, thrilling, great*”. The poet uses exaggeration words that make people curious to see advertisement. They represent of the next line.

“*New*” is something that difference with other before. “*Tremendous*” is extremely good. “*Thrilling*” is extremely exciting. “*Great*” is extremely awesome. Four of them have extraordinary meaning in the poem. They refer to the *Ad*’s characteristics that have purpose in persuading people to join army.

In these lines can be seen how the poet truly satire government and army with say that this phenomenon “*new, tremendous, thrilling, great*” but men that they look for no good quality.

Here, *Ad* also can be told how Fearing truly satirizes the government and the armies. Usually in the war, people search men that have good quality, smart and talented but in these lines only men who do not have good quality. In the poem also repeats about the types of the men that government needs. In the other line, there are other types of the armies. They do not like the armies who have good quality physically. They represent that Fearing also satirizes for quality of the armies at the World War II time. The lines also show the author’s comment to the war that shows that this poem included indirect satire.

In the sixth line also is organic imagery, we can see in the bold word:

If you thrill at the thought of throwing poison into wells, **have heavenly visions of people, by the thousands, dying in flames—**

“**Have heavenly visions of people**” is emotion from the character in this poem. The characters have feeling happiness when they see the thousand people dying in the flames. Fearing uses organic imagery in this line to describe the people that join in the World War II and to emphasize the situation.

The last organic imagery can be seen in the twelfth and thirtieth lines:

No skill needed;
No ambition required; **no brains** wanted and **no character**
 allowed;

Fearing uses the word “**no skill**”, “**no ambition**”, “**no brains**”, “**no character**” to describe that the character of the men in this poem has not good character to apply job in the World War II. Therefore, their emotion or feeling is not strong to feel such as love, anger and enthusiasm to join this job.

4.1 Satire of Extrinsic Elements in *Ad*

After the writer analyzes the intrinsic element, the writer will continue to analyze the extrinsic elements. There are extrinsic elements that will be discussed in the thesis. The writer will analyze social in the World War II that happened in 1939-1945. In this period there are so many people died because of war. The poet named Kenneth Flexner Fearing has tried to satirize this event. He is from America. One of his satires is through poem. One of his poems is *Ad*; told about life in the World War II written satirically. The reader would not regret to read this poem because the poem is very touching our heart.

In the World War II era, there are so many died people. So many soldiers are hurt and lost their family. There are so many families that loss their father and a father loss their children because of war. This war has been called the great big war in the world that never happened before in the history. This war caused so many death and disadvantage in every aspects of life.

Wanted: Men
 Millions of men are *wanted at once* in a big field;

The first and second lines show to us what happening in the society. These lines show about whom is the speaker looking for and what happened in a big

field. Here “a big field” is represented as a battlefield. Society in that time wanted to face World War II, particularly men. The Government makes advertisement to find men that they need to go to war. The speaker uses persuasive technique so that men are interested in the advertisement. In these lines, the readers will know the characters that are in the poem. As mentioned before that an institution is the government because just the government that needs men to war. This government is in states that mixed up with the World War II. They have purpose to show their existence such as for mastering other country or for showing the power of them in the world. In this line also known where was this war happened. That is in “a big field” represented as battlefield where men are indispensable to engage in war. In the word “in a big field”, it means is not few people that they wanted. It is to satirize about fake enthusiasm because men look like they want to know about this ad but actually they do not want to join to the job.

New, tremendous, thrilling, great.

In line 3 shows sarcasm to them because they have positive meaning but all of them actually have negative meaning. The speaker uses exaggeration words. It is to satirize the war. It is very rhetorical with usually happened that war is very scary for most people. In the line, it writes background of event. The government looks for army to go war where war is like something awesome. It is irony because actually war gives sorrow for everyone that is mixed up in the war such as death and lost their soul and mind.

If you've been a figure in the chamber of horrors,
 If you've ever escaped from a psychiatric ward,
 If you thrill at the thought of throwing poison into wells, have
 heavenly visions of people, by the thousands, dying in flames—

In these lines show the other characters of men that the government wants. The speaker uses a humor tone to tell to the reader that there is something important but looks like so funny. The speaker says a figure in the chamber of horrors, men has ever escaped from a psychiatric ward and men who can kill thousands of people. All of the characteristics are satire words to the men that become soldiers that they are bad men.

You are the very man we want
 We mean business and our business is *you*
Wanted: A race of brand-new men.

Apply: Middle Europe;
 No skill needed;
 No ambition required; no brains wanted and no character allowed;

The speaker tells about irony to joining into army. The speaker said that men are wanted as business. Actually the speaker said about the different and opposite meaning about business. It satirizes the government about business that they did. In these lines, Fearing shows to the readers where advertisement to apply was. It applies for Middle Europe. In these lines tell that armies are brand-new men that do not have physically skill. The government needs men that have no skill, no ambition, no brain and no character. Here, characters that the government choice there is so many sarcasm in it. The reason of Fearing satirize them, maybe because he does not like war, so he uses these words that no needed but in the real life, they needed. It is also irony because the characters may be needed by government in order to they can kill people but when they win in the war, their country will destroy because of themselves.

The poem was very satirical and used death very jokingly. The satire and the joke are addressed to serious main topic; they are death and war. The poem story starts from an advertisement where men needed. The purpose of the advertisement finds men to go the battlefield. The negative characters that are needed by government; they are very important for the government.

*Take a permanent job in the coming profession
Wages: Death.*

In the lines show how Fearing's feeling about war that war is a death place. Fearing demanded to take this profession for men, but actually, he has just wanted to mock them. He underestimates the people that follow war. The speaker uses glossed over statement. It is used to conceal the speaker's negative opinion. They will lose everything because in the warfare, every state wants to master other state or protect their state from the other state attack. However, in the last line shows those men will get death from war. We can see in the last occurrence of this poem is death. It means that people who mixed up the war will get nothing.

This poetry is very appropriate the condition of people in the world war II. Many effects happened because of war such as death, famine, and loss family and mind. Children lost their father or their brothers because they have to join to the army. Sometimes war should happen; it is a reality that cannot be separated in society's life. Death is one of the results of war. The speaker tries to against the war with his poem in order to get a world of peace. Life without war is better and the future is realizable without bomb, no war, and no blood. Unfortunately, in this era there is state that engage in war with other country.

In this poem explains politic conflict. As explained in the chapter third that war will happen if the country cannot accomplish the deal with others country. In the World War II, the state decides to war with the reason vengeance because of shellacking in the World War I.

The economic collapsed. Most of people immigrate to other country that save and sound. It included in sociology. Society cannot live individually without other society. In the social, they behave to encourage their country. It can be showed in the armies ungrudgingly support their country from the enemy, although they have to war and lose everything. Fearing does not agree with what they do for their country, although for half of people is good for support their country from enemy.

Hirosima and Nagasaki was boomed. It was the end of the history of World War II. Boom destroys everything such as human, animals, building and plant. So many people in the Hiroshima and Nagasaki have been diagnosed to contract cancer illness because of nuclear boom. The effect of nuclear boom is as a social problem that included into politic crime.

Japan was defeated by America. Japan should claim damages for destruction in the opposing party. Before this happened, United Nations tries to bargain to stop war. In the first time, they refuse it. In the end, they accept it because one of them defeated in the war. They think that stop war is solution to resolve of suffering of society that is mixed up war.

The types of satire of the poem *Ad* included indirect satire. In this poem, Fearing does not directly satire the government or the armies. He tells the story of

the poem about a state that prepare for war. In his works contains cruel criticism. Fearing uses good diction that is foolish and can appear laugh for the readers. In the satire, wit and humor is very important thing to build the literary works. Fearing has done in his work.

The character in the poem is deflected from the main purpose of the contents of the poem. In his work, Fearing mocks even jeers an institution by way make them to be entertainment. As we know that satire is mockery that can raise a laugh for the readers. The subject that used by Fearing is government and their armies. Fearing actually does not agree with the war. He protests to the government. His diction in *Ad* contains meaning that can be able make shame government even by the readers.

In his literary work, Fearing does not make solution or moral teaching to resolve the problem. He just describes about the war that happened in that time. He used narrative style that told from beginning until the ending. From beginning told about phenomenon that happened in that time and the next line told about climax and the final told about the end of the story that they would get from the war.

Satire in literary works makes a mockery to be sweet thing. As Fearing in his work, he used words that had hidden meaning. Fearing has intended negative meaning in his poem but by the readers, it has positive meaning. Not a few of the satirists use excessive sentences. They even have words that are ambiguous and difficult to decipher. In *Ad*, Fearing often intends to attack the government and the armies with sentences that are in the poem.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In the previous chapter, the writer has analyzed Fearing's poem. It can be concluded that *Ad* is a satire poem. The speaker satirizes the World War II. It can be seen in the intrinsic and extrinsic element.

In the diction, the writer found that Fearing uses denotation and connotation to hide the meaning of the speaker said. It can be seen in every line. Fearing satirizes the characteristics of armies and what government does. It shows that the government wants to war and make soldiers that have bad quality especially in morality.

In the symbol, it can be seen in every stanza. It symbolizes object, location and occasion of the World War II. It also satirizes all of them.

In the imagery, it can be seen in some line. It shows that the speaker tries to invite the reader into his imagination. There are three imageries that dominate in hi poem; visual, kinesthetic and organic imagery.

In the sociology, it can be seen that the speaker satirizes life of the society of World War II. It explains about Fearing's satire to the war occurrence and how the government accomplishes it. Fearing uses rhetoric, humor tone, irony, exaggeration and ridicule words to be used as vehicle to change social.

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