

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Oscar Wilde's Short Story *The Happy Prince*: A Norman Fairclough Approach

Waqar Ali¹, Farman Khan²

ABSTRACT

This paper aimed at investigating the theme of exploitation in the Oscar Wilde's short story, The Happy Prince (1888). The researcher analyzed the language of different characters to see the theme of exploitation. The scholar applied Norman Fairclough's 3-dimensional model for the analysis of the short story, The Happy Prince. Further, this study used qualitative method for the analysis of data and investigated the characters of the short story, i.e. The Happy Prince, Little Swallow, Seamstress, Queen's Maid, Miler's Sons, A Young Man, The Director of Theatre, Match-girl, Town Mayor, and Councilors. The researcher analyzed that how the discourse was produced by The Happy Prince and consumed by Little Swallow. It is concluded that some characters of the short story are exploited, while a few are exploitative.

Keywords: *Critical discourse analysis, Exploitation, Textual analysis, Discourse practices, Socio-cultural practices.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used for communication purposes. Everyone needs language to convey his/her message. Similarly, every writer uses language to convey the idea to the readers for making them understand. They directly or indirectly convey their ideas through language, which affect the human minds. They use different strategies for the depiction of the real picture of the society. The researcher has highlighted certain linguistics and discursive features used in the short story, *The Happy Prince*, written by Oscar Wilde (1888), which contribute to the theme of exploitation. Oscar Wilde conveys his idea of exploitation through language, and he keeps certain agendas hidden, using different discursive strategies in it.

CDA and *The Happy Prince* (1888)

Discourse is defined as the language beyond sentence level (Shahzad, 2019). Discourse analysis is a linguistics study, which primarily deals with the use of language and the investigation of its forms and functions (Haq et al. n.d., p. 9). Critical discourse analysis deals with the study of discourse deeply. It explores the hidden meaning of a discourse or a given text and it also gives voice to marginalized people. It interprets and describes the text in relation to the culture and society. It provides enough information about the language and its functions. It tells whether a discourse is good or bad.

Oscar Wilde (Oscar Fingal O'Flaherty Wills Wilde: 1854-1900) is an Irish poet and writer. He was born in Dublin who wrote many comic masterpieces such as *Lady Windermere's Fan* and *The Importance of Being Earnest*. He wrote a short story *The Happy Prince* (1888). Oscar Wilde depicts the real picture of the society in his short story *The Happy Prince*. There are two major characters in the short story: The statue of The Happy Prince (an animated

¹ MPhil Scholar, Qurtuba University of Science & Information Technology, Peshawar, Pakistan. **Corresponding Author's Email: waqaraliaimo@gmail.com**

² MPhil Scholar, National University of Modern Languages, Peshawar, Pakistan

character) and Little Swallow (a bird). The story revolves around these two characters. But the story also consists of some minor characters i.e., Seamstress, Queen's maid, Miller's Sons, a match-girl (whose matchbox drops into the gutter), A Young Man- who writes a play for the Director of the Theatre, and many others.

The story opens with the description of the statue of The Happy Prince. The statue is made of lead and covered with fine gold. His eyes and sword-hilt are fitted with precious stones (sapphires and red ruby). There is a character Swallow, who flies near his statue and stops there for a night stay, where he finds that The Happy Prince is sad and is crying. After inquiring him, he comes to know that he is worried about the Town people, because they are very poor. They are exploited by the richer. The Happy Prince decides to take the help of Swallow and distributes his whole treasure in them. They distribute the whole treasure in them, and no one left poor. In this whole process, The Happy Prince Sacrifices his treasure and his statue melts in the furnace, and the Swallow sacrifices his life too. In the end of the story, their hearts are thrown into the dust-heap.

Norman Fairclough's 3-Dimensional Model

Norman Fairclough is a critical discourse analyst, who was born in 1941, in England. He teaches in Lancaster University, and he is the professor of Linguistics and is one of the founders of critical discourse analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis is mainly concerned with the power and how it is executed and exercised through language. It focuses on the analysis of discourses like speeches, texts, videos, and practices.

According to Norman Fairclough, there are three dimensions of a given discourse and discourse analysis. These three dimensions are text, discourse practices and socio-cultural practices. The First level of analysis in this model deals with the description of the Linguistics features of a given piece of discourse. For instances: nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs (Shahzad, 2019). At this level we try to answer the "what" of a discourse. This level only deals with the description of the language. The Second level deals with the production, consumption, and interpretation of a text.

The researchers analyze the relationship between the producer and the consumer of a text to find out the hidden agenda behind the production of the text. In it, we analyze that why it has been produced, and for whom is it intended to be consumed. In the last level of analysis, we as discourse analysts explore the social set up in which the text was written, means the socio-cultural, socio-political, and socio-economic groundings of a given text. In short, here we explore and explain the ways in which the text operates in the various domains of the society. The 3-dimensional model diagram for explanation has given in the third chapter.

Research Objectives

1. To find out the various discursive strategies used by Oscar Wilde in the short story *The Happy Prince*
2. To explore those discursive features, which add to the theme of exploitation in the short story, *The Happy Prince*.

Research Questions

1. What are the various discursive strategies used by Oscar Wilde in the short story *The Happy Prince*?
2. How do those discursive features add to the theme of exploitation in the short story?

Delimitation of the Study

The short story *The Happy Prince* can cover different aspects such as: humanity, value, reward, sacrifice and materialism, but due to the time and space constraints, the researcher intends to delimit his study only to the theme of *exploitation*. Furthermore, the researcher has used the 3-dimensional model of Norman Fairclough. In the textual analysis, the researcher has taken only three lexical categories for data analysis, i.e., nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

METHODOLOGY

Nature of Study

The researcher has used qualitative method while critically analyzing the short story *The Happy Prince*. Although the researcher has applied Norman Fairclough's model of critical discourse analysis, but his approach to the result is qualitative. The researcher did not go for statistical data collection and production.

Data Collection

The researcher has analyzed the text of the short story *The Happy Prince* written by Oscar Wilde. The scholar collected the data for the analysis from the text of the short story. Further, he has taken help from internet, and some relevant books, articles, and lectures.

Theoretical Framework

The researcher has applied Norman Fairclough's 3-dimensional model of critical discourse analysis. This framework has three layers of analysis: textual, discourse practices, and sociocultural practices. The diagram of Norman Fairclough's 3-dimensional model is given below, which provides the reader to understand the model proficiently. The diagram consists of three levels: text, discourse practices, and sociocultural practices.

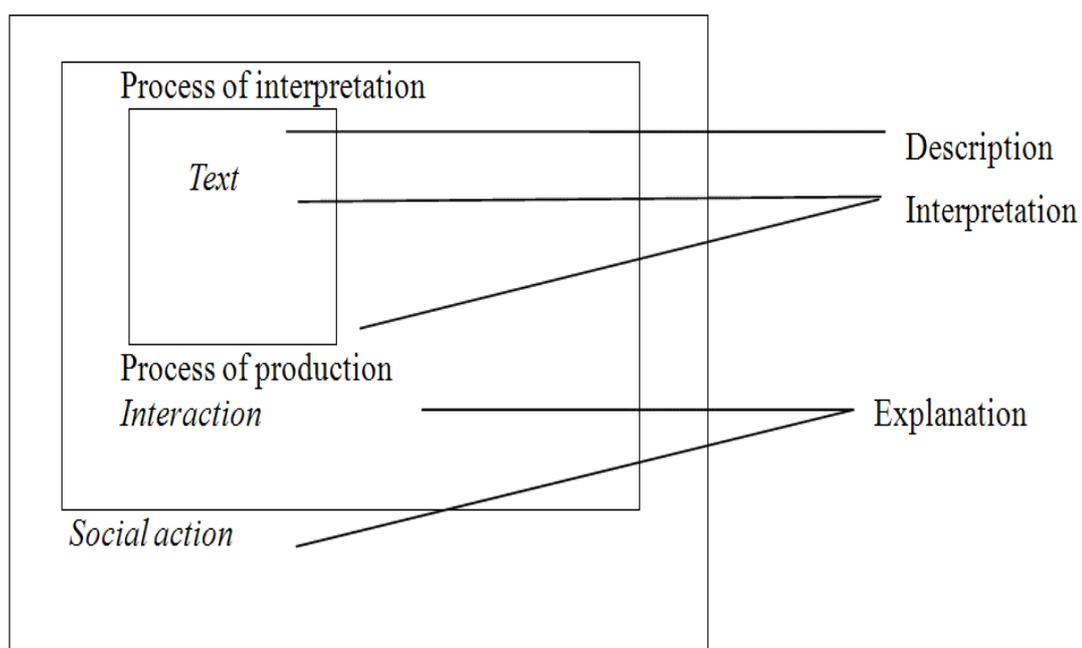


Figure1: A 3-dimensional view of discourse analysis (Fairclough, 2013).

1. Text / Micro Level

This first analysis level deals with the text description. It describes the linguistic features of the text and tells that what kind of linguistic features are used inside the text. It analyses the nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs (Fairclough, 2013, p. 131-133).

2. Discourse Practices/Meso level

This level interprets the text. It tells that who is the producer and who is the consumer. It also investigates that who are the target audience. Furthermore, it provides information regarding the distribution and consumption of the text. It also deals with when and where the discourse has been produced. It highlights the given text relation with other parallel texts (Fairclough, 2013, p. 131-133).

3. Socio-cultural Practices / Macro level

As the name suggests, it is a macro level of discourse analysis. It highlights socio-economics, socio-geographical, and socio-cultural analysis of a text. It tells about the reasons of the text production and explain the demands in the society. It relates the text with the existing trends (Fairclough, 2013, p. 131-133).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Griswold (1974) has conducted study on Oscar Wilde's short story *The Happy Prince* (1888) where he states that *The Happy Prince* is the depiction of the theme of mercy, not sacrifice. He proves this assertion by dividing the short story based on characters: The Townspeople, The Statue of the Prince, and little Swallow. Where at the end of his study, he holds the stance that sacrifice is always done for some personal reasons and rewards, but mercy is something which needs not any perception of reward.

Baige (2013) has published an article by the title, *Analyzing the Advertising Discourse- A Journey from Sight to Mind*, where the researcher explores and investigates the intentions, techniques, and discursive strategies of the advertiser (Producer), traces out the influence of the advertising discourse on the consumer's mind (Receivers), and analyzes the production and consumption with respect to the context (social practices). The researcher uses *Norman Fairclough's Model* to analyze the advertising discourse. Similar study has been made to critically analyze Imran Khan's first speech in the Parliament by applying Norman Fairclough model. The researchers' aim is to highlight and explore the political aspects, ideology, and power of the speech (Ghilzai, et al., 2017).

Another similar study has been made where they critically analyzed Pakistan's PM Nawaz Sharif's speech. Nawaz Sharif gave a Speech in UN Assembly on 27 September 2013 and his motto was "Peace security and development of human rights, implementation of international law, social justice for everyone and multilateral diplomacy". The researcher explores the speech from different perspectives such as context, ideology, politics, and Islam by using Norman Fairclough's model (Aqeel et al., 2015).

In a nutshell, no one has critically analyzed the short story *The Happy Prince* by using Norman Fairclough's model. Different articles and research papers have been published on *Norman Fairclough's approaches* to the different subjects and Oscar Wilde's short story *The Happy Prince*, separately. But the researchers have not explored the theme of exploitation in the short story from this perspective. So, this research paper explores the theme of exploitation in *The Happy Prince* by using Norman Fairclough's model.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Theme of Exploitation in the Short Story *The Happy Prince*

Oscar Wilde portrays several themes in his short story *The Happy Prince*, i.e., sacrifice, mercy, reward, class distinction, humanity, and many others, but this paper analyses the theme of exploitation in the short story due to the space and time constrain. Because of the exploitation theme the researcher focuses on the characters of the short story, and the language used in it. The researcher has taken some characters and critically analyzed the discourse produced by them.

The short story, *The Happy Prince*, depicts the theme of *exploitation*. It consists of two major characters namely the statue of The Happy Prince and Swallow. The Happy Prince, as the name suggests, is happy in the start because when he is alive, he lives a luxurious life. He lives like a prince, and he dies like a prince. After his death, when his statue is made and erected in the mid of the town on a high position where he can easily see the miseries of the people around. Then he realizes that his life which he has spent was futile and vain. In his life, he has exploited the poor. He is not aware of the suffering. He has never helped the poor and the needy. He is not aware of the exploitation of poor. That is when he dies, and his statue is erected he realizes this thing.

He sacrifices his whole treasure (which he has, because he is made of gold and precious stones) to help the needy and the exploited people of the Town. He is also in response exploited by the town people by taking his whole treasure and beauty from him. He is also exploited by the Swallow, the Town Mayor, and Councilors. The little Swallow has taken away his whole treasure from him, while the Town Mayor and Councilors have melted his statue to make their own statues, for getting fame. Throughout the short story one can see so many other characters that have been exploited by others like the Seamstress- who is exploited by the Queen's maid, a young man- a writer, who writes a play for the Director is exploited by the Director of the Theatre, and a match-girl, who is exploited by her parents.

After reading the text of the short story, one can explicitly take the idea that the work contains the theme of exploitation but if one wants to logically prove this assertion, he/she needs to critically analyze the language and the characters of the story.

Application of The Norman Fairclough's 3-Dimensional Model

The researcher has applied Norman Fairclough's model for the analysis of the text of the short story. The model analyses the text from the perspective of three levels: text, discourse practices, and socio-cultural practices.

1. Textual Analysis

Nouns

In the short story, *The Happy Prince*, author Oscar Wilde uses different nouns for the characters which indicate that the author portrays their characters superior to other characters. He is exploiting some characters using language, especially by nouns here. Firstly, the researcher analyses the nouns used by the author for The Happy Prince, which is an exploiter character, and for Swallow which is an exploited Character. The author uses different nouns for the character of The Happy Prince, i.e., city, column, statue, prince, gold, leaves, sapphires, ruby, angel, garden, dance, pleasure, and command. He also uses some nouns for Swallow, i.e., hope, messenger, cold, and death.

These nouns are the evidence that he is portraying one character superior to the other. It also shows that one character has power, status, value, and the other have not. The nouns like

gold leaves, prince, ruby, and command show that the character has wealth and respect while the other have not. Similarly, he also uses some nouns for the Swallow like cold, death, and hope, which depict the low status and less power of the character. Contrary to it, the researcher also notices some of the nouns where the character of The Happy Prince has been exploited. For instances: lead, heart, tears, and sorrow. That is how the author is exploiting one character using specific (low category) nouns.

Secondly, the researcher analyses the language used for the character of Seamstress and Queen's maid by the author. He identifies certain nouns which indicate that Seamstress is exploited by both the author and the Queen's maid. The nouns which are used for Queen's maid are satin, gown, honor, and court-ball. These nouns tell that the girl belongs to the high class and is much respected. The nouns which are used for the Seamstress are river, water, hand, needle, ill, and thimble. These nouns indicate that the woman belongs to a poor family and low status. Further, these nouns associate labor and hard work with the Seamstress. In short, the writer of the short story through nouns portrays the Queen's maid character as an exploiter and Seamstress character as an exploited one.

Thirdly, the researcher analyses the character of Swallow with relation to that of Miller's Sons. He found few nouns which are related to the theme of exploitation. The nouns used by author for the Miller's Sons are rude, and stones. It tells that the Miller's Sons are rude and are exploiting the Swallow by hitting him with stones. The author uses a noun for Swallow is disrespect which indicates that he is disrespected by the Miller's Sons and is exploited by them. Similarly, the author associates such nouns for the characters which are the evidence of one's dominance and other's subordination, which also contribute to the theme of exploitation.

Adjectives

Oscar Wilde uses plenty of adjectives in the short story *The Happy Prince*. Here the researcher analyses some of the characters and the language used for them in the short story, especially the adjectives, for the elaboration of the exploitation theme.

Firstly, he analyses the two major characters in the short story, The Happy Prince, and the little Swallow. The adjectives used for the character of The Happy Prince in the short story are high, tall, happy, fine, large, red, beautiful, wonderful, clean, white, and lofty. These adjectives indicate that this character is of the high rank. He is favored by the writer through language. If someone is having status, he also has the power.

Likewise, The Happy Prince has the power due to which he is superior and the exploiter of the Swallow. The evidence for this assertion that he is the exploiter and Swallow is the exploited is the use of adjectives in the short story. The adjectives which are used for the Swallow are polite, little, afraid, ridiculous, lonely, softly, sorry, and colder. These adjectives clarify this fact that the writer is using such adjectives for him, which make him the subordinate and the exploited one, and the other character dominant and the exploiter one. On the other hand, he uses certain adjectives for The Happy Prince which indicate that he is exploited by the little Swallow. When the Prince needs help from the Swallow, the adjectives are used in such a scenario are dead, ugliness, low and sad.

Secondly, the researcher also analyses the characters of Queen's maid and Seamstress, where he identifies few adjectives which contribute to the theme of exploitation. After identification of adjectives, he comes up with the idea that the Queen's maid is the exploiter, and the Seamstress is the exploited character. The adjectives used for the Seamstress are little, poor, thin, worn, coarse, red (hands), nothing, sad, lazy, and tired. The adjective like lazy is used by the maid for her in a taunting way, which suggests that she is exploiting her. The other adjectives also indicate that she is nothing, and she is always sad, due to the exploitation of the

superior maid. On the other hand, the adjectives like loveliest and beautiful (girl) are used for the maid which suggest that she is the superior and the exploiter.

Verbs

The researcher analyses different verbs used in the short story to support the theme of exploitation. He has taken the characters one by one and analyses the verbs used for them in the short story *The Happy Prince*.

Firstly, he analyses the character of The Happy Prince. He takes some of the verbs which support the theme of exploitation. The verbs which are used for him are glowed, admired, gilded (with leaves of gold), and command. These verbs show that the character is exploiting other characters like he is giving command to the Swallow. Moreover, he is having treasure of gold and precious stones. He is wealthy, and he is having so many positions due to which he exercises the power and manipulates other. For instance, Swallow. There are also some verbs used for Swallow in the short story which indicate that he is exploited by The Happy Prince. The verbs used for him are cried and weep. Contrary to it, some verbs are used for The Happy Prince in some scenario which suggest that he is exploited by the Swallow and the Town Mayor and Councilors. For instances: weeping, fastened, cannot move, broken and melt. These verbs tell that in some scenario The Happy Prince is exploited and in some scenario the Swallow is exploited.

Secondly, he analyses the character of Seamstress and Queen's maid where he finds that the Seamstress is exploited by the Maid. He finds some verbs which support this claim. For examples, the verbs used in the short story for Seamstress are pricked and embroidering. These verbs tell that she is always busy in some hard work and other are exploiting her.

Thirdly, he analyses the character of one of A Young Man, who writes a play for the Director of the Theatre. He highlights few relevant verbs which contribute to the theme of exploitation. The identified verbs are leaning and trying, which are used by the writer for the character of young man. These verbs indicate that this young man is facing a lot of hurdles in his life. He is exploited by The Director. He is trying to overcome these hurdles.

In short, after the textual analysis of the short story *The Happy Prince*, the researcher concludes that the author of the short story has incorporated a vast number of linguistics features, as shown above, which contribute to the theme of exploitation.

2. Discourse Practices

The researcher analyses the discourse produced by The Happy Prince and consumed by the little Swallow. In the short story, The Happy Prince asks Swallow for help, "Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow, 'said The Happy Prince, 'will you not stay with me for one night and be my messenger?" (Wilde, 1888, p. 10). Firstly, he denies and then he accepts his proposal and starts helping him. But Prince starts exploiting him by not letting him go where Swallow wants. "Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow, 'said The Prince, 'will you not stay with me one night longer?" (Wilde, 1888, p. 13). He says that he will stay with him for one night. But The Happy Prince stops him for longer period which causes his death. "The poor little Swallow grew colder and colder" (Wilde, 1888, p. 21). The Swallow in the short story says that he is going to the House of Death. These lines suggest that the discourse produced by The Happy Prince as an exploitative, which is consumed by the little Swallow.

The above lines also contribute to the theme of exploitation because The Happy Prince is exploiting the poor Swallow. There is cold around and he has no food and shelter. In the short story, The Happy Prince is all the time insisting Swallow to stay with him. He has no one to help him, that is why, he is continuously insisting him to stay. The little Swallow agrees with him on this, and he intends to help the needy Prince once. But The Happy Prince needs more

help. His needs lead the Swallow to death. The Happy Prince uses very strategic language to make the Swallow stay, and it works, i.e., “Swallow, Swallow, little Swallow, ‘said the Prince, ‘will you not stay with me for one night, and be my messenger? The boy is so thirsty, and the mother so sad” (Wilde, 1888, p. 10). This line suggests that The Happy Prince uses such a language which is not easily deniable. Hence, the little Swallow becomes the victim of his strategic discourse.

In short, The Happy Prince produces a very discursive and strategic language, which is consumed by the little Swallow. By his language, he exploits the little Swallow. He stops him to help him. But in this whole process of Swallow helping Prince, Prince exploits him. And Prince needs lead him to death.

3. Socio-cultural Practices

The researcher analyses the characters and language of the short story *The Happy Prince*, i.e. The Happy Prince, Swallow, Seamstress, a young man (writer), a Director of Theatre, match-girl, Miller’s Sons, and Mayors of the Town. In the start of the short story *The Happy Prince*, the writer opens the scene with the description of the statue of The Happy Prince. The description of the statue is like that of the description of the statue of the real world and recent age and society. The writer reflects the social statuses and culture (art) of that (Victorian age) age in the text of the short story *The Happy Prince*, which is parallel to that of today society (Eastern society, especially Pakistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

The researcher explores the relation of Prince and Swallow. The Happy Prince has treasure of gold and precious diamonds due to which he dominates throughout the short story and the Swallow has no food and shelter that is why he is oppressed throughout the short story. Similarly, in reality The Happy Prince belongs to the higher rank of the society and he is considered to be the superior by lower working class. He gives command and the lower-class people have no choice to deny it. At the end, they must accept his legitimate and illegitimate commands. Similarly, in the short story *The Happy Prince*, the superior character The Happy Prince gives order for which the writer uses the word “command” and the poor Swallow accepts his orders.

In the short story *The Happy Prince*, the researcher analyses the character of Seamstress and Queen’s maid. The Queen’s maid uses superior language, i.e., Seamstresses are lazy, which suggests that the language of Queen’s maid is exploitative and superior to the language used for Seamstress by the writer. The Seamstress belongs to the lower working class in the short story which is exploited by the high-class Queen’s maid. Likewise, the high-class people exploit the lower (working) class people.

In the text of the story *The Happy Prince*, the Town Mayor and Councilors in the short story use superior language. They turn down the statue of The Happy Prince and melt it in the furnace for making their own’s statues. They throw the heart of the statue of The Happy Prince and little Swallow to the dust-heap. It suggests that they have no respect for them. They are exploiting The Happy Prince statue. Similarly, in real world, the elites have no respect for poor and they exploit them for their needs.

In the short story, the writer portrays the character of a young man- who writes a play for the Director of Theatre, is an inferior, and the character of Director is superior. Likewise, in the society of Victorian age and today (eastern society, 2019, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), there is superior, and inferior exist. The rich are considered superior to the poor.

To sum up the socio-cultural practices part of analysis, the researcher analyses the different characters of the short story, and he holds this stance that in the short story *The Happy*

Prince there is the theme of exploitation. There is class distinction. The researcher explores the hidden meaning of the text, from the language used in it, that the richer exploit the subordinates.

Major Findings of the Short Story *The Happy Prince*

1. In the short story *The Happy Prince*, many of the subordinate characters have been exploited by the dominant characters.

- i. Little Swallow by The Happy Prince
- ii. The Happy Prince by little Swallow
- iii. A young man (poor writer) by the Director of Theatre
- iv. Seamstress by the Queen's maid
- v. The Statue of The Happy Prince by the Town Mayor and Councilors

2. The exploitation of the lower working class has been depicted by the writer in the short story through language.

- i. Swallow by The Happy Prince
- ii. Seamstress by Queen's maid

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher has analyzed the text of the short story *The Happy Prince*, where he has concluded that Oscar Wilde used very discursive language. The author of the short story uses such a language for the characters of the short story, which is very strategic and discursive. For instances, he uses nouns, verbs and certain adjectives for The Happy Prince which are gold, leaves, sapphires, angel, pleasure, weeping, fastened, broken, high, tall, happy, fine, large, red, and beautiful.

Likewise, the author of the short story uses very discursive language for so many other characters like, Swallow, Seamstress, Miller's Sons, match-girl, a young man, and Queen's maid. The nouns, verbs, adjectives are used by the author for Swallow are hope, messenger, cold, death, cried, weep, polite, little, and afraid. For Seamstress are polite, little, pricked embroidering, afraid, poor, thin, worn, coarse, and red. Similarly, the author uses nouns, verbs, and adjectives for the other characters as well. So, the author, Oscar Wilde uses very discursive language in the disguise of nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

Oscar Wilde uses some discursive features in short story *The Happy Prince*. He uses many discursive features and linguistics features, but due to the time and space constraint the researcher has delimited his study only to the three lexical categories, which are nouns, adjectives, and verbs. The researcher analyses different characters like The Happy Prince, little Swallow, Seamstress, Queen's maid, Miller's Sons, Match-girl, and a young man. He also analyses the language of author, which is used for them. He uses very discursive nouns which contribute to the theme of exploitation. In one instance, the researcher describes the statue of The Happy Prince, which suggests that The Happy Prince is very valuable, and the other characters are nothing/valueless.

Furthermore, the author associates such a language with Prince which say that The Happy Prince is exploiting the little Swallow. Similarly, the writer uses such a nouns, verbs and adjectives which tell that one character is exploiter and the other is exploited. After the analysis of the characters and their language the researcher has come to know that little Swallow is the exploiter, and The Happy Prince and Miller's Sons are the exploiters one.

Likewise, a young man and Seamstress are the exploited and Queen's maid and The Director of the Theatre are exploited characters. The writer uses such a language for them which show exactly their exploitive and exploited nature. For instance, The Happy Prince makes the little Swallow stay, where the author uses the word command associated with The Happy Prince which shows that The Happy Prince is giving command to Little Swallow, and he is suppressed by him. The nouns, verbs, and adjectives like, weeping, sad, cold, death, cried, hope and many others are the different discursive features which is used by the author contribute to the theme of exploitation.

In short, the researcher has analyzed the text of the short story *The Happy Prince*. He has applied Norman Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model on the short story *The Happy Prince*. The model consists of three layers: text, discourse practices, sociocultural practices. In the first level of textual analysis, the researcher analyses the text. He identifies different nouns, adjectives, and verbs. He analyses the characters of The Happy Prince, Swallow, Seamstress, a young man, Director of Theatre, and Queen's maid. In the identification of nouns, the researcher explores the theme of exploitation. He explores the theme of exploitation by analyzing the nouns used by the writer for the characters. Similarly, he analyses adjectives, and verbs. In this whole process of analyzation, the researcher finds some character exploitative, i.e. The Happy Prince, Queen's maid, Town mayor and councilors, Miller's Sons, Swallow, and the Director of Theatre. He also finds some characters exploited, i.e., little Swallow, The Happy Prince, Seamstress, and a young man.

In the second level of analysis, which is called discourse practices, the researcher takes the dialogues of The Happy Prince and little Swallow. The researcher interprets the discourse of The Happy Prince where he finds that The Happy Prince is using superior language. The Happy Prince is exploiting the Swallow by asking his favour, which leads Swallow to death, and at the end of the story he dies. In the third level of analysis the researcher analyses different characters, i.e. The Happy Prince, Swallow, Seamstress, a young man (writer), a Director of Theatre, match-girl, Miller's Sons, and Mayors of the Town. Where he explores these characters from the lens of real society. He relates the trends of Victorian age with the today's eastern age. He finds similarities in the trends of Victorian Age and the trends of today, present in the discourse of the short story *The Happy Prince*. At the end of his analysis, the researcher proves his claim true that the short story *The Happy Prince* is the true depiction of the theme of exploitation.

The researcher has analyzed the short story *The Happy Prince* by using Norman Fairclough's Model. But he delimits himself to the theme of exploitation due to the time and space constraints. The short story *The Happy Prince* has so many other themes as well, like sacrifice, mercy, humanity, reward, value, and child labor. It is recommended for future research if one wants to analyze these themes in the short story by using Norman Fairclough's Model.

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