

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

There is some part in this chapter such as background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation of the study which all describe the study in general.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary work is an art made from combination of the words. Literary work is also made from mind, soul, and creativity of the author. Eagleton in *Literary Theory An Introduction* (1983:15) states the concept of literature was not confined as it sometimes is today to 'creative' or 'imaginative' writing. It means that literature can be concluded as a creative result of human being. Through the creativity process, an author who uses her or his mind and soul will create a literature. They will produce literary works that discuss everything about life. Life is the source for authors to explore their creativity.

Based on Levin in Elizabeth and Burns statement (1973: 56), literature is the expression of the society. The quotation above means that literature is the portrait of human life. Literature can be a reflection or representation of human life that is historical aspect, especially for human's condition in certain period that makes literature as a media to express their inspiration in real life. It can be concluded that literature and life has relationship. Both of them are impossible to be separated.

There are three kinds of literary works, are prose, poetry and drama. There are many kinds of drama: tragedy, comedy, tragi-comedy, etc. There are also many kinds of poetry like ballad, satire, parody, etc. In addition, there are various forms of prose, namely novel, fable, folklore, comic, short story, and historical fiction. Among the three kinds of literary genre, poetry is the most unique work because poetry have the complicated language. There are so many symbols, figurative languages, etc in poetry. Additionally, poetry have implied meaning, which the readers have to interpret the poetry itself. Poetry also have the elements that is divided into two parts. Those are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. Both elements have each functions to construct the form.

According to Shelley's states in *The Defence of Poetry*

Poetry, in a general sense may be defined to be "the expression of the imagination" and poetry is connate with the origin of man as an instrument over which a series of external and internal impressions are driven.

(1904:15)

The statement above means that the poetry is an imaginative expression that makes the impressive instruments. Poets usually make a different way to express their mind into different form of language. It makes the poetry be beautiful work. It can be concluded that poetry is one of literary work that is composed by compilation of beautiful words. Some of Shelley's poetry portray real world, such as poem entitled *Song to the men of England*. It is an example of poem that portrays real life. The poem tells about situation of social life of england society in the early 19th century.

Percy Bysshe Shelley is a famous author in England in the early 19th century. He is one of the main British Romantic poets who combine powerful poetic gifts with a questioning of the existing social order of the day. He was born on August 4th in Sussex, England. In 1804, he has entered Oxford University where his idealism and controversial philosophies developed. At the time, he wrote such controversial works like *Zastrozzi* (1810) and *The Necessity of Atheism* (1811) which make him expelled from that college. It was caused by its effect of expressing his atheistic views. He was regarded by critics as among lyrical poets in English language. He was concerned with the real world and he was a fierce denouncer of political power and passionate advocate for liberty. The result of his social commitment was a series of angry social poems condemning the arrogance of power, because social condition is included Shelley's ideology.

Additionally, several of his poetry tell about Industrial Revolution happened in England. England is one of the big countries in the world. In the 18th century, Industrial revolution was happened in England. Percy Bysshe Shelley lived when Industrial revolution was happened in England. Industrial revolution is one of big incident in England that was happened since 18th century.

Percy Bysshe Shelley's poem entitled *Song to the Men of England* is chosen as source of the data, because his poem tells about social condition in England society in the early 19th century. It is related to great landlord and production owner who exploit the peasant and worker of England. Based on the explanation, this study uses sociology of work. Then, it is sharpened by reflects of England society in early 19th century.

Previously, in sociology of literature, particularly social condition is also analyzed by several writers in several different poems. The first writer is Muhamad Kholil Asy'ari (2013) who analyzes Reflection of England's Social Condition in the 18th Century in William Blake's *Introduction to "Song of Experience" and Introduction to "Song of Innocence"*. The second writer is Nur Diana Kholidah (2014) who analyze the portrait of londoners as undesirable impacts of industrial revolution in William Blake's "London" and "The Chimney-Sweeper". Those people use the same concept to analyze social condition that are found in each poem. Therefore, this study is going to analyze social condition of England in early 19th century that is reflected in Percy Bysshe Shelley's *Song to the Men of England*.

1.2 Statements of Research Problem

Based on the background of the study, this study formulates as the following question, how does the poem entitled *Song to the men of England* reflect the social condition of England in early 19th century?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study is to describe the reflection of England's social condition from the poem entitled *Song to the men of England* in early 19th century.

1.4 Significances of the Study

Theoretically, this study gives better understanding about sociology of work theory in the literary work especially in a poem entitled *Song to the men of England* by Percy Bysshe Shelley. Practically, the writer hopes the readers

understand well about the England's social condition in early 19th century that is reflected from *Song to the men of England*. Moreover, this study becomes a guideline for the other writers to analyze the similar topic.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of the study is about the sociology of work. Then, it is sharpened by social condition of England in the early of 19th century that is reflected in *Song to the men of England*. The limitation of the study is words and phrases in every lines in the Percy Bysshe Shelley's poems entitled *Song to the men of England* that are relevant with this study.