

**THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ON THE
NATURE DESCRIBED IN WORDSWORTH'S SELECTED
POEMS**

THESIS

By:

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**ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
2018**

**THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ON THE NATURE
DESCRIBED IN WORDSWORTH'S SELECTED POEMS**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
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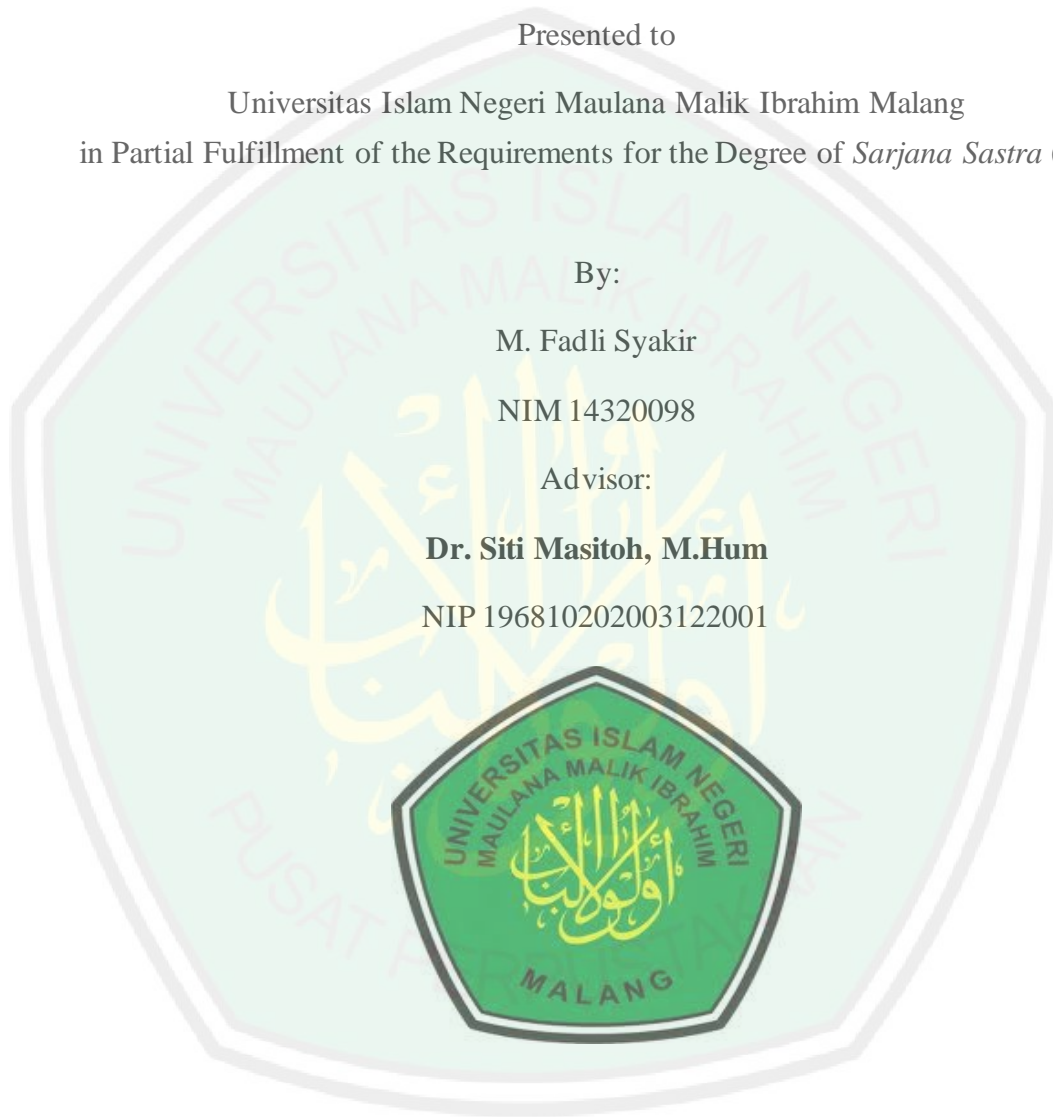
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APPROVAL SHEET

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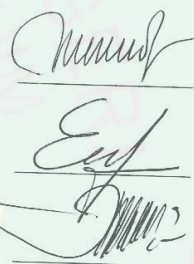
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MOTTO

“One of the first conditions of happiness is that the link
between man and nature shall not be broken”

- Leo Tolstoy -



DEDICATION

This research could not have been written without the invaluable aid of the following people, to all of whom I owe the utmost thanks.

First and foremost, my beloved Mother and Father who always supports me there and back.

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My Fam, Laminah Fams who motivates me to live better,

And

All my lecturers and stuff who has contributed in accomplishing my thesis

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On this occasion, the researcher would like to thank to her family, especially her beloved parents Father and Mother who have given the finance, facility, prayer and support in studying at the Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect, so to make it perfect, suggestions and critics are expected and very welcome. I hope this thesis would give advantages to all the readers.

Malang, December 5, 2018

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ABSTRACT

Syakir, M. Fadli. 2018. *The Impact of Industrial Revolution on the Nature Described in Wordsworth's Selected Poems* Thesis, English Letters Department, Humanites Faculty, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum

Keywords : Sociology of Literature, Ecocriticism, Industrial Revolution, Nature

This thesis discusses about the nature condition at the time of the industrial revolution in England in 18s as revealed in William Wordsworth's selected poems. The poems are *Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802*; *The World is Too Much with Us*; and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud (The Daffodils)*. All of those poems are collected in one version entitled "Poems in Two Volumes." This version was published in 1807. Even so, the poem was written before 1807.

The researcher uses sociological approach, which the theory is Ecocriticism which is the ideas of Lawrence Buell, Harold Fromm, and Cheryll Glotfelty. The theory concerns on the relationship between literary work and environment or how man's relationships with his physical environment which are reflected in literary work. The reason why the researcher takes ecocriticism because the theory will help the researcher to do the research in understanding the object.

This research investigates the condition of England on nature side which inspired William Wordsworth to create the poem. It also examines Wordsworth's view on nature. Therefore, the researcher provides the research questions which is followed by the objective aiming at completing the conduct of the research. They are: how the condition of England at the time of the industrial revolution was, and what Wordsworth's concept on nature in process creating the poems.

The result of the study shows that Wordsworth has his own way to respond industrial revolution in England through his poems. In *Composed upon Westminster Bridge*, and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, Wordsworth criticizes the industrial revolution through the beauty side of nature. Whereas in *The World is Too Much with Us*, Wordsworth criticizes the negative impact of the industrial revolution on nature such a plant waste which damage the environment. Furthermore, the researcher finds two concepts of Wordsworth's nature applied on the poems to respond the industrial revolution. They are Wordsworth's nature as related to personal life, and Wordsworth's nature as related to men's life. Within the two concepts, there are other concepts in accordance with the theory. In this case Wordsworth uses his interrelationship between man and nature, ecosystem, and ecological consciousness. By using those concepts, Wordsworth criticizes the industrial revolution from different angle, in this case he praises the beauty of nature instead of mocking the revolution.

مستخلص البحث

فضلي شاکر، محمد. ٢٠١٨. تأثير ثورة الصناعة إلى الطبيعة في قصائد Wordsworth البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية العلوم وأدبها، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية.

المشرفة : الدكتورة ستي ماسيطة الماجستير

كلمات أساسية : علم الاجتماع الأدبي ، الثورة الصناعية ، Ecocriticism

تناقش هذه البحث الظروف الطبيعية في وقت الثورة الصناعية بلد الإنجليزية في القرن الثامن عشر تستند إلى قصائد Wordsworth القصائد هي *Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802; The World is Too Much with Us; and I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud (The Daffodils)*. تم ترتيب جميع القصائد في كتاب بعنوان "قصائد في مجلدين" في العام ١٨٠٧.

يستخدم الباحثون منهجًا اجتماعيًا منطقيًا ، بنظرية Ecocriticism وهي فكرة Lawrence Buell و Harold Fromm و Cheryll Glotfelty. تركز هذه النظرية على العلاقة بين الأعمال الأدبية وبيئتها أو كيف تنعكس العلاقات الإنسانية مع بيئتها المادية في الأعمال الأدبية. يستعمل الباحث بنظرية Ecocriticism هو أن هذه النظرية ستساعد الباحث على إجراء البحوث في فهم الموضوع.

يبحث هذا البحث في الظروف الطبيعية بلد الإنجليزية في الثورة الصناعية التي ألهمت William Wordsworth لإنشاء عمله. كما يدرس مفهوم Wordsworth للطبيعة لذلك ، ينتج عن هذا البحث صياغة مشكلة يتبعها هدف بهدف استكمال تنفيذ البحث. صياغة المشكلة هي: ما كان حال بلد الإنجليزية في الثورة الصناعية وما هي المفاهيم الطبيعية Wordsworth التي استخدمت. بالطبع ، تعتمد الصيغتان على الكائن الذي تم فحصه في هذه الدراسة.

أظهرت النتائج أن Wordsworth كان له طريقته الخاصة في الاستجابة للثورة الصناعية بلد الإنجليزية. في كتاب *"Composed upon Westminster Bridge"* ، قدمت Wordsworth ثورة

صناعية من خلال النظر إلى جمالها الطبيعي. في *Wandered Lonely as Cloud* ، ترى Wordsworth أيضاً من وجهة نظر جمالها الطبيعي في قرية. بينما في العالم كثير جداً معنا ، انتقد Wordsworth الثورة الصناعية لقسوتها ، مثل نفايات المصانع التي كان لها تأثير سلبي على الطبيعة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، وجد الباحث مفهومي لـ Wordsworth تم تطبيقهما على القصيدة استجابةً للثورة الصناعية. هم الطبيعة فيما يتعلق بالحياة الشخصية ، والطبيعة فيما يتعلق بحياة الرجال. ضمن هذين المفهومين ، هناك مفاهيم أخرى تتوافق مع نظرية ecocriticism. في هذه الحالة ، تستخدم Wordsworth العلاقة المتبادلة بين الناس والطبيعة والنظم الإيكولوجية والبيئي. باستخدام هذه المفاهيم ، انتقد Wordsworth الثورة الصناعية من زاوية مختلفة. بدلاً من الاستهزاء بالثورة الصناعية ، تفضل Wordsworth أن ترى جمال الطبيعي.

ABSTRAK

Syakir, M. Fadli. 2018. *The Impact of Industrial Revolution on the Nature Described in Wordsworth's Selected Poems*, Skripsi, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Siti Masitoh, M.Hum

Kata Kunci : Sosiologi Sastra, Revolusi Industri, Alam, Ekokritisisme

Skripsi ini membahas tentang kondisi alam pada saat revolusi industri di Inggris di abad ke 18 berdasarkan beberapa puisi Wordsworth. Puisi-puisi itu adalah *Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802*; *The World is Too Much with Us*; and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud (The Daffodils)*. Semua puisi itu disusun menjadi sebuah buku dengan judul "Poems in Two Volumes" yang diterbitkan pada 1807. Meski begitu, puisi itu ditulis sebelum 1807.

Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan sosilogis, yang teorinya adalah Ecocriticism yang merupakan ide dari Lawrence Buell, Harold Fromm, dan Cheryll Glotfelty. Teori ini berfokus pada hubungan antara karya sastra dan lingkungannya atau bagaimana hubungan manusia dengan lingkungan fisiknya yang tercermin dalam karya sastra. Alasan mengapa peneliti mengambil Ekokritisisme karena teori ini akan membantu peneliti untuk melakukan penelitian dalam memahami objek.

Penelitian ini menyelidiki kondisi alam Inggris pada waktu revolusi industri terjadi yang menginspirasi William Wordsworth dalam menciptakan karyanya. Itu juga memeriksa konsep Wordsworth tentang alam. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menghasilkan sebuah rumusan masalah yang diikuti oleh tujuan dengan tujuan menyelesaikan pelaksanaan penelitian. Rumusan masalah itu adalah: bagaimana kondisi Inggris pada saat revolusi industri dan apa konsep alam Wordsworth yang digunakan. Tentunya kedua rumusan itu berdasarkan objek yang diteliti pada penelitian ini.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Wordsworth memiliki caranya sendiri dalam menanggapi revolusi industri yang terjadi di Inggris. Dalam *Composed upon Westminster Bridge*, Wordsworth menyampaikan revolusi industri dengan melihat keindahan alamnya. Dalam *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, Wordsworth juga melihat dari sudut pandang keindahan alamnya di suatu pedesaan yang penuh dengan bunga bakung. Sedangkan di *The World is Too Much with Us*, Wordsworth mengkritik revolusi industri karena kekejamannya, seperti limbah pabrik yang memberi dampak negatif pada alam. Selain itu, peneliti menemukan dua konsep Wordsworth yang diterapkan pada puisi tersebut untuk menanggapi revolusi industri. Mereka adalah sifat *nature as related to personal life*, dan *nature as related to men's life*. Di dalam dua konsep tersebut, ada konsep lain yang sesuai dengan teori ekokritisisme. Dalam hal ini Wordsworth menggunakan keterkaitannya antara manusia dan alam, ekosistem, dan kesadaran ekologis. Dengan menggunakan konsep-konsep itu, Wordsworth mengkritik revolusi industri dari sudut yang berbeda. Alih-alih mengejek revolusi industri, Wordsworth lebih memilih melihat keindahan alamnya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Poetry is a form of literary work that is bound by rhythm, rhyme and series of verses and lines whose language looks beautiful and full of meaning. Frederick (1988: 15) says that poetry is the feeling of recognizing himself, in a moment of solitude and manifesting himself in symbols which are representations of the closest possibility of feeling in the correct form in which he is in the mind of the poet.

Literary works cannot be separated with the history, the author's environment, or even revelation of personality. Some authors write their literary works in certain time, like a big moment in a year that cannot be forgotten. They could mark or responded what happened in certain time through their works. According to the sociology of literature, literary work reflects real life. A literary work can tell readers about social conditions when it was written. It will be useful for readers to understand the history. (Pospelov, 1967: 534)

Furthermore, Swingewood (1972: 12) says that literature is concerned with man's social world, his adaption to it, and his desire to change it. It means that the author's world has big impact to create literary work. Swingewood cited the argument of the French philosopher Louis de Bonald that a careful reading of any nation's literature could tell what this people had

been. Swingewood also augments that the conception of the mirror, then, must be treated with great care in the sociological analysis of literature.

Through this thesis, the researcher will analyze the condition of England in 18th century as it was revealed through William Wordsworth's selected poems. In literary world, the era which happened in that time was called as Romantic Era. Romantic Era, or also known as Romanticism, it was a European cultural movement which involved writers, artists, and philosopher in Germany, France, Italy, and England. In England, the issue which was responded by most romantic poets was industrial revolution.

Industrial revolution happened between 1750-1850 where major changes occurred in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transportation, and technology. It had profound impact on the social, economic, and cultural conditions in the world. Industrial revolution began in Great Britain, then spread throughout the world. Briefly, industrial revolution is period in which the use of animal and human power replaced by manufacturing-based machine. In another sense, based on Cambridge dictionary, industrial revolution is the period of time during which work began to be done more by machines in factories than by hand at home. It means that there were many factories in the country which encountered industrial revolution (Stearns, 2013: 1).

The construction of factories on a large scale has many major impacts. One of those affected by this development is the surrounding natural

conditions. The trees are lost and replaced by factories. Air pollution and factory waste that pollute the environment. Slowly it all destroys nature. Prior to the industrial revolution, which began in Britain in the late 1700s, manufacturing was often done in people's homes, using hand tools or basic machines. The industrial revolution progressively replaced human and animals as the power sources of production with motors powered by fossil fuels (Stearns, 2013: 6).

The objects which are going to be analyzed in this research are William Wordsworth's selected poems in "Poems in Two Volumes", which was written in the last years of the 18th century and the first decades of 19th. They are *Composed upon Westminster Bridge (1802)*, *The World is Too Much with Us (1807)*, and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud (1807)*. The researcher chooses those three poems because the researcher wants to understand relation between Wordsworth's works and the external influence which creating his works.

William Wordsworth is English poet who was born on 7 April 1770 at Cockermouth, England. He was left by his parents before he was 15 years old. When he was adult, he became an enthusiast for the ideals of the industrial revolution. He began to write poetry while he was at school. He developed a love nature, a theme reflected in many of his poems. He has created many collections for his poems. Every chapter consists of many poems. Such as *Lyrical Ballads with a Few Other Poems (7 poems)*, *Lyrical*

Ballads with Other Poems (13 poems), Poems in Two Volumes (10 poems), and the other poems which were not input into certain poetry collection.

In this case, the researcher applies the ideas of ecocritics such as Lawrence Buell, Harold Fromm, and Cheryll Glotfelty, who make effort to pursue Wordsworth's works. This approach will focus on the poems and the environment where poems were written. Ecocriticism helps the researcher easier to answer several problems that will be conducted. Ecocriticism sees two angles of literary work: intrinsic and extrinsic. Firstly, the researcher will begin from analyzing the poem itself. Then, the researcher will connect the content of external to the real society.

Ecocriticism is concerned with the literature-environment connection or how literature reflects the interactions between man and his physical environment. In literature and literary studies, it is quite a latest phenomenon. In accordance with Johnson (2009:7-12) "over the last three decades, it has emerged as a field of literary study that addresses how human relate to nonhuman nature or environment in literature".

Generally romantic poetry, and particularly William Wordsworth, became the icons of ecocritical studies. Romantic poetry is the true expression of the nostalgia of human being as a result of man's separation from nature. Romantic poetry emerged as a free representation of the artist that sheds light on the nostalgic state of man in the modern world, concentrating on man's separation from nature. (Peck & Coyle, 1984)

In this study, there are three kinds of previous studies which the researcher uses, those are: a thesis which is written by Wahyuningsih entitled *Nature in William Wordsworth's Poems*. She was a student from Petra Christian University. In her research, she examines the nature term which is used in seven Wordsworth's poems. Second, a journal which is written by Amir Abbasi and Bahman Zarrinjooee entitled *William Wordsworth's Poems: Signs of Ecocriticism and Romanticism*. Third, a journal which is written by Harvey Peter Sucksmith entitled *Ultimate Affirmation: A Critical Analysis of Wordsworth's Sonnet, "Composed upon Westminster Bridge", and the Image of the City in "The Prelude."* This journal presents a comparison of the city in the *Composed upon Westminster Bridge* to poems in *The Prelude*.

After finding the previous studies, the researcher finds the differences. In this research, the researcher focuses on the condition of England during 18th century. Moreover, there was an event at that time: industrial revolution. So, this study tells about the impact of industrial revolution in England as it was revealed in William Wordsworth's Selected Poems.

B. Research Questions

By seeing the explanations above, the researcher conducts the questions as a problem as follows:

1. What is the condition of England at the time of industrial revolution as revealed on the Wordsworth's selected poems?

2. What is the Wordsworth's concept of nature at the time of industrial revolution as revealed on the Wordsworth's selected poems?

C. Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the statements of the problems, this study aims at:

1. Knowing the condition of England on the poems when industrial revolution happening
2. Examining Wordsworth's concept of nature which applied on the poems.

D. Significances of the Study

There are two significances of the study. They are theoretical and practical significant. Theoretically, this study is hoped that it is able to contribute for literary study, which especially in external analysis. Practically, it is expected to provide the useful information for English lecturers, students, and next researchers. Firstly, for lecturers, it can become an alternative material. Secondly, it will help students to understand about England's situation, especially in romantic period. Thirdly, it can be reference for next researcher who will do the research using other theories or other objects.

E. Scope and Limitation

Basically, there are many aspects that can be analyzed from Wordsworth's poems. Therefore, the researcher has scope and limitation for doing this study. The function is intended to give distinct direction where the analysis goes to. The research's focus in this study is condition when the

author wrote his poems, especially in romantic period. The poems that will be used on this research are three poems of William Wordsworth's Poems in Two Volumes, they are *Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802*; *The World is Too Much with Us*; and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*. Those poems deal with a same issue, that is about nature and the industrial revolution.

F. Research Method

The researcher has arranged the methods to do this research in order to get a comprehensive result. Research method which the researcher has arranged consists of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This study is done on the basis of literary criticism. Literary criticism concerns to define, classify, analyze, interpret and evaluate (Abrams, 1901: 49). The researcher uses sociological approach, which the theory is Ecocriticism which is the ideas of Lawrence Buell, Harold Fromm, and Cheryll Glotfelty.

Ecocriticism is a theory which concerns with the relationship between literary work and environment or how man's relationships with his physical environment which are reflected in literary work.

2. Data Sources

The source of the data are William Wordsworth's selected poems and the history of England in industrial revolution. The selected poems are *Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802*; *The World is Too Much with Us*; and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*. These all poems are Wordsworth's respond about England's condition during industrial revolution in 18th century.

3. Data Collection

The researcher takes some steps to collect the data. First, the researcher reads the poems from the beginning until the end. Then, the researcher tries to understand the meaning of the poems by paraphrasing the poems and read the history book especially during Romantic Period.

4. Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, then it is analyzed in the following steps: firstly, the researcher defines the problems dealing with the purpose of the study. Secondly, the researcher analyzes the data based on the classification and characteristic. The last is drawing conclusion according to previous analysis.

G. Definition of Key Term

It is important to equate perception between the researcher and the readers. So, the researcher gives some definitions that related to the research, such as:

- Industrial revolution: A transition process when hand production methods or agrarian and handicraft economy changed into machines. It happened in Britain in the 18th century.
- Romantic period: A period in English Literature which was dated in 18th century. It was a reaction to the industrial revolution in England.
- Ecocriticism: A theory emerged towards the close of the 20th century and at the dawn of the first decade of the 21st century. It is one of the few recent theories used and applied in the realm of literature to scrutinize literary piece of works by eco-scientific criteria. It is the analytical study of literature and environment from an interdisciplinary perspective where all subjects come together to analyze the environment and find out possible solutions to the current environmental issues.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is about the underlying theory of the research. The researcher takes the theory that deals with this research. It begins with the definition of poetry and intrinsic element of poetry. Then, it is continued by looking history of industrial revolution in England especially in 18th century. Afterwards, it is followed by the discussion about Ecocriticism by Cheryll Glotfelty. At the end, this chapter ends up with discussion about previous study.

A. Ecocriticism

Ecocriticism is the study of the connection between literature and the physical environment. Ecocriticism requires an earth-centered approach to literary studies just as feminism critics examine speech and literature with gender perspectives and Marxism also increases consciousness of manufacturing patterns and financial classes in text reading. (Glotfelty & Fromm, 1996: xvii)

The term "ecocriticism" dates back to the 1978 article "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism" by William Rueckert and obviously lay dormant in critical vocabulary until the conference of the Western Literature Association (in Coeur d'Alene) in 1989 when Cheryll Glotfelty not only revived the word, but also encouraged its implementation to refer to the diffuse critical field previously referred to as "the research of nature writing."

(Branch & Grady, 1994: 1) In addition to that point, Buell (2005: 2) claims that the origins of ecocriticism precede contemporary and romantic backgrounds in his *Future of Environmental Criticism*:

“If environmental criticism today is still an emergent discourse it is one with very ancient roots. In one form or another the “idea of nature” has been a dominant or at least residual concern for literary scholars and intellectual historians ever since these fields came into being.”

Whereas, Abrams, in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* defines Ecocriticism was a word created in the early 1970s by combining "criticism" with a shortened "ecology" form — the science that explores the interrelationships between all types of plant and animal life and their physical habitats. (Abrams, 2008: 87)

Nevertheless, the publishing of *The Environmental Imagination* (1995) by Lawrence Buell and the joint collection by Cheryll Glotfelty and Harold Fromm, *The Ecocriticism Reader* (1996), Ecocriticism arose in the 1990s and the critics shifted their viewpoints and examined the works of art by concentrating on the connection between man and nature. They said that by 1993, ecological theory had emerged as recognizable critical school. (Glotfelty & Fromm, 1996: XVIII)

Howarth in *The Green Studies Reader* edited by Laurence Coupe explains the origin of word eco-critic. *Eco* and *critic* derived from Greek, *oikos* and *kritis*, which signify 'house judge'. He adds that eco-critic may be defined as 'a person who judges the merits and demerits of texts, criticizes their despoilers, *kritos* is a taste authority that wants the house kept in

excellent order, no shoes or dishes scattered to demolish the cultural design. The term explores the connection between men and nature in writing and manage how ecological issues or social issues concerning the earth and states of mind towards nature are exhibited and broke down to have a protected future. (Coupe, 2000: 163)

Clark (2015: 21) says that ecocriticism can help people to comprehend ecological problems, not to resolve or mitigate them. Similar with Bate, he offers an important argument to claim hyperbolically that poetry can save the Earth. The concept of ecocriticism involves three lenses: ecosystem, interrelationship, and ecological consciousness. (Ahmed & Hashim, 2012: 7)

An ecosystem is a concept with a specific and recognizable landscape such as desert, forest, or coastal area. The nature of the ecosystem is based on its geographical features like hills, mountains, plains, rivers and islands. The living part of the ecosystem is referred to as its biotic components. The living community of plants and animals in any area together with the non-components of the environment such as soil, air and water constitute the ecosystem (Gadge, 2012:41)

Interrelationship is one of the most fundamental principles of ecocriticism as ecocriticism takes the interrelationship between individuals and nature as its topic. Glotfelty provides a concept of ecocriticism "taking the interconnections between nature and culture as its subject matter". (Glotfelty, 1996: 105) In addition, Branch claims that if our natural

interrelationships define us biologically and psychologically, then value must lie in the integrity of our natural world. (Branch, 1993: 20)

Ecological awareness is a notion that emerges from present environmental studies and is the most abstract of fundamental ecophilosophical concepts. Broadly speaking, ecological awareness is the shift of attitude or faith that must precipitate and co-opt any important ecophilosophical overhaul of the human relationship with the non-human globe. While ecological awareness reflects the attention that we pay to patterns of natural interrelationship and ecological awareness conveys our feeling of duty to safeguard these patterns from unnecessary disturbance, ecological awareness more directly relates to our private emotions of belonging in the natural communities described by such models (Branch, 1993:31).

The basic premise of ecocriticism is that literature reflects and helps to shape human responses to the Natural environment. Ecocriticism attempts to account for attitudes and practices that have contributed to ecological problems by the studying the representation of the physical world in literary works and in the social contexts of their production.

B. The Industrial Revolution in England in 18th Century

The industrial revolution is a part of England history which happened in 18th century. The industrial revolution is the sequel to that first phase of

globalization. The revolution is the first appearance of new industries on the scene. (Allen, 2009:2)

The principal elements of the Industrial revolution were the growth of the factory system, the expansion of wage labor and more overhanging to machine (Foster, 1999: 53). This event affected the environment in the England such as natural and society.

In society, as Stearns' explanation, Industrial revolution divided Western society in new ways. It means that there are new classes in society: urban working class and middle class. The clearest impact of industrial revolution involved the expansions of new classes which spurred by the rise of factory owners and managers in industry (2013:81). Most of labors were children and women. Many women and children were engaged in the factories during the industrial revolution. It happened because the payment for children and women were lower than adult males. Paul Mantoux, as historian of the industrial revolution reported that the first Lancashire factories were full of children. They were supplied by the parishes and sent to the factory then imprisoned for many years (Foster, 1999: 56).

In nature, the effect is so bad because of industrial revolution, the nature is changed into a factory. Warfare in *World Eras Volume 9*, explains that industrial revolution technologies changed the nature of war at sea. Wooden-hulled, square-rigged ships with smoothbore, bronze cannons patrolled the sea. (Farr, 2009:174)

Since industrial revolution began in mid-eighteenth century, nature has been destroyed in all prior history. The industrial revolution that makes modern capitalism greatly expanded the possibilities for the material development of human kind. (Hawken et al., 1999:2).

The industrial revolution was the rise of machine capitalism. It was fact that the industrial revolution destroyed the nature. It was delivered by the inventor of the steam hammer, James Nasmyth that the grass had been parched and killed by the vapours of sulphureous acid thrown out by the chimneys; and every herbaceous object was of a ghastly grey – the emblem of vegetable death in its saddest aspect (Foster, 1999: 52).

Marx believed that nature too was increasingly being subjected to capital as a result of the new conditions ushered in by the industrial revolution. He stated that the capitalism of the industrial revolution disrupted the ecological basis of human existence (Foster, 1999: 63):

All progress in capitalist agriculture is a progress in the art, not only of robbing the worker, but of robbing the soil; all progress in increasing the fertility of the soil for a given time is progress towards ruining the long-lasting sources of that fertility.

The result of the Industrial Revolution was contributing to the ruining of the agricultural worker and to the exhaustion of the “natural power of the soil.” Marx added that the development of industry was so active in the destruction of forests and it treated nature’s contribution to productive wealth as a free gift (Foster, 1999: 65).

C. William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth is one of English romantic poets. He was born on 7 April 1770 by John Wordsworth and Ann Cookson, in Cockermouth, Cumberland, which is part of the beautiful place in northwestern England known as the Lake District. He also had a sister whom he was close all his life. Her name is Dorothy Wordsworth who was the poet too, and a diarist. As a diarist, she wrote a diary of her journey entitled *Dorothy's Journal*. The journal contains of her journey with William Wordsworth, including their trip from England to France which inspired Wordsworth to write his poem entitled *Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802*. Moreover, the journal contains of their journey when they came across daffodils field and it became Wordsworth's inspiration to write *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*.

Wordsworth had good education. He was taught to read by his mother before attending his first formal school in Perith. There, he found Mary, who later became his wife. In 1778, after the death of his mother, his father sent him to Hawkshead Grammar School in Lancashire. Although he got many benefits through his formal education, but his genius was formed by the influence of nature and simple peasant people of the region. At 17, his uncle sent him to continue his study at Cambridge. Instead of focusing on his formal study, he more interested in the new revelations of men and life. Nearly a year after studying at Cambridge, he went to France. At that time in

France there was happening France Revolution. The revolution was in its early stage. The revolution aroused in himself and other young English liberals. Yet, when the Revolution past into the period of violent bloodshed, he determined to put himself forward as a leader of the moderate Girondins. Yet, the wholesale slaughter of this party a few months later made his uncle stopped his allowance and compelled him to return to England.

After his return for several years, Wordsworth experienced a great shock at seeing his own country arrayed with corrupt despotism against what seemed to him the cause of humanity. On this occasion, Dorothy, his sister whose strong character and admirable good sense, rescued Wordsworth partly by renewing communion with nature. From this time, she continued to live with him in the Lake Region. She also contributed very largely to his poetic success.

In 1787, Wordsworth published a sonnet entitled *Sonnet, on Seeing Miss Helen Maria Williams Weep at a Tale of Distress* in The European Magazine. In 1793, Wordsworth published his first collection of poems entitled *An Evening Walk and Descriptive Sketcher*. A decade afterward, Wordsworth and his friend, Coleridge, published a collection of their poems called *Lyrical Ballads*. This publication was considered to have marked the beginning of English romantic movement. Romantic movement itself is a movement which happened in Romantic Era. It covered a period a period

from 1790 to 1850. Wordsworth was the chief representative of the most important principles in the movement.

In 1795 Wordsworth and his sister moved from the Lake Region to Dorsetshire, a place where had a great natural beauty. The place where they lived was a house lent by the Pinney brothers. Two years later, in July 1797, they went to Alfoxden to be nearer Coleridge. From there they went to Germany.

After their winter in Germany, they settled permanently in their native Lake Region, at first in 'Dove Cottage,' in the village of Grasmere. They lived in simple stone house where there were brilliant flowers around the house. Wordsworth composed much of his greatest poetry over there. One of those poems is *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud* which written in 1804 and published in *Poem in Two Volumes* in 1807. In 1802 he married Mary Hutchinson, who had been one of his childish schoolmates, a woman of a spirit as fine as that of his sister. In 1810 they had five children, but their happiness was tempered by the loss at sea of Wordsworth's brother John in 1805, the alienation from Coleridge in 1810, and the death of two children in 1812. In 1807, he published another important volume of poetry *Poems, in Two Volumes*, this included famous poems such as; *Composed upon Westminster Bridge*, *The World is Too Much with Us*, and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*.

In 1813 Wordsworth received an appointment as Distributor of Stamps for Westmorland, and the £400 per year which went with this post

made him financially secure. The whole family, which included Dorothy, moved to Rydal Mount, between Grasmere and Rydal Water. In 1814, he published *The Excursion*, 9000 lines of poetry in nine volumes, followed by *The White Doe of Rylstone*, *Peter Bell*, and *Benjamin the Waggoner*. He continued to be criticised for his low subjects and ‘simplicity’. Afterward, he became more interested in reworking, ordering and anthologising his work in various collected editions.

In 1839 he received an honorary degree from Oxford University and received a civil pension of £300 a year from the government. In 1843, he was persuaded to become the nation’s Poet Laureate, despite saying he wouldn’t write any poetry as Poet Laureate. Wordsworth is the only Poet Laureate who never wrote poetry during his official time in the job.

Wordsworth died of pleurisy on 23 April 1850. He was buried in St Oswald’s church Grasmere. After his death, Mary published his autobiographical ‘Poem to Coleridge’ under the title “The Prelude”.

To Wordsworth, nature cannot be separated from human life. It influences man’s attitude, and behavior. He states that nature also influences the religious belief and the moral of men. The relation between men and God can be seen through nature. As stated by Durant (1969), Wordsworth’s poems are elegiac, contemplative, and philosophical rather than simple, sensuous, and passionate.

Living in the Romantic Period makes Wordsworth realize the harmony between human life and nature. His imagination in writing his poems is inspired by nature. Peck and Coyle (1984: 5) described the relation of nature and Romantic Period:

What the Romantics is to find a harmony in life which is at one with a pattern that can be found in the Natural world. At the same time, there is a great stress on the imagination; the source of order becomes internal, as in work of Wordsworth, where there is a stress on how his mind interacts with what he sees in the Natural world, so that some pattern and harmony are created in life.

In addition, as stated by Holman (1978):

Romanticism is a movement of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which marked the reaction in literature, philosophy, art, religion, and politics from neo-classicism and formal orthodoxy of the preceding period.

The explanations above show that Romanticism has a great influence on the poets, among others on Wordsworth. Wordsworth's attitude toward his surroundings shows his harmonious relationship to nature. Wordsworth considers nature as a guidance of his life. For Wordsworth, Nature is a haunted house through which we must pass. (Abrams, 1975)

What's more, Wordsworth believes in the power of nature on his life and other human's life. Wordsworth is passionately absorbed in nature. According to Spinoza, he was drunk with God. It is true that Wordsworth was drunk with nature. He sees nature as something which may stay in his mind forever. Nature influences his life (Abrams, 1972)

D. Previous Study

In order to strengthen the study, the researcher provides some previous studies from other researchers. First is a thesis which is written by Wahyuningsih entitled *Nature in William Wordsworth's Poems*. She was a student from Petra Christian University. In her research, she examines the nature term which is used in seven Wordsworth's poems. They are *I Wandered Lonely as A Cloud*, *Lines Composed A Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey*, *I Walked with Nature*, *Lines Written in Early Spring*, *Nature as Counterpoise*, *The Sun Has Long Been Set*, and *To A Butterfly*.

Second, a journal which is written by Amir Abbasi and Bahman Zarrinjooee entitled *William Wordsworth's Poems: Signs of Ecocriticism and Romanticism*. They were Islamic Azad University Students. In their research, they examine the ecological sign which used in Wordsworth's selected poems. In this occasion, the objects of Amir and Bahman are different with this research. The object which are they use in their journal are: *Tintern Abbey* and *Ode: Intimations of Immortality*.

Third, a journal which is written by Harvey Peter Sucksmith entitled *Ultimate Affirmation: A Critical Analysis of Wordsworth's Sonnet, "Composed upon Westminster Bridge", and the Image of the City in "The Prelude."* This journal presents a comparison of the city in the *Composed upon Westminster Bridge* to poems in *The Prelude*.

These three previous studies become references of the researcher to conduct this research. The researcher finds some gaps from the previous

studies. The gap in the first previous study is that the first previous study which is written by Wahyuningsih focuses only in intrinsic element and his approach is literary approach which is linked in analytic approach. So, through this research, the researcher does research in intrinsic and extrinsic side.

The second previous study has close research. The theory which used is same. Yet, the objects are different. If Amir and Bahman see ecology of Wordsworth through *Tintern Abbey* and *Ode: Intimations of Immortality*, so this research presents through different object which are: *Compose upon Westminster Bridge*, *The World is Too Much with Us*, and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*.

The third previous study also has close research. The third research's object is same as one of the objects of this research: *Composed upon Westminster Bridge*. Yet the theory is different. Thus, this research presents the different theory to analyze the same object.

Overall, the researcher can learn and get more information as he needs through both previous studies. The researcher gets more information about Wordsworth's poems, so the researcher is able to analyze them properly by applying different theory and approach to make a gap between the studies which have been done by other researcher.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of all discussion of the researcher's analysis of the poems: *Composed upon Westminster Bridge, I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, and *The World is Too Much with Us*. The data are analyzed in accordance with the research questions which have been revealed in the first chapter.

A. Paraphrase of Wordsworth's Poems

1. *Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802*

Earth has not anything to show more fair:
 Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
 A sight so touching in its majesty:
 This City now doth, like a garment, wear
 The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,
 Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
 Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
 All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
 Never did sun more beautifully steep
 In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;
 Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!
 The river glideth at his own sweet will:
 Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
 And all that mighty heart is lying still!

The poem above was written in 1802. Kind of this poem called as a sonnet. A sonnet is one-stanza poem which consists of fourteen lines. In

order to understand about this poem, the researcher paraphrases this poem line by line.

The first line, *more fair* shows that there is an imbalance which happened on this earth. The second line, *dull would he be of soul who could pass by* tells the readers that person who pass by will get bored. Yet, *a sight* in the third line refers to the earth, which means earth is beautiful.

In the next line, *this city* refers to London. "*doth*" means magnificent. It means that London is magnificent at that time. *Like a garment wear the beauty morning*, it means that London is beautiful because of the morning which is beautiful. The fifth line *silent, bare*, refers to the situation of London in the morning which means calm and pure.

In the sixth line, *ships, tower, domes, theatres, and temples lie* appears London which has many buildings around the city. The seventh line *open unto the fields, and to the sky*; clarifies that the buildings around the city are lying in this earth.

The eight line *all bright and glittering in the smokeless air* refers to the situation of London. *Smokeless air* means that the air is unspoiled, or pure and fresh. It means the situation of London in the early morning is fresh. The ninth line *never did sun more beautifully steep* means that the sun in London has never been more beautiful like at that time. The tenth

line *valley, rock, or hill* refers to countryside. This line means that the situation of London at that time is similar with the situation of countryside.

The eleventh line *ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!* the word *I* refers to the speaker. The narrator has not felt that the situation which so calm yet. The twelfth line *the river glideth at his own sweet will*, the word "*glideth*" means flowing. *Sweet will* means that the river flows based on the flow. The thirteenth line *Dear god! The very houses seem asleep*, the word "*houses*" refers to people. It portrays that the people are still sleeping in their houses when the sun begins to rise. The last line, *mighty heart* refers to the people activity. The last line means that there is no activity at that time.

2. *The World is Too Much with Us*

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
 Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;—
 Little we see in Nature that is ours;
 We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
 This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
 The winds that will be howling at all hours,
 And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
 For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
 It moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be
 A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
 So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,

Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
 Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
 Or hear old Triton blow his wreathèd horn.

This poem is written in 1807. This poem is sonnet poem because it only has one stanza which contains of fourteen lines. The first line *the world is too much with us*, the word “us” refers to people. “the world” means worldliness or material progress of mankind. This line means there is too much about worldliness which people handle. “late and soon, getting and spending, we lay waste our powers,” “soon” refers to “getting” while “late” refers to “spending” which means that people get paid when they are young, and there is no late to spend when they grow old.

“Little” in third line means small amount. It refers to “nature that is ours” which means our nature is in small amount. The fourth line *a sordid boon* refers to people which have given their hearts to the world for materialistic progress.

The fifth line *this sea that bares her bosom to the moon*, the word “her” shows that “sea” is woman. It is a symbol that sea is a mother of nature. That lines means the sea cannot do nothing, but only lying under the moon. The sixth line *the winds that will be howling at all hours*, the words “at all hours” means continuously. “howling” means hardly. The winds blow hardly continuously. The seventh line *and are up-gathered*

now like sleeping flowers; means the winds' blowing makes the wave of the sea wave.

The eighth line *for this, for everything, we are out of fortune*, the words "*out of fortune*" shows the separation between people and the nature. The ninth line *it moves us not. Great God! I'd rather be* explains that nature does not influence the people. The tenth line *A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn* states that being a Pagan is better than being a person who can do nothing when the nature being destroyed.

The eleventh line *so might I, standing on this pleasant lea* means that a Pagan can live joyfully with nature. It's showed by "*pleasant lea*". The twelfth line *have glimpses that would make me less forlorn* explains what joyfully as previous mentioned statement is. Less forlorn prepare to happy. So, being a Pagan will be happy. The thirteenth line *have sight of Proteus rising from the sea* means that a Pagan can find a miracle from the sea. *Proteus* refers to Poseidon, God of the sea in Greek mythology. *Proteus rising from the sea* means the wave. The last line *or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn* means that the sound of Triton's horn is the sound of wave hitting the reef. *Triton* is son of Poseidon in Greek mythology.

3. *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*

I wandered lonely as a cloud

That floats on high o'er vales and hills,

When all at once I saw a crowd,
 A host, of golden daffodils;
 Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
 Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
 And twinkle on the milky way,
 They stretched in never-ending line
 Along the margin of a bay:
 Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
 Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced; but they
 Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
 A poet could not but be gay,
 In such a jocund company:
 I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
 What wealth the show to me had brought:

For oft, when on my couch I lie
 In vacant or in pensive mood,
 They flash upon that inward eye
 Which is the bliss of solitude;
 And then my heart with pleasure fills,
 And dances with the daffodils.

This poem is written in the same time as *The World is Too Much with Us*, 1807. This poem contains of four stanzas which every stanza has six lines. In the first line, *I wandered lonely as a cloud that floats on*

high o'er vales and hills, there is *I* that refers to the narrator. *Wandered lonely as a cloud* means that the narrator walks lonely aimless. In the next lines, *when all at once I saw a crowd, a host of golden daffodils* there is *a crowd* which means a large field. *Golden* means yellow. So, it means that suddenly the narrator finds a large field of yellow daffodils. The fourth line, *beside the lake, beneath the trees* is the place where the daffodils field is located. Then, the last line of first stanza *fluttering and dancing in the breeze* refers to the trees in the previous line. So, this stanza tells about the narrator who finds a field of yellow daffodils beside the lake when the narrator is walking alone aimless.

In the second stanza, *continuous* refers to the flower's movement which is moved continuously by the breeze. *Twinkle on the milky way* is uncountable, this term through this line describes the flowers which as uncountable as the twinkle. The next line *they stretched in never ending line along the margin of a bay*, there is *they* which refers to daffodils. *Stretched in never ending line along the margin of a bay* means that the field is as huge as the bay. The next line *ten thousand saw I at a glance, tossing their heads in sprightly dance*, ten thousand refers to number of the flowers which so many. *Tossing their heads in sprightly dance* describes that the flowers are dancing in the breeze. It means that the narrator sees so many flowers dancing in the breeze in the huge field.

The third stanza, *the waves* refers to the lake which is beside the field. The waves of the lake wave. In the next line, *they out-did* refers to

the daffodils which move in the breeze as explained in previous stanza. *The sparkling waves* refer to the waves of the lake, while *a glee* means sound. So, it means that the sound of daffodils which produced by the wind outdoes sound of the water. *Gay* in the next line means happy or excited, while *jocund* means joyful. In this case, *a poet could not but be gay in such a jocund company* means that a poet cannot be happy when the poet is such joyful company. The next line, *I gazed-and gazed- but little thought*, gazed-and gazed- means look steadily and intently. That line means that the speaker “I” admires the beautiful daffodils field. *Little thought* means that the speaker thinks after look at the field. *Wealth the show* in the last line of the stanza means appreciation. What the speaker thinks after look at the field is that he does not appreciate the beauty of the field yet.

In the fourth stanza, *for oft, when on my couch I lie in vacant or in pensive mood*, shows another situation when the narrator lies on a couch in thoughtful (pensive mood). *They flash upon that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude*: “they” refers to the beautiful daffodils field. *Inward eye* means the narrator’s feeling deeply. *Bliss of solitude* means joyful of loneliness. So, it means that the narrator’s memory about daffodils field comes to his feeling deeply in the loneliness. The last line, *and then my heart with pleasure fills, and dance with daffodils*, “dance” means happy. That line shows that the narrator feels happy when remembering the daffodils field.

B. The Condition of England at the Time of Industrial Revolution as Revealed on Wordsworth's Poems

In accordance with paraphrase in the previous sub-chapter, all of the poems are about responding situations which occur in nature. Those three poems were published in the same year, 1807, but the poems were composed in the early industrial revolution era, circa 1802. Before discussing the relation between nature and the poems, the researcher explains about the condition of England when industrial revolution was happening.

Industrial revolution is the change in manufacturing process, from traditional process into modern process. It began in Britain in the 18th century and spread to the world. When industrial revolution began, there were many factories was built. Most of big cities in England affected by the industrial revolution, one of them is London. London, as the capital city of England, was a great centre of manufactures (Musson, 1982: 257).

The industrial revolution has a lot of impacts on several aspects. One of them is ecological aspect or nature aspect. The inventor of the steam hammer stated that vapours which coming out of the chimneys parched and killed the grass; and every plant turned gray which meant the symbol of vegetable death in its saddest aspect (Foster 1999: 52).

William Wordsworth was the one of romantic poets which went against the industrial revolution. He reacted against the disorder of his

society under the influence of industrialization. Most Wordsworth's poems inspired by nature. So, he used his works to react the industrial revolution in ecological side. (Guvenc, 2014: 119)

1. *Composed upon Westminster Bridge, September 3, 1802*

Composed upon Westminster Bridge is an important poem to see the period when industrialization occurred in London. This poem describes London viewed from Westminster Bridge in the early morning. Wordsworth wrote this poem in the early of the industrial revolution. The inspiration of this poem was when Wordsworth and his sister, Dorothy, were on their way to France. It is revealed in the Dorothy's journal (Dorothy 1802: 123):

We left London on Saturday morning at 1/2 past 5 or 6, the 3rd July (I have forgot which) we mounted the Dover Coach at Charing Cross. It was a beautiful morning. The City, St Pauls, with the River & a multitude of little Boats, made a most beautiful sight as we crossed Westminster Bridge. The houses were not overhung by their cloud of smoke & they were spread out endlessly, yet the sun shone so brightly with such a pure light that there was even something like the purity of one of nature's own grand Spectacles. (Dorothy, 1802)

As mentioned above, the situation of London in the morning viewed on Westminster bridge was beautiful. The condition of London at the time of the industrial revolution was not really bad because it wrote in the early of the industrial revolution. Andre (2018) said that London as revealed in the poem was before full effect of the Industrial Revolution. The beautiful morning of London appeared in the poem:

This city now doth like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,

(Lines 4-5)

As capital city of England, there was many buildings in London. London became a center of manufactures (Musson 1982: 257). It also appeared in the poem:

Ships, tower, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;

(Lines 6-7)

As explained in the Dorothy's journal that the London was not overhung by cloud of smoke. She also explained that the situation was in the morning. The sun also shone brightly. When Dorothy wrote in her journal, meanwhile Wordsworth put it into his poem:

All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.
Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendour, valley, rock, or hill;

(Lines 8-10)

Those lines show the reader that the situation at that time was so fresh. Those lines contain a figurative language which is hyperbole. It can be hyperbole because Wordsworth as if like never see the beautiful scene ever before. "Valley, rock, or hill" shows that the place was in countryside. It is also proved in the Dorothy's journal:

"We walked up the steep hills, beautiful prospects everywhere, till we even reached Dover."

This poem explains about London in the early morning. It also explained by Dorothy's in her journal. London in the morning was so calm. It appeared in the poem:

Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!

(Line 11)

The nature condition of London as revealed in this poem was not so bad. It explains as if industrial revolution did not affect the condition. The poem, which supported by Dorothy's journal had explained that the situation was in the morning. Spacey (2018) stated that the poem was written before the full effect of the industrial revolution. It is proved by the last lines:

Dear God! The very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

(Lines 13-14)

In those lines, Wordsworth put a figurative language, that is personification. As the definition, personification is endowing human attributes to an inanimate object. In this case, the inanimate object is houses, and the human attribute is asleep. It reflects on the people who did not do their activity yet because it was in the early morning.

2. *The World is Too Much with Us*

Another Wordsworth's poem which can tell about the condition of England is *The World is Too Much with Us*. This poem is Wordsworth's reaction about the industrial revolution in England. In accordance with Wordsworth, England people more concerned with consuming than being in contact with the nature. It is absolutely an impact of the industrial revolution. It is revealed in beginning of the poem:

Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers
Little we see in Nature that is ours;

(Lines 2-3)

“Little we see in Nature that is ours” shows the readers that there is alienation between people and the nature. As if Wordsworth wants to say that there is no any place left in people’s heart for admiring nature. It happened because of the industrial revolution enslave the people. Foster (1999: 53) wrote that expansion of wage labor is one of principal elements which symbolized as English city.

For this, for everything, we are out of tune
It moves us not.

(Lines 8-9)

Wordsworth said that mankind essentially in tune with the manufactured society, in this case is the industrial revolution, and mankind out of tune with nature. It is proved by the ecological side at the time of the industrial revolution which was destroyed by the factories. Marx said that beside labor, nature was also being subjected to capital as a result of the new conditions ushered in by the industrial revolution (Foster 1999: 63).

I’d rather be
A pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;

(Lines 9-12)

Wordsworth shows his admiration of and longing for an ancient world which is better than the modern era when the industrial revolution occurred. Hence, he stated that he will be a happier man in nature. It shows

that Wordsworth was not happy at that time. Wordsworth revolted against industrialization because it had negative effect such as slavery, and natural damage (Guvenc 2014: 122).

“The World is Too Much with Us” is not Wordsworth’s critique against natural damage which caused by the industrial revolution. Wordsworth directly criticizes people’s failure since comprehend the importance of nature due to advancements in the industrialized modern world. In the other side, indirectly Wordsworth shows that the industrial revolution does not stand on nature.

3. *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*

The history of this poem is almost similar with *Composed upon Westminster Bridge*. This poem was inspired by an event on 15 April 1802 when Wordsworth and Dorothy came across daffodil field beyond Gowbarrow park. It also explained in Dorothy’s journal:

When we were in the woods beyond Gowbarrow park we saw a few daffodils close to the water side, we fancied that the lake had floated the seeds ashore & that the little colony had so sprung up – but as we went along there were more & yet more & at least under the boughs of the trees, we saw that there was a long belt of them along the shore, about the breadth of a country turnpike road. (Dorothy, 1802)

Dorothy stated that the daffodil which she and Wordsworth saw became Wordsworth’s poem entitled *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*. She stated in her journal (1802):

“The daffodils were to be celebrated in W’s poem, *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, of 2 years later.”

Same as the other poems, this poem was written at the time of the industrial revolution. In this case, the poem was written in the countryside. As romantic poet, Wordsworth stood on nature side. Therefore, there is advocacy for nature on this poem. In this poem, Wordsworth showed the reader about the condition of what he and his sister saw. He was amazed by the view by saying:

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:

(Lines 1-4)

Dorothy in her journal said similar perspective about the daffodils that the daffodils so beautiful (Woof, 2002: 85). The words clouds, hills, breeze, lake, vales show that Wordsworth is very sensitive to natural objects.

Then, there was a scene which made Wordsworth looked like downhearted. That was when Wordsworth gazed the daffodil which was encircled by wave on the lake beside the field:

The waves beside them danced, but they
Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
A poet could not but be gay,
In such a jocund company:
I gazed—and gazed—but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought:

(Lines 13-18)

In conclude, Wordsworth wrote this poem was based on his real experience when he and his sister in the woods around Gowbarrow park as explained in the Dorothy's journal.

C. The Ecocriticism Analysis on Wordsworth's Poems

1. *Composed Westminster Bridge*

This poem tells about Wordsworth's amazement to condition of London in the early morning viewed from Westminster Bridge. Though Wordsworth is one of Romantic Poets who criticize the industrial revolution through his poems, he has his own way to respond the industrial revolution.

The poem is categorized as sonnet poem because it contains of 14 lines in one stanza. This poem is one of his poems criticizing industrialization. By writing about the beauty of nature, he expressed his ideas about negative aspects of industrial revolution.

This poem was written in the early of industrial revolution. He was inspired by beautiful scene when he and his sister, Dorothy, crossed Westminster Bridge on their way to France. The beauty of the scene could make Wordsworth fascinated.

The poet praised the beauty of London in the early morning before it has properly woken up, as the poet stood on Westminster Bridge admiring

the surrounding buildings. The poem opens with a judgment expressed in general terms. Hyperbolically, the poet declares that the earth has no other sight as beautiful as the scene he finds. The poet proceeds his judgment in the second line that the anyone who passes the scene the poet sees by without being stunned by its beauty must be very dull of soul. Then the poet expresses his particular experience that has given rise to judgment.

Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty:

(Line 1-3)

The rest of the octet describes the experience in concrete terms. The poet personifically describes the city such wear garment. The garment here is the early morning. It looks like Wordsworth sees the city for its resemblance to a single person who, “like a garment” wears the “beauty of the morning.” The situation of the morning the poet finds is still calm and quiet. The facilities, *ships, tower, domes, theatres, and temples* which all clearly the work of man's hand, are “open” to the fields of London and the sky. The octet is closed with the poet's admiration about the cityscape which like new and well lit in the unpolluted morning air.

This City now doth, like a garment, wear
The beauty of the morning: silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

(Line 4-8)

The sestet opens, like the opening of the octet, with a generalized statement about the unique and amazing beauty of the scene. Though the

statement is general, it is expressed more specifically than the opening of the octet by explaining in the second line of the sestet.

Never did sun more beautifully steep
In his first splendor, valley, rock, or hill;

(Line 9-10)

If the octet describes the visual experience, the sestet describes the sensations and emotions aroused by the unique and amazing beauty of the city scene. The poet reflects his experience.

Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!

(Line 11)

The sight of London brings him a sense of calm that he has never experienced before. The calm which is also touched on the octet, attains a supreme sublimity. Besides, those line reflects interrelationship between the poet and the nature.

The river glideth at his own sweet will:
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

(Line 12-14)

By the explanation above, it is clear that Wordsworth sees the other side of city, in this case London, which in experiencing the industrial revolution. In this poem, his concept of the poem is nature as related to his personal life. As mentioned in the previous sub-chapter, this poem was inspired by his trip to France with his sister, Dorothy Wordsworth. In the morning around a half past 5, they crossed Westminster Bridge. It was very beautiful morning.

Through quote above, Wordsworth said that the condition of London at that time was alright. In this case, Wordsworth looked like joyful with nature. Nature was the source of all joy for Wordsworth. For him, nature was a living personality. Kashmir (2007) presented three aspects of Wordsworth's philosophy of nature, they are nature as a living personality; nature as a source of consolation and joy; and nature as a great teacher, guardian, and nurse. It also explained in *the prelude* that Wordsworth said "Nature as nurse. . . guide . . . guardian of my heart."

Wheeler (1988: 6) stated that Wordsworth taught the nineteenth century to look around with different eyes, which Wordsworth intended was nature. Blamires (1984: 232) said that nature becomes a means of spiritual exaltation.

In conclude, even though the industrial revolution occurred in London, Wordsworth could see the capital city of England from the other side. In this case the beauty of the morning in London. The poem emphasizes the tension between Wordsworth and the city. Besides, the poem is kind of *urbanatural poem* because the poem blends urban and rural aesthetics.

2. *The World is Too Much with Us*

How Wordsworth viewed nature as revealed in this poem is nature as related to human's life. Durant (1969: 8) said that Wordsworth regarded

poetry as a made of thought, considering of human's condition in the world.

This poem shows that people did not care about nature. Actually, nature has a strong influence upon human's life. According to Blamires (1984: 234), *The World is Too Much with Us* is weighty moral exhortation issued with unchallengeable prophetic authority. Wordsworth asserted that nothing in nature is trivial. Through nature, someone could have a moral value.

In this poem, Wordsworth firstly described people's attitude who did not care about the nature. The people have got and spent their time for material. Hence, the people did not have a time to contact with nature. It can be found in the following:

The world is too much with us, late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in Nature that is ours;

(Lines 1-3)

Those lines above present the relationship between human and the nature world. Wordsworth who lived in the first industrial revolution, could see that human were wasting their powers once they were on the factory. The existence of factories made human see nothing about their nature. The countryside was no longer rural. The small farms were consolidated into large-scale farms and the domestic industries were replaced by mechanical industries.

According to Wordsworth, nature is part and parcel of God and it is a manifestation of God (Mishra, 2015: 1). Human's life, as described by Wordsworth in this poem, was amoral because they did not care about nature as if people let them (the industrial revolution) destroy the nature. Wordsworth said it was like being angry. He calls the human a shameful gift.

We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

(Line 4)

That line reveals the cruelty of humans towards the world of nature which do not care about their nature. The nature changed into factories, and it makes people as factory workers. The people called as *a sordid boon* because they subject to the new shop rules which attempted to bring a new pace of work to the factory hands. Workers had to arrive when the factory whistle blew, if they were late, they would be locked out, lose half a day's pay, and be fined as much in addition. Workers could not wander around the factory, chatter, or sing. (Stearns, 2013: 70)

In the next lines, Wordsworth reveals that nature will be irretrievably damaged because their lives depend on the equilibrium of the ecosystem. In these lines, Wordsworth presents the ecosystem of the Natural environment and how the Natural world interact with each other in a sustainable manner.

This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;

The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;

(Line 5-7)

Then, Wordsworth said that nature could not affected the people in every single aspect:

For this, for everything, we are out of fortune;
It moves us not.

(Lines 8-9)

It looked like a nasty event so that Wordsworth as if wanted to come back to the past. He invoked to God which means that his nature had relation with his belief as he said that nature should be related to underlying patterns of belief to which it is connected (Watson, 1982: 4). Thus, Wordsworth could be happy standing in lea which can soften his sadness. Wordsworth establishes a strong sense of ecological consciousness towards the effect of the revolution by being “a pagan”:

Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;

(Lines 9-12)

The reason why Wordsworth wanted to be a pagan because the Parish at that time had a contribution in the industrial revolution. The Parish in England supplied many children to do work in factory. It was revealed by Paul Mantoux, a historian of the industrial revolution, that lots of fifty, eighty or hundred children were supplied by the Parishes to the factory

(Foster, 1999: 56). It proves that the Perishes had a role of the industrial revolution's development in which it was Wordsworth's purpose to critique. So, in accordance with Wordsworth, being a Pagan is better than being a Parish.

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or heard old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

(Lines 13-14)

Those lines are hyperbole because Proteus and Triton, in mythology, are god and absolutely they are invisible. Yet, this is Wordsworth's point of view in which longing for a glimpse of the father from over the sea who will bring spiritual fullness which can make him happier.

Overall, Wordsworth suffused this sonnet with metaphors of infancy and nursing: *the sea bares her bosom to the moon, A Pagan suckled, and the winds that will be howling at all hours.*

3. *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*

This poem is another poem as related with Wordsworth's personal life. It was inspired by the real experience, when he and his sister Dorothy Wordsworth were in the woods around Gowbarrow park (Woof, 2002:85). He was really inspired by the beauty of nature in his writing. He could see the beauty of daffodils in his mind even if he was contemplating. Wordsworth described beauty of the daffodil as placidity.

Abrams (1972: 42) stated that through this poem, Wordsworth tried to express his joyful feeling which grew along the lake and beneath the trees. The daffodil was charming due to their yellow color. Wordsworth found his joy when he saw the wide field full of daffodil which dancing.

When all at once I saw a crowd
A host of golden daffodils
Beside the lake, beneath the trees
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze

(Lines 3-6)

Those lines above reflect the ecosystem of the nature environment. The Daffodil which fluttered by the breeze, or the wind, shows the interaction between the living beings with each other. It is not affectation, yet it is real. It is revealed in Dorothy's journal:

When we were in the woods beyond Gowbarrow park we saw a few daffodils close to the water side, we fancied that the lake had floated the seeds ashore & that the little colony had so sprung up.

(Woof, 2002: 85)

In the next stanza, Wordsworth as if not impressed by the beauty of the daffodil which were surrounded by the dancing waves on the lake. The beauty of daffodil Wordsworth got was like useless. It could be caused by the industrial revolution which affected the change of nature.

I gazed and gazed but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought.

(Lines 17-18)

Since Wordsworth was a man who deemed highly the harmonious relationship between human beings and the Natural environment, he had

his own ecological consciousness Those lines reveal his ecological consciousness. He has shared his feeling of love with the nature world in this case is the field of Daffodil by using the word “wealth.”

Yet, Wordsworth got his happiness after remembering the beautiful of daffodil which made him feel peaceful. He was gratified to enjoy the beauty of daffodil in his pensive mood.

For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude;
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils.

(Lines 19-24)

Those lines reveal his interrelationship with nature world which reflects the keenness of the poet's ecological predisposition in depicting the interrelationship and dependence of human and nature. He savours the sensuous delight of nature when he declares that his heart dances with the Daffodils.

In conclude, through this poem, Wordsworth transmitted the remembrance of beautiful daffodil which he has seen. Durrant (1969: 26) explained that this poem was inspired by the poet's mind when Wordsworth remembered some pretty flowers by saying “Wordsworth in this poem describes as a poet how, on one particular occasion, the poetic process worked for him, and how he found it recurring at later times.”

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the analysis in the previous chapters, the researcher makes conclusion and suggestion in this chapter. The conclusion is formed based on the formulated research questions, meanwhile the suggestion is given in order to give information to the next researchers who will analyze further research in this topic.

A. Conclusion

This study aims at knowing the nature condition of England at the time of the industrial revolution as revealed in William Wordsworth's selected poems and examining the poet's view of nature at the time of the industrial revolution. In order to reach those objectives, this study uses Ecocriticism.

The results of this research show that the industrial revolution had a negative impact for England's environment, such as ecological aspect or problem in society. It can be seen from the condition of England at the time of the industrial revolution. The condition of England at the time of the industrial revolution was so miserable. The industrial revolution contributed to the destroying of the nature and of creating people's moral. nature was so exploited to productive wealth as free gift. At people's moral, the industrial revolution affected people so that the people were being obey to the company. It can be seen in Wordsworth's *The World is Too Much with Us*.

That is the condition of England at the time of the industrial revolution in ecological sector.

Since the industrial revolution destroyed the nature through the factory wastes, in which it was opposite with Wordsworth's attitude towards nature, so Wordsworth responded it with his own way. In the object which the researcher analyzes, there are two way how Wordsworth viewed the nature. The first is nature as related to personal life. Two of three poems which are the object are related to the Wordsworth's personal life. The rest is related to human's life.

In *Composed upon Westminster Bridge* and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, Wordsworth was inspired by his real experience or nature as related to personal life. In those poems, the nature condition was not really bad because Wordsworth was in the morning of London before the industrial revolution affected further. In *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, Wordsworth presented the beauty of Daffodil. From those poems, Wordsworth did not present the bad impact of the industrial revolution literally because he admired and appreciated the beauty of nature in his whole life. The story of those poems was written by his sister, Dorothy, in her own journal. Meanwhile, *The World is Too Much with Us* is Wordsworth's poem which critics the people who succumb to the industrial revolution. this poem does not tell about the nature impact of the industrial revolution. Yet, it presents the Wordsworth's critique towards people who ignored their nature and

preferred to take a side on the industrial revolution. It made Wordsworth angry. That is Wordsworth's concept on nature as related to human's life.

B. Suggestion

Wordsworth has many poems which can be analyzed by many theories, especially in "Poems in Two Volumes." These three poems, *Composed upon Westminster Bridge*, *The World is Too Much with Us*, and *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud* are a little famous poems of Wordsworth. So, there are more poems which can be analyzed by the next researchers.

Besides, the next researcher can analyze these objects in the same way more deeply but it is better if the next researcher analyzes by using other theory. The researcher analyzes the objects because he does not find the other researchers who analyze these poems by using external sides, in this case by using sociology of literature.

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