

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, there are two main subchapters that are going to be presented. For the first, the subchapter is sociology of literature theory. The second subchapter is England's social condition in 18th century. The last subchapter is the previous study. The first subchapter is sociology of literature, because it is as a theory which used to analyze the sources of data, *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"* by William Blake. The second subchapter is England's social condition in 18th century. This subchapter also describes the stratification of England's society in 18th century. The last subchapter is previous study. It strengthens the information that the study is not plagiarism.

2.1 Sociology of Literature

Sociology of literature is the main theory of sociology of work. In other words, sociology of work is the branch of sociology of literature theory. Wellek and Warren (1963: 64) state that at least there are three approaches in sociology of literature, those are: sociology of writer, sociology of work, and sociology of reader. The statement means that the sociology of literature has three branches. The first is the relationship between literature and the author. Literature and the author have influenced each others. The second branch means a correlation between literature and society. The last branch means that the literature affects to the readers. Literature also affects to what literature reacts to the readers and how

the readers respond to the literature. The focus of this study is the second branch, the sociology of work. Sociology of work is the relations between literature and society which give influence each others. In other words, literature is written from the reflection of society, and the society around also affects the literature.

2.1.1 Sociology of Work

Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1963: 63) state that it (literature) is a specific evaluative criterion to say that an author should express the life of his own time fully, that he should be ‘fully’ and ‘representative’ age and society. From their statement, it can be concluded that the literature is the reflection of the society in certain period. Literature is created because of real life condition. William Blake as the author of *Introduction to “Song of Experience”* and *Introduction to “Song of Innocence”* expresses about the real life England’s society in 18th century.

Literature also is as the imitation of life to be created in more beautiful sense. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren (1963: 109) state “...one holds the view that literature is primarily an ‘imitation’ of life as it is and of social life in particular. But literature is no substitute for sociology or politics. It has its own justification and aim”. The statement means that literature not only describes or represents the social life, but also it has its sense to make its form more beautiful. Besides, literature has its own way to present the real sociology and politics condition.

There are other statements that relate to sociology of work. Those statements support to the statements of Wellek and Warren that are about sociology of work. Those statements are going to be presented by several subchapters.

2.1.2 Sociology of Work in Madame Stael and Taine

Sociology of work has a function to understand social condition of England's society in 18th century in William Blake's *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"*. Sociology of work is the relationship between literature and society. Madame Stael and Taine state in Alan Swingewood (1986: 8) "literature was identified through its social content as a mirror of external conditions (especially geography, climate, race) and the expression of its historical period (the embodiment of the spirit of the time)". It means sociology of work is used to analyze real social life in a literature when and where a literature has made. From the statement Madame Stael and Taine also explain that the literature and society cannot be separated each others. A literature also relates to the geography, climate, and race in the period of the literature. This study finds England's social condition in 18th century. It is accord with the sources of data, the poems *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"* which reflect England's social condition in 18th century.

2.1.3 Sociology of Work in Wolff

Social condition is also influenced by other aspects. Wolff in Alan Swingewood (1986: 149) argues that a reception aesthetic must develop both as a sociology of 'taste' (which is similar to the theories of class specific readers) and sociology of the 'literature heritage', the ways in which tradition is variously constructed through ideology, interest and politics. The argumentation of Wolff explains that ideology and politics is the aspects which influence the social condition. The society has each interest to their life. In other words, it could be concluded that the sociology of work is also influenced by ideology, interest and politics.

2.1.4 Sociology of Work in Alan Swingewood

Alan Swingewood states (1986: 77) that all forms of art and literature are produced from within specific socio-historical, cultural and ideological context, the result of collaboration human labour. The statement means literature has a close relation to the social condition. The condition of society is influenced by history, culture, and ideology from the place and time the literature has been created. Both poems *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"* are written by William Blake who lived in 18th century, so he describes social condition in 18th century. Blake also lived in England, so he describes England's social condition in those poems. Sociology of literature, especially focuses on sociology of work is the theory that analyzes the relation between social and literature based on the time and place. Therefore, the

sociology of literature is used as the theory to understand England's social condition in 18th century in William Blake's *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"*.

2.2 England's Condition in 18th Century

England gets development in 18th century. The developments are the impact of the Industrial revolution in England at the time. "There are many innovators in their own sectors. They are Thomas Newcomen (1663-1729) who made primitive steam engine for pumping water from mine, and James Watt (1736-1819) who patented more efficiency steam engine" (Tim Lambert: 2001). The statement explains that the innovators make England becoming developed country. Thomas Newcomen and James Watt create steam engine to Industrial sectors that make country even more developed. From the steam engine, Industrial revolution has brought from the era. Since the engine makes Industrial sector more efficiency.

Industrial revolution brings to other impact. England becomes great development country from the agricultural. Farming directly or indirectly employed more than half of the English people (Thomas William Heyck). The statement means the agricultural is dominated by England's society. Laboring as the workers must to work in agricultural sector. From the explanation before, urban labor class is as employment of plantation sector. Urban labor class works hard to continue the life, but the high and middle classes enjoy the effort more than urban labor class got.

2.2.1 The Impact of Industrial Revolution in England's Society

Industrial revolution gives impact to society. The society has each interest. The strongest rightful authority is from the high class. That is one of fundamental basis of a nation's property (James, 1907: 313). The statement explains that England at the time is in the great development. There are so many developments of Industrial sector that is influence to society. The society become status hierarchy and they have their own interest. All of the classes wish to enrich themselves. The highest class is the most dominant class to enrich their wealth, because the highest class the most powerful in the society. This situation is inversely proportional to the condition of lowest class. The lowest class suffers because of disability of the class.

Industrial revolution gives an impact to England's society in 18th century. There are developments in the fashion sector which are influenced by the industrial revolution. Holmes and Szeichi (1993: 94) state that England enjoyed what has been called a consumer revolution during the eighteenth century. Landlord, tenant farmer, and people of the middling sort all indulged their desire for luxury, fashion and convenience by consuming good of all kinds. The statement means that England fast growing in the cotton industries from the steam engine at the time. In other words, it has revolution of the fashion, because the steam engine brings the cotton industry easier. Three top ranks get a desire for consuming goods kinds which are rendered by revolutionary industry. Nevertheless the lowest rank suffers from Industrial revolution. The lowest rank is

urban laboring poor. Urban laboring poor rank has to work hard. Nevertheless the rank cannot enjoy what they are done. That statement also explains that the groups which are the middle and upper class consume luxury, fashion and convenience of the revolutionary in the England in 18th century. In other words, urban laboring poor rank who as the lowest class does not enjoy from developing country. Moreover lower class gets sufferer than before. The lower class suffering condition is the impact of industrial revolution, because the class more difficult to fulfill their daily life than the other ranks. Both poems *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"* show the situation between high class and lower class, but mostly both poems describe the condition from the lower class point of view.

In traditional English society, the hierarchical social structure, the face-to-face relations, the ideal of paternalism, and the power of custom combined to make a world very different from our own. The impersonal, hurried, bureaucratic, and competitive qualities of modern life were much less important then. Everyone except the very poorest had a place in the social system, with privileges and duties attached. Face-to-face relations meant that people lived their lives amid known, if not loved, faces (Thomas William Heyck).

The statement gives the explanation about England's social condition. The condition of society is in the modern era. The society gets effort from the era. Three top ranks get the advantages from the era for their daily needing. Nevertheless, the lowest rank does not get the benefit condition. The lowest rank even troubles to live the life. In William Blake's *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"* mostly describes the effect

of revolutionary industry. The effect of revolutionary industry makes the system status hierarchy in England's society at the time.

Industrial revolution makes new form to England's society, because People have their individual goals by the developing countries. Thus society has the social stratification. Johnson in Holmes and Szeici (1993: 47) states in 18th century the ranks of society call as status hierarchy. The statement means the status hierarchy in England's society on 18th century differentiates the ranks. The ranks are divided into several levels. Those are; great landlord, free holders, tenant farmer, middling sort, and laboring poor. It is shown in the statement that England's societies are divided into status hierarchy. Status hierarchy has ranks. The statement also explains that great landlord is the highest status in the society. The status social under great landlord is free holders and tenant farmer. A status of those ranks under is the middling sort. The lowest rank is the urban laboring poor class.

The effect of industrial revolution relates to the works of William Blake *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"* that show the social condition in the status hierarchy. Both of poems mostly symbolize to the lower class who is urban laboring poor people. The great influences industrial revolution makes the status hierarchy and differentiates the participation of each status. It is reflected of both poems *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"*. The differentiation of the ranks of status hierarchy is presented to differentiate.

2.2.1.1 Great Landlord

Great landlord is the highest class in the England's society in 18th century.

It is shown in the quotation:

On the highest rank of hierarchy stood the nobility that was called great landlord. The followers of great landlord are baronets, knights, esquires, gentlemen and ladies. The great landlord dominated in the countries in near majestic splendor and they also lives in the country home that consists of many rooms (Holmes and Szeichi, 1993: 48).

The statement means that status hierarchy of great landlord is in the highest class. Great landlord as the nobility is baronets, knights, esquires, gentlemen and ladies. They are the people who is dominated the countries. There are so many advantages of the great landlord. They are as the lord of the land rent out their land to the other people, such as; freeholders and tenant farmer. Usually from this sector great landlord gets their richness.

The number of great landlord class in England is less than 3 percent from the England's population, but the class enjoys more than 15 percent of the national income (Thomas William Heyck). The statement means great landlord has contrastive share with urban laboring poor. Urban laboring poor is amount a quarter of England's people, but they have very low income. Great landlord has the right to organize the rules. One of the rules that great landlord takes the tax to the other ranks, especially urban laboring poor. Urban laboring poor rank becomes worse from the rule. Thomas William Heyck also states that moreover, in most of Europe, the landholding nobility controlled much of the local government in their districts. The statement means that the governments in each district consist of

great landlord rank. The rank even has the power to make own rule. Thus great landlord rank makes the rule about tax that must be paid by all of the people. Great landlord rank indirectly makes urban labor class to service them that becoming richer, because laboring poor has to work hard to pay the tax.

2.2.1.2 Freeholders and Tenant Farmer

Holmes and Szaichi (1993:49) state freeholders and tenant farmer are also ranks in status hierarchy. In social status it has similar position with the upper middle. The statement means the ranks of freeholders and tenant farmer are almost similar like great landlord. Their level is one step lower than great landlord. They can be called as the second class in status hierarchy. Freeholders and tenant farmer usually rent the land to dash it. They also still include in the richness people. For dash the land, they usually take the laboring poor to work it.

Most farms were worked by tenants, some of them well-off, others struggling, all of whom leased land from the landlords for cash (Thomas William Heyck). The statement means that free holders and tenant farmers mostly work as farmer. They influence to urban laboring poor, because they give a job to urban laboring poor as servant in plantation. Freeholders and tenant farmer also are as the cast from upper class to lower class.

2.1.2.3 Middling Sort

Holmes and Szeichi (1993:49) state middling sort is also one of ranks in the status hierarchy. It has similar rank with middle class. It means middling sort is the middle class in England's society. It is one step under from freeholders and

tenant farmer. The merchants includes in this rank. The professional is also included. The profession of professional is such as; clergymen, lawyers and doctors. This rank has big influence to great landlord, because great landlord life style is so consumerism. Nevertheless this rank has little influence to laboring poor, because middling sort who is as the trader or professional man rarely has business to urban laboring poor.

2.2.1.4 Urban Laboring Poor

Holmes and Szeichi (1993:49) state urban laboring poor rank is the lowest rank in the status hierarchy. The rank's number is almost quarter of England's population that consists of poor people. The statement also explains that urban laboring poor is the lowest rank in status hierarchy. Urban laboring poor rank has big number in England's population, but most of the rank is inability that leads the rank into poverty. In William Blake's *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"* urban laboring poor is symbolized in many words. The both poems mostly describe about the England's society in the country from the urban laboring poor point of view.

Land produced much of the nation's wealth and gave employment to most of the laboring force (Thomas William Heyck). The statement means that many of urban laboring poor work in plantation. They work in plantation sector, because England in 18th century has great income from that sector. Even the sector develops after James Watt find the steam engine which makes plantation become effective and efficient effort of harvest. The landlord rent a land to freeholders and

tenant farmers, then freeholders and tenant farmers give the job to urban laborer to work in the farming. Nevertheless landlord has the income from the land that is rent out and landlord also has income from tax of plantation profit, but urban labor has very cheap income from work in farming. Thus urban labor class gets suffer in their life to continue the life with their income.

2.2.1.4.1 England's Laboring Condition in 18th Century

The workers in the factories are from lower class. Children and women even have to work in the class. The class worked for each day between 12 to 16 hours, and the class is given many rules that make easy to get in fired (Erdal Yavuz). The statement means that the laborers are the working class. The laborers also consist of women and children. Industrial Revolution also brings working people misery including women and children. They work hard all the day until night, even they have so little time to rest and doing home activities. Women and children have to work to get more income for their family. They also have limited right, because they have the rule in working place, because a little mistakes make them fired from the job. Factory work was difficult and dangerous typical shifts lasted 12 to 16 hours.

For the living condition, urban labor live in slum and unhealthy area (Eben Cooke: 2008). The statement means that urban labor rank lives in the slum area. The rank is so crowded, because the rank has a big number in the narrow place. The place also maybe diffused the diseases. The jostled condition makes lower

class possibility to speed up the spread of disease. This condition makes the rank more suffering

For the religious aspect, urban labor keep praying to their belief. Methodism: a new religious movement founded by John Wesley. Working people tried to focus on a better life to come rather than their lives on earth (Eben Cooke: 2008). The statement means that urban labor also has strong belief in their religion. The religion easily influences to urban labor rank, because the rank feels saved with the religious sense. They hope about the better life to the future. The religion is the only aspect that may supports to their mentality. Since urban labor rank is the most suffering rank in the England's society when the arrival of Industrial revolution. This condition gives the rank to keep hoping from the religious aspect in order to the rank gets better life in future.

2.3 Previous Study

The reflection of social condition is interesting topic to be discussed. The topic is about social condition when the literature was made. This study is about England's social condition in 18th century in Blake's poems *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *"Introduction to "Song of Innocence"*. Both poems have many words that symbolize social condition, and mostly from urban labor point of view. The topic has been discussed by the other people before.

First, it is literary critiques from Stanley Gardner in *Blake* (1968). He analyzes anthology of William Blake's poems including *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"*. He finds the background

of why Blake writes the poems. He also gives explanation about the basic meaning of poems *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"*. Stanley Gardner has difference focus with this study. This study focuses on social condition in Blake's poems *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"*.

Second, she is Riska Amalia (2012) who is a student of English Department of Trunojoyo University. Her study analyzes the social condition of England in 18th century. She explains the reflection of England's society. She relates real England's social condition in 18th century with his source of data, *Northanger Abbey* by Jane Austen. Riska Amalia has similar topic to this study. Nevertheless the source of data is difference. This study used William Blake's *Introduction to "Song of Experience"* and *Introduction to "Song of Innocence"* to become sources of data.