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Discourse Analysis of Poem Rose

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Abstract

Discourse means to highlights the hidden motives that are wrapped in words and flowery language just to enhance and intensify the effect of the words. In the same way poets write the poetry in order to have some motive behind it. The aim of this article is to spotlight the hidden motive behind the poem Sick Rose from songs of innocence and experience written by William Blake. This poem is very symbolic in which the poet is explain the experience of cruel world. Different poets use different figurative words to make their poetry expressive and intensive so that it may drag the attention of the readers at once. The purpose of this paper is to spotlight the hidden meaning of this poem in front of the readers to make it expressible. We all speak something having a motive behind our talk. Discourse is research methodology to find out the truths or purposes behind the spoken or written wors. I have chosed this poem because it is my favourite one and also it expresses the cruel reality of life and this world.

Keywords: Rose, Society, Discourse, Hidden motive, Expression

Introduction

CDA aims at making the relations see-through among discourse carry outs, social practices and social structures, connections that might be opaque to the layperson (Sheyholislami 2001). Luke (as cited in Taiwo CDA aims at making the connections transparent among discourse practices, social practices and social structures, connections that might be opaque to the layperson (Sheyholislami 2001). Luke (as cited in Taiwo 2007) describes that CDA is a method of CDA that reveals hidden ideas behind everyday discussion. Language is no longer seen as merely reflecting outer reality. Fiske (1994) says that our words are never neutral they carry power that reflects interest of speakers. The objective of CDA is to uncover the ideologies or assumptions that are hidden behind the words of our written texts or oral speech. CDA may be seen as a reaction against the dominant formal (often "asocial" or "uncritical") paradigms of the 1960s and 1970s. Critical research on discourse needs to satisfy a number of requirements in order to effectively realize its aims:

- As is often the case for more marginal research traditions, CDA research has to be better than other research in order to be accepted.
- It focuses primarily on, *social problems* and political issues, rather than on current paradigms and fashions.
- Empirically adequate critical analysis of social problems is usually *multidisciplinary*.
- Rather than merely *describe* discourse structures, it tries to *explain* them in terms of properties of social interaction and especially social structure.
- More specifically, CDA focuses on the ways discourse structures enact, confirm, legitimate, reproduce, or challenge relations of *power* and *dominance* in society.

Fairclough and Wodak (1997: 271-80) summarize the main tenets of CDA as follows:

1. CDA addresses social problems
2. Power relations are discursive
3. Discourse constitutes society and culture
4. Discourse does ideological work
5. Discourse is historical
6. The link between text and society is mediated
7. Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory
8. Discourse is a form of social action.

Critical analysis of conversation is very different from an analysis of news reports in the press or of lessons and teaching at school. Yet, given the common perspective and the general aims of CDA, we may also find overall conceptual and theoretical frameworks that are closely related. CDA feature such notions as "power," "dominance," "hegemony," "ideology," "class," "gender," "race," "discrimination," "interests," "reproduction," "institutions," "social structure," and "social order," besides the more familiar discourse analytical notions.' Language use, discourse, verbal

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interaction, and communication belong to the microlevel of the social order. Power, dominance and inequality between social groups are typically terms that belong to a macrolevel of analysis.

Within a CDA framework, "mind control" involves even more than just acquiring beliefs about the world through discourse and communication. Suggested below are ways that power and dominance are involved in mind control. First, recipients tend to accept beliefs, knowledge, and opinions (unless they are inconsistent with their personal beliefs and experiences) through discourse from what they see as authoritative, trustworthy, or credible sources, such as scholars, experts, professionals, or reliable media (Nesler et al. 1993). Second, in some situations participants are obliged to be recipients of discourse, e.g. in education and in many job situations.

The analyzing process of the taken poem will be based on Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis framework (2001). Hence, it is used to link between social practices nature and properties of language "text". Fairclough, s CDA framework involves a conception of discourse as text, discursive practice and social practice. Its aims are to find out relation among language, ideology and power.

Research Methodology

The following research is qualitative and the methodology used to analyse the poem is discourse to find the hidden motives of the poet.

Analysis

O Rose, thou art sick,
The invisible worm
That flies in the night,
In the howling storm
Has found out thy bed,
Of crimson joy
And his dark secret love
Does thy life destroy.

Rose is symbol of love and purity, symbol of innocence. By applying discourse in this poem the poet is using the word "sick" intentionally to divert attention towards it specifically. He is trying to indicate that the things which seem to be delicate and innocent, sometimes become rotten and poisoned just because of the experience of society. Rose is symbol of beauty but it gets destroyed when it is exposed to selfish society, cruel society the poet is illustrating the vision of rose which is attacked in stormy night by worm. The poet here is describing that innocence is destroyed always by selfishness. Rose stands for love and love is the most positive nature of humanity. But when selfishness and evil thoughts combine, it over comes the love. Here poet is trying to explain that the innocent always gets victim of evilness. As the innocent rose got exposed to society, it became poisoned and sick. The "dark secret love" here symbolizes the selfishness of worm which attacked the rose by depicting his purity and sincerity basically wrapped in evilness. The discourse analysis of this poem shows that the world comprises of good and evil. The rose is pure but it also has thorns. So when an innocent gets exposed to selfishness, the love gets destroyed and gets vanished. So it becomes poisoned and sick.

Conclusion

The poet is trying to give the message to the readers that pure things get impure when get exposed to society and evil hearts.

Because society is mixture of good and bad, hence this mixture of good and bad gets the innocence affected. A child is innocent until and unless he gets exposed to the world but after getting exposed he gets experience of the world and starts learning everything good and bad due to which he learns evil deeds as well as goodness. In the same way, poet uses the words like dark secret love, sick etc to show his message intensity upon the readers that the rose was innocent and pure until he was not exposed to the wickedness of the worm but until and unless he got exposed to the secret dark love of worm which was full of selfishness, it got sick and destroyed. There are two sides of a person or thing and we always know the positive side first, later on we get exposed to the evil side.

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