

UTOPIANISM IN WILDE'S *THE HAPPY PRINCE*

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Abstract The purpose of this study is to discuss the utopianism that exists in short story *The happy prince* by Oscar Wilde. The researcher uses qualitative methods because the data to be collected is based on words not based on numerical calculations. According of Sugiono (2005) which means that qualitative research is more suitable for this type of research that understands social phenomena from the participant's perspective. In simple terms, it can also be interpreted as research that is more suitable to be used to examine the conditions or situations on the object of research. The author tries to describe the ideals of society in short story *the happy prince* and this research used a descriptive analysis, which is an analysis that aims to describe the existing phenomena. The character of the happy prince who creates social conditions where the social utopianism that the prince seeks and wants to form is willing to give all the gems and gold in his body to realize the welfare of the people in his city. Oscar Wilde not only describes what utopian is but also gives an idea of how utopian is realized. The welfare of the whole community in one city that is cultivated and realized by a prince, and also creates an ideal place, buildings and beautiful city arrangements. By using a sociological approach in analysing existing data, it can be concluded that the short story written by Oscar Wilde, especially the *happy prince*, describes utopianism.

Keywords : *Utopianism, Sociologically Approach, Oscar Wilde, The Happy Prince*

1. INTRODUCTION

In general, in various short stories there are always things in the relationship that make the reader feel what the author feels. In this story the prince has a relationship with the swallow, they form a relationship that makes the reader fall into the story but in this story there is also a relationship that occurs between the people and the prince a sacrifice he made

for his people. In Oscar Wilde's short story *The happy prince*, his literary work in the fantasy genre tells about a statue called *The happy prince* and in that place people admire the beauty of the statue but in the village people don't match what the prince thinks, this is so interesting to be study the reader can increase our knowledge and can find out what the relationship between utopianism is in the short story so that the prince is happy to

give all his gems and gold to his people through swallows, the condition of the people he knows is peaceful but actually not so that's why it needs to be studied. Therefore, this study focuses on the explanation of utopianism where the relationship between the happy prince and society in the short story by Wilde's. Most of the stories in short stories are fictitious, which crave an ideal community life or are utopian in nature, however the stories in short stories are related to real life, because the source of the stories that occur in short stories comes from human life. Readers can learn a lot through the storyline or lifeline in short stories with various possible endings. This work is very relevant to life today, namely many leaders who do not know the actual situation that occurs in their people, such as an uneasy life, but there are also leaders who know the conditions that are not proper in their people and leaders carry out their duties and responsibilities in a way provide financial assistance or basic necessities, this can benefit readers to know about the conditions that occur in our society which are closely related to the utopianism in the short story. According to Yasa (2012:23), "Literature directly reflects various social aspects, family relationships, class conflicts, and perhaps the compositional tendencies that divide society".

Literary work, especially short stories, is one of the literary genres in the form of prose. The story in the short story is packaged in a concise manner. Therefore, people often refer to short stories with one sitting reading. That is, the process of reading a short story does not require a long time, but the point we can immediately find. This is in accordance with the opinion of Sumardjo and Saini(1988, p. 37), In general it can be concluded that short stories are

fictitious stories or narratives) and relatively short.

In general, everyone wants an ideal social life, for example people who want to live a decent life in peace with good social conditions and can be noticed by a group of people who have important positions in a country, but in reality there are still people whose social conditions are as in this story is told of a prince who was very happy and loved by his people, but the prince died, his people built a statue called the statue of the happy prince in his honor, the prince became sad, the prince saw what was really happening in society because it was in accordance with what he saw because his people had life is not peaceful therefore in this short story contains utopianism where the Statue of the happy prince likes all his people to live in prosperity and peace, so the statue tells of a bird and gives gems and gold in the picture sent envy to give to people so that they can feel good and happy. The author will examine how utopianism in this environment where the condition of the people and the sacrifice of a prince to his people for the realization of an ideal society.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher uses qualitative methods because the data to be collected is based on words not based on numerical calculations. According of Sugiono (2005) which means that qualitative research is more suitable for this type of research that understands social phenomena from the participant's perspective. In simple terms, it can also be interpreted as research that is more suitable to be used to examine the conditions or situations on the object of research. The author tries to describe the ideals of society in short story The Happy Prince. This research is a descriptive

analysis, which is an analysis that aims to describe the existing phenomena. This study will describe the elements of utopia that reflect a utopian society

Data analysis

In analysis the data the author uses a qualitative method with a sociological approach to writing in analysing this story. According to the literature of X. J. Kennedy and Dana; an introduction to fiction, poetry and drama, when using this sociological approach, a critic “examines literature in the cultural, economic and political context in which it is written or received. In other words, sociological approach is an approach to find the meaning of imaginary in literary works that learns about the society, social classes, love affair, religion, nature, etc. sociological approach can be used to developed that the author sees within society, which is deliver in his/her own style. So the sociological approach here is applied by the researcher to study or analyse more deeply about the context of utopianism by reading, understanding and exploring the implied intentions of the parts contained in the story, because the researcher considers this sociological approach suitable for this research, namely an analysis that aims to describe existing phenomena. There are several steps, according to Lexy Moleong (2010) the steps in analysing data are organizing the data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important, and deciding what to tell.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter the author will analyse it by identifying the data contained in the short story the happy prince by Oscar Wilde, then classifying utopianism which is divided into two streams, namely utopia social and physical utopia, using a sociological approach where to find imaginary meanings about society, social class, love, nature, religion, and others. Thus the discussion of utopianism with the sub-topics of social utopia and physical utopia will be analysed as follows:

Analysis of Utopianism In The Short Story

Utopianism is a form of social theory that seeks to bring out certain values and practices by presenting them in an ideal state or society. The utopian writers did not think in the ordinary sense that such states could be realized, not in the perfect form they described. The main aim of Plato's republic is to demonstrate an essential feature of a concept, namely justice or freedom, by describing it as large, in an ideal society. Based on that concept. utopia is a reflection of More's imaginary world or a drama of More's mind. In other words, utopia is imaginative literature, fiction that has a lot of plot in it if we want to interpret.

Utopia is a story, a creative play from the freedom of the author's imagination. In general, utopia is defined as a place where the ideal point of view, especially in the fields of law, government and social conditions is located (a place of ideal perfection, especially in law, government, and social conditions) (Napier, 1996:143). Utopia in a broad and general sense, refers to a society that is considered perfect. The adjective utopian is used to refer to a

good world.
<<http://library.binus.ac.id/eColls/eThesis/doc/Bab2/2008-2-00317-JP%20Bab%202.pdf>>

In Oscar Wilde's work, especially in the short story, the happy prince not only describes the relationship between the happy prince and the swallow, but there is a relationship that occurs between the prince and society. In his work, Wilde's describes the state of utopianism which is divided into 2 streams, namely social utopia and physical utopia which can be seen from several fragments of the story that will be analysed by the author.

The following is an analysis of utopianism in the short story the happy prince by Oscar Wilde.

Analysis of The Social Utopia

"Social Utopia" will verbally express a utopia that seeks to formulate solutions to social problems in society without mentioning the problems of the physical environment and spatial planning (architecture). Social utopists recognize that people would suffer as a result of changes in structure and social norms. Sir Thomas More (1478-1535), in his book "Utopia," written in 1516, came up with the idea of overcoming the sufferings of society during the beginning of the era of the "Gilda," society being imagined as a classless and competitive society.

In general, everyone wants an ideal social life, such as people who want their lives to be worth living in peace with good social conditions. But in reality today there are still people whose social conditions are apprehensive. and in this short story it is told of a very happy prince loved and respected by his people, but after the prince died, his people built a statue called *The happy prince* statue in his honor and then after. the living statue of *The happy prince* becomes sad because

he sees what is really happening in society because it is not according to what he thinks, he thinks his people have a peaceful and serene life. In this short story there is a "statue" of a prince who was initially happy to be sad to see the people in his area because of the uneven welfare of the people. "if pleasure can be counted as happiness. All that didn't change until I died. And now I am dead", (paragraph 12) The statue of *The happy prince* wanted all his subjects to live in prosperity and peace, so the statue told a story with a bird and gave the gems and gold and rubies that were in its own statue to give to the people so that they can feel good.

Utopian Socialism is a term used to define the origins of modern socialism. Utopian socialists never actually use this to refer to themselves; The term "Utopian Socialism" was originally introduced by Karl Marx and later used by other socialist thinkers, to describe the intellectual beginnings of socialists who made hypothetical futures out of the egalitarian and communal teachings of society without being concerned only with themselves as with a procedure whereby the community such a society can be created or fought for. This social utopia was first introduced by Karl Marx and later this theory was used by several other thinkers. It can be seen in Karl Marx's thinking that he reveals that social utopia is basically a picture of future thinking that teaches people to live with common prosperity, not just their own interests.

'Far away,' continued the statue in a low musical voice, far away in a little street there is a poor house. One of the windows is open, and through it I can see a woman seated at a table. Her face is thin and worn, and she has coarse, red hands, all pricked by the needle, for she is a seamstress.

She is embroidering passion-flowers on a satin gown for the loveliest of the Queen's maids-of-honour to wear at the next Court-ball. In a bed in the corner of the room her little boy is lying ill. He has a fever, and is asking for oranges. His mother has nothing to give him but river water, so he is crying. Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow, will you not bring her the ruby out of my sword-hilt? My feet are fastened to this pedestal and I cannot move. (p.3)

So the Swallow picked out the great ruby from the Prince's sword, and flew away with it in his beak over the roofs of the town. (p.4)

He passed over the river, and saw the lanterns hanging to the masts of the ships. He passed over the Ghetto, and saw the old Jews bargaining with each other, and weighing out money in copper scales. At last he came to the poor house and looked in. The boy was tossing feverishly on his bed, and the mother had fallen asleep, she was so tired. In he hopped, and laid the great ruby on the table beside the woman's thimble. Then he flew gently round the bed, fanning the boy's forehead with his wings. 'How cool I feel,' said the boy, 'I must be getting better;' and he sank into a delicious slumber. (p.4)

The conversation above is one of the conditions of society that the prince knew when he had become a statue because when he was alive he thought the people were peaceful and happy and there was no sadness and misery, but in reality the situation of the people was not prosperous. In the story the state of the tailor and his son who looks like a poor

and not prosperous family because when his son is sick and wants to eat an apple, his mother can't give him anything other than river water, so his son can cry and the tailor looks thin and tired, his hands are rough and red. Because he was stabbed with a needle, while his son was lying sick, his body had a high fever and his stomach was hungry. Large rubies from his sword to take to the tailor and his sick and hungry son so that they may feel less pain and peace. The Swallow entered through the open window and placed a large ruby on the table near the tailor's utensil. Such as the principle of this social utopia theory that wants welfare and social equality for all its people is described in this short story sentence. Oscar Wilde made a statue of a happy prince who was willing to give what was in his body for the people in his city who he saw were sick and hungry, this was done with the hope that this community would heal and prosper. It can be seen here that there is a great desire to build and realize an ideal and prosperous social condition of society.

'Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow,' said the Prince, 'far away across the city I see a young man in a garret. He is leaning over a desk covered with papers, and in a tumbler by his side there is a bunch of withered violets. His hair is brown and crisp, and his lips are red as a pomegranate, and he has large and dreamy eyes. He is trying to finish a play for the Director of the Theatre, but he is too cold to write any more. There is no fire in the grate, and hunger has made him faint.' (p.5)

'Alas! I have no ruby now,' said the Prince; 'my eyes are all that I have left. They are made of rare sapphires, which were brought out of India a thousand years ago. Pluck out one of them and take it

to him. He will sell it to the jeweller, and buy food and firewood, and finish his play.'(p.6)

So the Swallow plucked out the Prince's eye, and flew away to the student's garret. It was easy enough to get in, as there was a hole in the roof. Through this he darted, and came into the room. The young man had his head buried in his hands, so he did not hear the flutter of the bird's wings, and when he looked up he found the beautiful sapphire lying on the withered violets. (p.6)

In the sentence above shows the situation of a young man who is finishing a drama in the middle of the night for a theater director but is very cold and so that the young man is unable to write anymore, this young man is described as a poor young man because he does not have money to buy firewood or food, so the scene doesn't light up. as from his theory of social utopia that wants welfare and social principles for the whole society is described in the sentence of this short story. Oscar Wilde made a statue of a happy prince who was willing to give what he had for the people in his city who he saw was sick and this was done with the hope that this young man would recover and prosper. It can be seen here that there is a great desire to build and realize an ideal and prosperous social condition of society. The swallow stays with the prince one more night to help him, utopianism here when the prince helps one of his subjects namely this young man or writer runs out of rubies because he only has one big ruby so the prince tells swallow to arrange one of the sapphires that are in his eyes because his eyes are made of rare sapphire which was brought from India, to make the people especially this young man better and more peaceful, the prince ordered the swallow to bring the sapphire which he

pulled out of one of his eyes to the young man so that the young man did not get sick and miserable again. the swallow entered the youth room through the roof of the room, saw the young man's hand on his head so he could not hear the wings of the swallow laying eggs and when the young man woke up he saw a very shiny sapphire and he was very happy because he thought it was from admirers of books and people o began to appreciate it. So it can be seen how the effort of a prince to help one of the youths in his city to get a decent life. Ensuring to realize a prosperous society or social utopian life can be seen from the sentence above how Oscar Wilde describes the efforts of the prince.

'In the square below,' said The happy prince, 'there stands a little match-girl. She has let her matches fall in the gutter, and they are all spoiled. Her father will beat her if she does not bring home some money, and she is crying. She has no shoes or stockings, and her little head is bare. Pluck out my other eye, and give it to her, and her father will not beat her.(p.7)

'I will stay with you one night longer,' said the Swallow,'but I cannot pluck out your eye. You would be quite blind then.'

'Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow,' said the Prince, 'do as I command you.'

So he plucked out the Prince's other eye, and darted down with it. He swooped past the match-girl, and slipped the jewel into the palm of her hand. 'What a lovely bit of glass,' cried the little girl; and she ran home, laughing.(p.7)

The conversation above shows the condition of the match seller girl who is

not wearing shoes or footwear and her tiny head is not covered by anything and the cold air surrounds her. The girl dropped the match she was carrying and fell into a ditch and got wet. If she didn't come home with money her father would beat him, and he cried. When the prince saw this he immediately ordered the swallow to remove the rest of his eyes and bring the sapphire to the girl. The prince created utopianism by giving the girl sapphire in his eyes so that the girl would not cry and be afraid to go home because he brought the sapphire and the swallow slipped the sapphire in the girl's hand so that he went home with a happy heart because he got a sparkling sapphire. still with the same effort, the prince continued to give his body parts to the people of his city in the hope that they would become more prosperous. Oscar Wilde gives his description of social utopianism here by likening an effort from "a statue" who gives all parts of his body for the welfare of the people in his city.

So the Swallow flew over the great city, and saw the rich making merry in their beautiful houses, while the beggars were sitting at the gates. He flew into dark lanes, and saw the white faces of starving children looking out listlessly at the black streets. Under the archway of a bridge two little boys were lying in one another's arms to try and keep themselves warm. 'How hungry we are' they said. 'You must not lie here,' shouted the Watchman, and they wandered out into the rain. (p.8)

Then he flew back and told the Prince what he had seen. (p.8)

'I am covered with fine gold,' said the Prince, 'you must take it off, leaf by leaf, and give it to my

poor; the living always think that gold can make them happy.'(p.8)

Leaf after leaf of the fine gold the Swallow picked off, till The happy prince looked quite dull and grey. Leaf after leaf of the fine gold he brought to the poor, and the children's faces grew rosier, and they laughed and played games in the street. 'We have bread now' they cried. (p.8)

The reader can see here the social utopianism that the prince tried and wanted to form until he was willing to give his whole body to realize the welfare of the people in his city. here Oscar Wilde not only describes what utopian is but also gives an idea of how utopian is realized. The welfare of the whole community in one city that is cultivated and realized by a prince. The conversation describes the actions of the prince who formed utopianism where he expected his people to have a peaceful ideal life so that he gave everything he had to the poor and children who are hungry and under the bridge there are two small children who lie huddled together to keep them warm. The prince gave all the pure gold that was in his body, strand by strand of gold was given to the poor and when everything was distributed to the poor, the child's face the children blushed happily and laughed eating bread, they were very happy because they could eat bread again they shouted. But the prince was very shabby and the swallow was already cold and he knew that he was going to die so when the prince told him to go to Egypt he did not want to leave prince and the swallow kissed the prince's cheek then he fell helpless and died, at that moment a crack was heard from the prince's body, like something was breaking inside him and what happened was the prince's steel heart was torn into two. Sacrificing himself to give everything that is valuable

from himself to society in order to become more peaceful and not suffer makes the prince's broken heart not melt when it is burned.

Analysis of Physical Utopia

Physically Utopianism is the idea of beautiful buildings and city structures. The utopian city plan is designed as a visual extension of a particular social theory because the authors of the utopian concept place a new and perfect model of social order in urban space. Therefore, they look for a model city that will offer the best conditions for realizing social goals. Visions of utopian cities have emerged in every age, from Plato's Republic, to Sir Thomas More's Utopia, to Tommaso Campanella's Civitas Solis. Similar visions emerged in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in designs by modern radicals, who sought to improve social life through the transformation of their cities.

"Physical Utopia" is a physical approach that emphasizes its utopian formulation on the physical processing of spatial planning without mentioning the complexities of social life, this is expressed in the projection of future life through architectural efforts. Humans will be happy, live better, organized, healthy, and prosperous because of changes and development of the physical environment as well as good, efficient and beautiful spatial management. One example of a physical paradise is "Walking City," a super-efficient city in which all of the city's units are dedicated to the welfare of the people (by Archigram Group, 1960).

High above the city, on a tall column, stood the statue of The happy prince. He was gilded all over with thin leaves of fine gold, for eyes he had two bright

sapphires, and a large red ruby glowed on his sword-hilt.(p.1)

He was very much admired indeed. 'He is as beautiful as a weathercock,' remarked one of the Town Councillors who wished to gain a reputation for having artistic taste; 'only not quite so useful,' he added, fearing lest people should think him unpractical, which he really was not. (p.1)

In the sentence above describes the state of the statue of the prince in the middle of the city, which shows his physical condition which is basically not made of gold, but his whole body is decorated with gemstones. Two sparkling sapphires stuck to his eyes, leaves of gold covered his body, and a large ruby shone from the hilt of his sword. In this story the author describes a statue of a happy prince who reaches a state of physical utopia, because by honoring The happy prince, people build a statue of a happy prince with gems, rubies and gold although not all of his body is made of gold and it can be seen that The happy prince is a cheerful, kind, willing to sacrifice statue and always sacrifices himself for others.

'When I was alive and had a human heart,' answered the statue, 'I did not know what tears were, for I lived in the Palace of Sans-Souci where sorrow is not allowed to enter. In the daytime I played with my companions in the garden, and in the evening I led the dance in the Great Hall. Round the garden ran a very lofty wall, but I never cared to ask what lay beyond it, everything about me was so beautiful. My courtiers called me The happy prince, and happy indeed I was, if pleasure be happiness. So I lived, and so I

died. And now that I am dead they have set me up here so high that I can see all the ugliness and all the misery of my city, and though my heart is made of lead yet I cannot choose but weep.' (p.3)

The physical utopia in the story above is describing the ideal physical state of tranquility in the palace of Sans Souci where sadness is not allowed to enter, as well as the palace hall where the prince and his friends held a dance party when the prince was alive, as well as a beautiful garden where the prince played in the afternoon. and there is a high wall that stands firmly throughout the garden. But the prince never knew the real situation behind the wall because everything around him was perfect.

'I have a golden bedroom,' he said softly to himself as he looked round, and he prepared to go to sleep; but just as he was putting his head under his wing, a large drop of water fell on him. 'What a curious thing!' he cried, 'there is not a single cloud in the sky, the stars are quite clear and bright, and yet it is raining. The climate in the north of Europe is really dreadful. The Reed used to like the rain, but that was merely her selfishness.' (p.2)

But before he had opened his wings, a third drop fell, and he looked up, and saw - Ah! what did he see? (p.3)

The eyes of The happy prince were filled with tears, and tears were running down his golden cheeks. His face was so beautiful in the moonlight that the little Swallow was filled with pity. (p.3)

The sentence above shows a physical utopia where the swallow has a

bed made of gold, a state where the swallow is happy and satisfied because it has a magnificent and perfect resting place to be a resting place. The place where the swallow stops is a statue of a happy prince, he stops between the prince's two legs were happy. but when the swallow was about to lay his head down with his wings, a drop of water fell on him, he was surprised because the stars were clearly shining brightly and there were no clouds in the sky but rain. The third time the water droplets fell on him made him look up and it turned out that the source of the falling water came from the statue of the prince who was crying, his tears overflowed his golden cheeks and under the moonlight, the prince's face looked so beautiful that it made the swallow pity.

'I am waited for in Egypt,' said the Swallow. 'My friends are flying up and down the Nile, and talking to the large lotus flowers. Soon they will go to sleep in the tomb of the great King. The King is there himself in his painted coffin. He is wrapped in yellow linen, and embalmed with spices. Round his neck is a chain of pale green jade, and his hands are like withered leaves. (p.4)

The paragraph above shows a physical utopia when the swallow said to the prince that right now my friends must be flying happily on the Nile and joking with lotus flowers. Then they will rest in the king's tomb lying in a beautifully painted chest. We see in this story the Nile river is a beautiful and pleasant place also there are lotus flowers which make the place more comfortable and beautiful, in the story also mentioned the tomb of the king lying in a beautifully painted chest.

He passed by the cathedral tower, where the white marble angels

were sculptured. He passed by the palace and heard the sound of dancing. A beautiful girl came out on the balcony with her lover. 'How wonderful the stars are,' he said to her,' and how wonderful is the power of love!' 'I hope my dress will be ready in time for the State-ball,' she answered; 'I have ordered passion-flowers to be embroidered on it; but the seamstresses are so lazy.'(p.5)

The sentence above describes a physical utopia when the swallow flies past the cathedral tower surrounded by angel statues, where it describes the ideal place to have a beautiful and luxurious feel because it is surrounded by angel statues. The kingdom looks more festive and charming.

'To-night I go to Egypt,' said the Swallow, and he was in high spirits at the prospect. He visited all the public monuments, and sat a long time on top of the church steeple. Wherever he went the Sparrows chirruped, and said to each other, 'What a distinguished stranger!' so he enjoyed himself very much.(p.5)

In the above sentence describes a physical utopia where when the swallow said "he visited all the interesting places in the city and sat for a very long time on the church tower", in the story it is not mentioned one by one the beautiful places in the city but it is clearly illustrated from the swallow's words that the city has many places The interesting thing is that there is a physical utopia in the city that reaches an ideal and prosperous place.

'I am waited for in Egypt,' answered the Swallow. Tomorrow my friends will fly up to the Second Cataract. The river-

horse couches there among the bulrushes, and on a great granite throne sits the God Memnon. All night long he watches the stars, and when the morning star shines he utters one cry of joy, and then he is silent. At noon the yellow lions come down to the water's edge to drink. They have eyes like green Beryls, and their roar is louder than the roar of the cataract.'(p.5)

The physical utopia shown in the sentence above in this short story describes the state of the river surrounded by beautiful grass and amazingly high waterfalls and also the beauty of the throne of the god mammon made of granite. ideal, peaceful and serene.

Then the snow came, and after the snow came the frost. The streets looked as if they were made of silver, they were so bright and glistening; long icicles like crystal daggers hung down from the eaves of the houses, everybody went about in furs, and the little boys wore scarlet caps and skated on the ice. (p.8)

The sentence above describes the state of the city during the winter season, making the streets of the city look like they are made of silver and the color is very bright and sparkling, it also looks beautiful hanging crystal dagger hangers on the edges of the roofs of houses made of frozen water droplets. Which freeze to form crystals and make the houses in the city and the streets glow beautifully.

'What a strange thing!' said the overseer of the workmen at the foundry.' This broken lead heart will not melt in the furnace. We must throw it away.' So they threw it on a dust-heap where the

dead Swallow was also lying.
(p.10)

'Bring me the two most precious things in the city,' said God to one of His Angels; and the Angel brought Him the leaden heart and the dead bird. (p.10)

'You have rightly chosen,' said God,' for in my garden of Paradise this little bird shall sing for evermore, and in my city of gold The happy prince shall praise me.'
(p.10)

The conversation above when a worker at the kiln said 'This broken lead heart will not melt in the furnace. We must throw it away.' And also the conversation when God commanded the angel to bring the two most valuable things in the city and the angel brought the prince's steel heart and the body of the laying bird, then God said 'for in my garden of Paradise this little bird shall sing for evermore, and in my city of gold The happy prince shall praise me.' It is clear that the garden of paradise and the golden city are very beautiful and peaceful and comfortable.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on analysis of utopianism in Oscar Wilde's short story the happy prince as described in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that utopianism is depicted in the happy prince short story, where a statue called the happy prince was built because when he lived, his life was very happy and there was no such thing as sadness but when he died and a statue of the happy prince was erected, he saw suffering and misery in his city which made him sad.

From the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the character created by Oscar Wilde is the happy prince. In the short story it represents utopianism which is divided into two streams, namely social utopia and physical utopia. Can be seen from the character of the happy prince who creates social conditions where social utopianism is sought and wants to be formed by the prince until he is willing to give his whole body to realize the welfare of the people in his city. Here Oscar Wilde not only describes what utopian is but also gives an idea of how utopian is realized. The welfare of the whole community in one city that is cultivated and realized by a prince, and also creates an ideal place, buildings and beautiful city arrangements. By using a sociological approach in analysing existing data, it can be concluded that the short story written by Oscar Wilde, especially the happy prince, describes utopianism.

Suggestions

The author realizes that in this study there are still shortcomings in the writing, but the author hopes that this research can help readers and other researchers in conducting research related to utopianism or the literary work of the happy prince by Oscar Wilde.

It is recommended for other researchers to conduct further research on utopianism in different short stories or other literary works such as novels, films, dramas and others. For further research, it is possible to conduct research related to this research using different approaches and criticisms.

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