



**The Social Condition of England during 1800-1900 Reflected in
“*Song to the Man of England*” and “*England in 1819*” by Percy B.
Shelley.**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Undergraduate Degree Majoring Literature in English Department
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DECLARATION

The writer honestly confirms that she complies this thesis by herself and without taking any result from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone else's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, September 2015

Annisa Qurrota A'yun

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Surely there is ease after hardship. Aye, surely there is ease after hardship. So when thou art free, strive hard. And to thy Lord do thou attend whole-heartedly” (Q.S. Al-Insyirah: 6-9).

“In the ends we only regret the chances we didn’t take”.

“You’ll never be brave if you don’t get hurt, you’ll never learn if you don’t make mistake, you’ll never be successful if you don’t encounter failure”.

“Sometimes a small thing can be a big thing”.

This paper is dedicated to

My beloved family, all of my friends in English Department, and

To everyone who has helped me accomplished this thesis.

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Semarang, September 2015

The Writer

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ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the writer combines the analysis of the two poems written by Percy B. Shelley entitled "*Song to the Man of England*" and "*England in 1819*". The writer analyzes these two poems with the same poet, Percy B. Shelley, because both of the poems are showing the condition of England people in that era. The purposes for the writer to write this thesis are to analyze the intrinsic elements, which is imageries, metaphor, and diction that is reflected in these two poems. The other purpose is to analyze the extrinsic element of the two poems and the condition of people in England during the Romantic Period (1811-1820), which is represented from the two poems in which the writer uses sociological approach and Marxist theory. The research method that the writer uses is contextual research method in which the writer analyzes the intrinsic element and the extrinsic elements of the poems. The results after analyzing these two poems is the writer can analyze the condition of people in England during the year 1800-1900 that is represented in these two poems.

Keywords: Imageries, Metaphor, Bees of England, Stingless Drones, Two-Edged Sword.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of The Studies

Literature is a part of human life. As people know, since human functions as a social individual, human uses literature as a media to socialize with other people. Based on Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature*, literature is

a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation...They are conventions and norms which could 'have arisen only in society'. Literature 'represents' 'life', and 'life' is in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary 'imitation'(Wellek and Warren, *Theory of Literature*, 1948:94).

There are many kinds of fiction. For instance, there is poetry, novel, prose, and drama (play). However, in this thesis, the writer would like to discuss about one kind of fiction, poetry. People know poetry from its lyrical words made by a great and famous poet but not understand what poetry is like. Michael Clay Thompson states in his journal *Some Elements of Poetry*,

those who are not well acquainted with good poetry might imagine that poetry is a spontaneous emotional production, involving perhaps some rhyme, but relying largely on intuition and fortuitous accident, *the muse*, for the details of genius which make great poems great (<http://www.rfwp.com/samples/elements-of-poetry.pdf>. 2006:1).

Moreover, John Stuart Mill says in his journal entitled *What Is Poetry?*,

the word "poetry" imports something quite peculiar in its nature; something which may exist in what is called prose as well as in verse; something which does not even require the instrument of words, but can speak through the other audible symbols called musical sounds, and even through the visible ones which are the language of sculpture, painting, and architecture

(http://www.laits.utexas.edu/farrell/documents/Mill_What%20Is%20Poetry.pdf 1859:1).

Poetry is a kind of literature that uses special language to make it meaningful. Poets, the authors of the poem, use special language that also has special meaning to express the message of the poem to the reader. As Perrine says in his book *Sounds and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* (1969: 3),

poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says *more* and says it *more intensely* than does ordinary language. In order to understand this fully, we need to understand what it is that poetry “says.”

Based on Lethbridge and Mildorf journal entitled *Basics of English Studies: An introductory course for students of literary studies in English*, they says,

Poems usually try to express their meaning in much less space than, say, a novel or even a short story. Alexander Pope once explained that he preferred to write poetry even when he wrote about philosophy because it enabled him to express himself more briefly (Pope, *Preface to An Essay on Man*, 1734). As a result of its relative brevity, poetry tends to make more concentrated use of formal elements, it displays a tendency for structural, phonological, morphological and syntactic **overstructuring**, a concept which originated in formalist and structuralist criticism (<http://www2.anglistik.uni-freiburg.de/intranet/englishbasics/PDF/Poetry.pdf>. 2003:142).

There are some elements that make a poem to be more poetic and more meaningful. Those elements are music, emotion, imagery, journey, form, clarity, complexity, and astonishment (Willow Hambrick, *The Poem as Craft: Poetic Elements* https://english.as.uky.edu/sites/default/files/ThePoemAsCraft_byWillowHambrick.pdf. Page 1).

Moreover, Wellek and Warren has said in their book that “The poet, himself, is a member of society, possessed of a specific social status: he receives some degrees of social recognition and reward; he addresses an audience, however hypothetical.”(Wellek and Warren, 1948:94). That is why we often find

poem that criticize the social life of a class or people in certain country or certain era that has connection with the poet's life.

In this thesis, the poems that the writer would like to analyze are entitled "*Song to the Man of England*" and "*England in 1819*" by Percy Bysshe Shelley. Here, the writer wants to combine the analysis of the two poems since both of the poems have correlation and have the same topic. Both of the poems by Percy B. Shelley criticize the life of the people in England during 1800-1900, in which the lower class people were forced to work hard for the tyrant leader. The writer wants to analyze the condition in that era by relating it to the poem and analyze it through several aspects of intrinsic element, which are imagery, figurative language, and diction. Moreover, to exemplify the writer's analysis, the writer also analyzes the extrinsic element using sociological approach by correlating the content of the poem with the condition of people in England during 1800-1900.

Therefore, the writer would like to give title of this thesis *The Social Condition of England during 1800-1900 Reflected in "Song to the Man of England" and "England in 1819" by Percy B. Shelley.*

I.2 Research Questions

1. How does the imagery reflected in "*Song to the Man of England*" and "*England in 1819*" poems by Percy B. Shelley?
2. How does the figurative language, which is metaphor, reflected in the poems?
3. How does the diction used by the poet reflect the content of the poems?

4. How does the social condition in England during 1800-1900 represented in the poems?

I.3 Purposes of the Studies

1. To analyze the imagery that is represented in “*Song to the Man of England*” and “*England in 1819*” by Percy B. Shelley.
2. To analyze the figurative language, the metaphor, that is represented in the poem.
3. To analyze the diction that used by the poet in the poems.
4. To explain to the reader the social condition in England during 1800-1900 represented in the poems.

I.4 Method of the Studies

In this thesis, the method that the writer will use for her analysis is contextual method. Contextual method is a research method which analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the object that the writer analyzes and then relating both of them. As mentioned above, the object that the writer analyzes in this thesis is “*Song to the Man of England*” and “*England in 1819*” by Percy B. Shelley. Therefore, using this method, the writer collects data by analyzing the structure or the intrinsic element of the poem, which is around the imagery, the figurative language, and the diction of the poems. Then, the writer analyzes the extrinsic element of the poem. In this thesis, the writer uses the sociological approach. The sources or data that the writer will use to exemplify the writer’s analysis are several theories from books, internet articles. The writer will collect

those data by searching books from library and browsing some references from the internet. In this case, the writer will use the appropriate data that is related to the writer's topic.

1.5. Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five main chapters, in which some of them are divided of some sub-chapters. The last section of this thesis will be completed by bibliography for further reading. Those chapters are as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Chapter I mention the background of the study, in which the writer describes the definition of each element in intrinsic element of the poem that the writer analyze entitled "*Song to the Man of England*" and "*England in 1819*" written by Percy B. Shelley. The intrinsic elements that the writer uses to analyze this poem are imagery and figurative language. Moreover, the writer also analyzes the extrinsic element of the poem by correlating the poems with the social condition in England during 1800-1900. Beside the background, in this chapter the writer also include the research problems, the purposes of the study, the method of the study that the writer uses in her analysis, and also the organization of the thesis.

CHAPTER II AUTHOR AND HIS WORK

This second chapter contains the biography of Percy B. Shelley, the poem “*Song to the Man of England*” and “*England in 1819*” and the paraphrase of the poem.

CHAPTER III THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical framework consists of the theories and references that the writer uses in analyzing the imagery and figurative language, in this case metaphor. The writer also gives explanation about the theories and references for the extrinsic element of the poems. Moreover, this chapter is divided into three sub-chapters, in which in the sub-chapters the writer will discuss the imagery, figurative language, and the extrinsic element of the poem.

CHAPTER IV DISCUSSION

Chapter IV is the important part of this thesis because it consist all discussion of the writer’s analysis of both of the poems entitled “*Song to the Man of England*” and “*England in 1819*” by Percy B. Shelley. Those discussions are the imageries, the figurative language, in which the writer discuss the metaphor that can be found in the poem. Moreover, for the discussion of the extrinsic element of the poem, the writer will analyze the social condition of English people during 1800-1900 by correlating the content of the poems. By referring to the previous chapter, Chapter III, the writer divides this chapter into three sub-chapters, imagery, figurative language, and the extrinsic element.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

In Chapter V, it contains the result of the discussion in Chapter IV which answers the research problems that is mentioned in Chapter I.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER II

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY AND HIS WORKS

II.1 Biography of Percy B. Shelley

In this chapter, the writer will explain about the life of Percy Bysshe Shelley. According to Sir Paul Harvey in *The Oxford Companion to English Literature*, Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822), born at Field Place, Sussex, was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, publishing, while at the former, 'Zastrozzi' and in 1810 'St. Irvin'. From Oxford he was sent down in 1811 after circulating a pamphlet on 'The Necessity of Atheism'. In the same year he married Harriet Westbrook, who was aged sixteen, and from whom he separated after three years after a wandering life. He left England in 1814 with Mary Godwin, to whom he was married after the unhappy Harriet had, in 1816, drowned herself in Serpentine; and Claire Clairmont, Mary's step sister, accompanied them. In 1818 Shelley left England for Italy. Shelley removed in April 1821 to Lerici on the shores of the bay of Spezia. On 8 July 1822 he was drowned, in his thirtieth year, while sailing near Spezia (1967:748).

Percy Bysshe Shelly is included as one of the romantic period poet since he experiences living a couple years in that era in which he was born in 1769 until 1822 (Harvey, 1967:748) and the romantic period happens during the year 1798 until 1832 (Abrams, 1962:1). In addition, the king who leads England during this period is King George III who leads during the year 1811 until 1820. Then, he was replaced by King George IV during the year 1820 until the end of the romantic period, 1832 (Abrams, 1962:1).

II. 2 The Poems

II.2.1 Song to the Man of England

By **Percy B. Shelley**

Men of England, wherefore plough

For the lords who lay ye low?

Wherefore weave with toil and care

The rich robes your tyrants wear?

Wherefore feed and clothe and save,

From the cradle to the grave,

Those ungrateful drones who would

Drain your sweat – nay, drink your blood?

Wherefore, Bees of England, forge

Many a weapon, chain, and scourge,

That these stingless drones may spoil

The forced produce of your toil?

Have ye leisure, comfort, calm,

Shelter, food, love's gentle balm?

Or what is it ye buy so dear

With your pain and with your fear?

The seed ye sow another reaps;

The wealth ye find another keeps;

The robes ye weave another wears;

The arms ye forge another bears.

Sow seed, -- but let no tyrant reap;

Find wealth, -- let no imposter heap;

Weave robes, -- let not the idle wear;

Forge arms, in your defense to bear.

Shrink to your cellars, holes, and cells;

In halls ye deck another dwells.

Why shake the chains ye wrought? Ye see

The steel ye tempered glance on ye.

With plough and spade and hoe and loom.

Trace your grave, and build your tomb.

And weave your winding-sheet, til fair

England be your sepulcher!

II.2.2 England in 1819

By **Percy B. Shelley**

An old, mad, blind, despised, and dying king,--
Princes, the dregs of their dull race, who flow
Through public scorn,--mud from a muddy spring,--
Rulers who neither see, nor feel, nor know,
But leech-like to their fainting country cling,
Till they drop, blind in blood, without a blow,--
A people starved and stabbed in the untilled field,--
An army, which liberticide and prey
Makes as a two-edged sword to all who wield,--
Golden and sanguine laws which tempt and slay;
Religion Christless, Godless--a book sealed;
A Senate,--Time's worst statute unrepealed,--
Are graves, from which a glorious Phantom may
Burst, to illumine our tempestous day.

II.3 The Paraphrase of the Poems

II. 3.1 The Paraphrase of “*Song to the Man of England*” By Percy B. Shelley

This poem contains of eight stanzas with four lines in every stanza. In the first stanza, the speaker of the poem is wondering why the citizen in England had to work hard for their monarchy ruler, while their ruler did not give anything to them. The speaker persuades the citizen to struggle for their liberty, so that they could enjoy what they had worked so hard in their life. In stanza two it can be understand that the English people has served their King trough all their life. From the poem, there are expressions, such as “Ungrateful Drones”, “Bees of England”, and “Stingless Drones”. Those expressions refer to the characters of the poem. The expressions “Ungrateful Drones” and “Stingless Drones” refer to the King and Princes of England, while the expression “Bees of England” refers to the English people.

II.3.2 The Paraphrase of “*England in 1819*” By Percy B. Shelley

This poem contains of one stanza and 14 lines. The speaker of the poem was arguing the monarchy leader which has been very cruel to their citizen, in which the monarchy leader raises their richness by collecting the money from the citizen. Here, the speaker of the poem was asking the credibility of the England ruler during the year 1819. It was said in the poem that the ruler in that era was “old, blind, despised, and dying.” From this statement, it can be said that the ruler or the king could not lead the kingdom well. Then, the king ordered his son, the prince, to rule their kingdom. However, the prince was not a wise ruler. He let his

citizen starve. The kingdom became miserable. Moreover, all aspects, such as army, religion, and senate could not work as it used to be, in which all of the aspects in the kingdom are made in order to side with the king.

CHAPTER III

Theoretical Framework

III.1. Intrinsic Elements of Poetry

In this chapter, the writer will analyze two poems by Percy B. Shelley entitled “*Song to the Man of England*” and “*England in 1819*”. The writer would like to focus the analysis on the intrinsic and the extrinsic elements of the poems. For the intrinsic elements, the writer would like to discuss the imagery, the figurative language, and the diction of the poems. The imagery that the writer will discuss in the thesis are visual imagery, kinesthetic imagery and tactile imagery, while for the figurative language, the writer will discuss the metaphor. And for the diction, the writer will discuss the denotation and the connotation meaning of the words in the poems. Moreover, for the extrinsic element, the writer will discuss the social condition of English people during 1800-1900 by correlating the content of the poems. The books that the writer uses to analyze them are *Sound and Sense: An Introduction to Poetry* by Lawrence Perrine, *Literature An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama* by X.J. Kennedy, and *The Norton Anthology of English Literature* by M.H. Abrams.

III.1.1 Imagery

Firstly, the writer would like to discuss what imagery is. In general, imagery is imaging or picturing something through someone’s mind. According to Lawrence Perrine, imagery may be defined as the representation through language of sense experience (1969:54).

From the definition, imagery is an imaginative language that produces pictures in people minds that shown by reading and listening. In this occasion, the use of imagery in poetry can be seen after reading a poem and understanding the meaning of the words used by the poets (diction).

The word “image” perhaps suggests a mental picture, something seen in the mind’s eyes, where visual imagery is the most frequently occurring kind of imagery in the poetry. Nevertheless, an image may also represent other kind of senses, such as sound, smell, internal intension, taste, tactile experience, and movement or tension in the muscles or joints (Perrine, 1969:54). Moreover, the imagery that dominates in this poem is visual imagery and kinesthetic imagery.

III.1.1.1 Visual Imagery

First, the writer would like to explain the visual imagery. As mentioned above, visual imagery is the most common imagery appeared in poetry. Visual imagery, based on Kennedy, is an experience that is shown by sight sense (1984:569). Therefore, it can be said that visual imagery is an image that comes from the sight sense of human, which is from eyes. The way to define this kind of imagery is by seeing something with full of intention, seeing its size, its color, its shape, its motion, etc. by using eyes. The example of using visual imagery can be seen in *Meeting at Night* by Robert Browning.

The gray sea and the long black land,
And the yellow half-moon large and low;

From this poem, it can be seen that the speaker of this poem was seeing the sea color and the moon size. Moreover, the speaker tries to invite the reader to imagine in their mind the situation in the sea and the beautiful color of the moon.

III.1.1.2 Kinesthetic Imagery

The next imagery that the writer would like to explain is kinesthetic imagery. From the definition, the word “kinesthetic” means a sense of movement from muscles when doing an action. It can be said that if someone is doing something, for instance moving, jumping, hitting, quarrelling, standing, etc., are the example of kinesthetic imagery. The example of using kinesthetic imagery can be seen in *The Eagle* by Lord Alfred Tennyson.

He clasps the crag with crooked hands;

From the poem, it can be said that the eagle was grabbing the crag of the hill by its sharp hands.

III.1.1.3 Tactile Imagery

The third imagery that the writer wants to explain this chapter is tactile imagery. Tactile imagery is about sense of touch or an image that can people get through touching something or somebody. Based on X.J. Kennedy in his book *An Introduction to Poetry*, a sense of touch or a tactile imagery may be an odor or a taste or perhaps a bodily sensation such as pain, the prickling of thirst, or the perception of something cold (1994:78).

The example of tactile imagery can be seen through the poem by Taniguchi Buson entitled *The Piercing Chill I feel*.

The piercing chill I feel
My dead wife's comb, in our bedroom,

It can be seen in the poem, there are the word “chill” in line 1. The word “chill” is an example of a sense of touch or tactile imagery. In dictionary meaning, chill means a feeling of something cold.

III.1.2 Figurative Language

The next explanation is the figurative language. Based on Perrine, the term ‘figurative language’ is derived from the term ‘figure of speech’, which means any ways of saying something other than the ordinary ways (1969:65). Therefore, it can be said that, a figurative language or a language that uses figures of speech is a language that cannot be taken literally (1969:65).

There are many types of figurative language, such as metaphor, personification, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement (hyperbole), understatement (euphemism), and irony (Perrine, 1969:64-133). However, in this thesis, the writer only discusses one type of figurative language, metaphor, because the metaphor expressions are dominating these two poems.

III.1.2.1 Metaphor

The first figurative language that the writer will explain is metaphor. Metaphor can be defined as the imaginative use of a word or a phrase to describe something as another object in order to show that the object has the same quality and to make the description more forceful. According to Perrine (1969: 65), metaphor is a comparison between things that essentially unlike, the object that is being compared is “implied” which is the figurative language form is substituted for or identified with the literal term that is still connected to the object itself. The use of metaphor can be seen for example in *Dr. Sigmund Freud Discovers The Sea Shell* by Archibald Macleish.

Science, that simple saint, cannot be bothered
Figuring what ways things is for:
Enough for her devoting that things are

In this poem, the speaker of this poem, Dr. Sigmund Freud, compares the term 'science' with a 'saint'. It can be included as metaphor since he elaborates science is as "holly" as a saint in the church.

III.1.3 Diction

Based on dictionary meaning, diction is word choices used by the poet. There are two kinds of diction. Those are denotation and connotation. Denotation, based on Kennedy in his book *An Introduction to Poetry*, is a meaning as defined in a dictionary (1994:68). The examples of denotation are "water", "house", "dog", "cat", etc. It can be said that denotation is a word that has original meaning in the context of the sentence.

Meanwhile, the definition of connotation based on Kennedy is overtones or a suggestion of additional meaning that it gains from all the contexts in which we have met in the past (1994:68). The example of word that has connotation meaning is "homesick". From the dictionary meaning, the word "homesick" means experiencing a longing for or missing for one's home during a period of absence from it. It can be understood that if someone want to say that he or she misses his or her home, he or she prefers to say "I feel homesick" instead of saying "I miss my home". Therefore, it can be said that connotation is the word chose to express another word that has the same meaning with the original word.

III.2 Extrinsic Element

As mentioned above, the approach that the writer uses to analyze the poem is sociological approach. The writer uses Marxist theory to analyze the condition of people in England during the year 1800-1900. The relation between the theory

and the condition of people in that era is that the people, in this case, the lower class people, were forced by their tyrant ruler to work hard and give their earnings to the ruler. In that time, most of them could not enjoy what they had earned every day and their ruler did not lead the kingdom wisely.

Moreover, Marxist theory is about the conflict between lower class (proletariat) people and the Bourgeoisie (upper class people) in England in which the lower class people were struggling to have a classless society. It is related to the condition of people in monarch country especially in England that led by a tyrant ruler for a long time.

Karl Marx, the founder of this theory characterized the history of human in terms of ownership of the means of production was the most important single variable involved in the characterization of each distinct period (or epoch) in history. Therefore, Marx identified five major epochs:

- a. The Ancient epoch (slave society) - societies based upon slavery where the means of production was owned and controlled by an aristocratic elite.
- b. Feudal society- where land was the most important means of production. This was owned / controlled by an aristocratic class, the majority of people belonging to a peasant class (who had few political rights).
- c. Capitalist society- where technological development (machinery etc.) has allowed a bourgeois class to exploit factory forms of production for their private gain. The aristocracy (landowners) have either been marginalized or co-opted into the Bourgeoisie whilst the majority of people are wage-labourers (they own little or no capital). The main relations of production in this epoch are between employers and employees (those who own and use capital and those who exchange their labour power for a wage). An employer does not own his or her employee in this society and various political freedoms and equalities are able to develop.
- d. Communist society- where the means of production are held "in common" for the benefit of every one in society (the dictatorship of the Proletariat). In this society class conflict is finally resolved and this represents the "end of history" since no further form of society can ever develop (Marx. www.sociology.org.uk. Page 1-2. 2005).

By the fourth of the epoch, the social condition that happened in England during 1800-1900 is feudal society, in which the aristocrat people or the king of England and his family have an absolute rule to lead the English people.

Based on the history of England in the year 1800-1900 many wars to fight for revolution happens in Europe. As we know, the famous revolution that is happened there is the French Revolution which the effect can reach America, than American Revolution happens in America. Meanwhile, the effect of the French Revolution in England itself also happens. Based on Abrams in his book *The Norton Anthology of English Literature*, he said,

“In England this period of the wars against France and of the terrifying treat of the revolutionary spirit at home was one of harsh repressive measure. Public meetings were prohibited. Habeas corpus suspended for the first time in over a hundred years, and advocates of even moderate measures of political change were persecuted as Jacobins, exponents of regicide and political terror, and were charge with high treason in time of war. In effect the Napoleonic wars put an end to reform, and to almost all genuine political life in England, for more than three decades” (1962: 2).

During that time, the ruler of the kingdom, or the king in that era, King George III, who ruled England, just become a symbol for the kingdom, the king could not be a good leader for his people. However, although he becomes a symbol, he is still the super power person in the kingdom. His people still give respects to him as the king, although they felt much oppressed by him. The king could not make their people living save in their own country. The king does not care about their people condition. He does not care whether or not they feel hungry, suffer a disease, or have a money difficulty. It is said in the poem as the

‘tyrant’ ruler. So, it can be said that the people, who many of them are lower class people, are in the very poor situation.

Furthermore, not only the king that makes the lower class people in Britain suffers but also the landlords and the clergymen. The landlords are conquering the lower class people through exploitation. As Abrams says in his book,

“Although George III’s attempt to revive the personal power of the Crown had been defeated by what G.M. Trevelyan calls “the new Tory oligarchy” under William Pitt the younger (1759-1806), the ruling classes, Whig and Tory, were still constituted much as they had been throughout the earlier part of the 18th century: aristocratic landholders and the higher Anglican clergy, with a popular leavening (1962: 2-3).”

The lower class people were being exploited by their landlord in their working place and living area through making them pay a high amount of tax from the money that they earn every day. This policy makes their life hard and even worst. Every day they work so hard, then they have to give their earning to their landlord in order to make their ruler get richer and richer. It can be said that the ruler enjoys all the money they get from the lower class people, but, in the opposite, the lower class people could not enjoy any of them.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

As already mentioned in the first chapter, this chapter consists of all discussion of the writer's analysis of both of the poems entitled "*Song to the Man of England*" and "*England in 1819*" by Percy B. Shelley. Those discussions are the imageries, the figurative language in which the writer discuss the metaphor, and the diction that can be found in the poems. Moreover, for the discussion of the extrinsic element of the poem, the writer will analyze the social condition of English people during 1800-1900 by correlating the content of the poems.

IV.1 Intrinsic Element of "Song to the Man of England" and "England in 1819"

The first thing that the writer would like to discuss here in the chapter four is the intrinsic element. As already mentioned above, this section will discuss the analysis of imageries which are the visual, kinesthetic, and tactile imageries. Beside the imageries, the writer also analyzes the figurative language which is the metaphor. The last intrinsic analysis that the writer analyze is diction. The writer wants to discuss the intrinsic elements because they dominate the two poems that the writer analyzes. Here, the writer will analyze the intrinsic element of the poems one by one.

IV.1.1 Imagery

The first analysis that the writer discusses for the intrinsic element is imagery. Here, the analysis of the imagery is divided into three, the visual imagery, kinesthetic imagery, and tactile imagery.

IV.1.1.1 Visual Imagery

- **Visual Imagery in “Song to the Man of England”**

There are many examples of visual imagery that the writer finds in Percy B. Shelley’s poems entitled “*Song to the Man of England*” and “*England in 1819*”. First, the writer wants to analyze the visual imagery of the poem entitled “*Song to the Man of England*”.

Here, the writer wants to analyze through each of the stanza. The first analysis is for the first stanza. The visual imagery that the writer finds in the first stanza of the poem “*Song to the Man of England*” can be seen through line one. In line one, it can be seen there is the word “plough” in the sentence:

Men of England, wherefore plough

From the sentence in line one, it can be seen there is the words “Men of England”. It can be understood that the reader of the poem has imagined the “Men of England”. In their mind, the reader sees that, commonly, the typical of English people or English men have white skin color, pointed nose, and blonde hair.

- **Visual Imagery in “England in 1819”**

Since the poem “*England in 1819*” only contains of one stanza, the writer will analyze it from line to line. The first visual imagery that the writer finds in the poem entitled “*England in 1819*” can be seen in line one and two.

An old man, blind, despised, and dying king
Princes, the dregs of their dull race, who flow

It can be seen from these two lines the speaker of the poem is looking at his king and princes condition. It can be understood by the reader of the poem that the king is old, blind, despised and dying. While for the princes, the speaker sees his prince seems like a dull people, as it is mentioned in the line by the phrase “their dull race”.

The next visual imagery that the writer finds in this poem can be seen in line four.

Rulers who neither see, nor feel, nor know,

From the line, it can be understood by the reader of the poem that the “rulers”, the character of the poem is a person who does not see, has no feeling and understanding about their people condition. The “rulers” in the line refers to the king and his princes.

The correlation between the visual imagery in these two poems is that it can be understood by the reader of the poem that the English people are ordered by their rulers, their king and princes, to work hard for them.

IV.1.1.2 Kinesthetic Imagery

- **Kinesthetic Imagery in “Song to the Man of England”**

First, the writer wants to analyze the kinesthetic imagery of the poem entitled “*Song to the Man of England*”. Like the visual imagery analysis, the writer also wants to analyze this poem from every stanza.

The writer wants to begin the analysis from the first stanza. The kinesthetic imagery that the writer finds in the first stanza of this poem can be seen through line one and line three. In line one it can be seen there is the word “plough” in the sentence:

Men of England, wherefore plough
(line one)
Wherefore weave with toil and care
(line three)

From the sentence in line one, it can be said that the speaker of the poem saw the people in England was ploughing their field. Based on the dictionary meaning, the word “plough” means a large farming implement with one or more blades fixed in a frame, drawn by a tractor or by animals and used for cutting furrows in the soil and turning it over, especially to prepare for the planting of seeds. As we know, the people who usually do this are farmer. Therefore, it can be said that the English people who works as a farmer is ploughing their field for planting.

Furthermore, in line three, it can be seen there is a word “weave”. Based on dictionary meaning, the word “weave” is to form (fabric or a fabric item) by interlacing long threads passing in one direction with others at a right angle to them. From the definition, it can be understood that the word “weave” means someone is weaving something to make clothes. The person who usually does this

is a tailor. Therefore, it can be included as kinesthetic imagery because the tailor is weaving to make cloth.

The next stanza that the writer will analyze is stanza two. The kinesthetic imagery that the writer finds in stanza two can be seen in line one. In stanza two line one it can be seen there is a sentence:

Wherefore feed and clothe and save
From the cradle to the grave,

From the line, it can be seen there are three words, the word “feed”, “clothe”, and the word “save”. By dictionary meaning, the word “feed” means to give food mostly to animal, baby or person. The word “clothe” mean to put clothes on someone. And the word “save” means to keep someone save or to rescue someone from harm or danger. Those words can be included as kinesthetic imagery because the people in England are serving their king by giving them food from their planting field, making clothes, and even keep their king in save condition.

The other kinesthetic imagery that is found in stanza two can be seen in line four. In line four there is sentence:

Drain your sweat, nay, drink your blood?

From the line, it can be seen there is two phrases, “drain your sweat” and “drink your blood”. By dictionary meaning, the word “drain” means to make water or liquid dries, from the context of the poem what is called liquid or water is sweat. Moreover, the word “drink” means to take a liquid into the mouth and swallow it. The word that can be said as liquid that is being drink in the line is the blood. Therefore it can be said that someone is making the sweat and the blood of people

in England dried, in this case the king is forcing them hardly until they are exhausted.

The next stanza that the writer analyzes is stanza three. The kinesthetic imagery that the writer finds in stanza three can be seen in line one, line three, and line four. The first line is line one. In line one it can be seen there is sentence:

Wherefore, Bees of England, forge

From the line it can be seen there is the word “forge”. By the dictionary definition, the word “forge” means to shape a metal object by heating it in a fire or furnace and beating or hammering it. It can be said as kinesthetic because “English people”, or it is said by the speaker of the poem as the “Bees of England”, are forging a steel to make weapons for their ruler.

The next kinesthetic imagery found in stanza three can be seen in line three and four. In line three and four, there are sentences:

That these stingless drones may spoil
The forced produce of your toil?

From the lines, it can be seen there is a phrase “spoil the forced produce”. Based on dictionary, the word “spoil” mean to destroy the value of something. It means that someone, in this context, the ruler of England, spoils his people’s work cruelly.

The other kinesthetic imagery found in the poem can be seen in stanza five and six.

The seed ye sow another reaps,
The wealth ye find another keeps,
The robes ye weave another wears,
The arms ye forge another bears
Sow seed, but let no tyrant reap,
Find wealth, let no imposter heap,

Weave robes, let not the idle wear,
Forge arms, in your defense to bear.

In both stanzas the writer finds the words that have a repetition that can be included in kinesthetic imagery, the words “seed ye sow” in line one stanza five and the words “sow seed” in stanza six line one. The other repetition is the words “wealth ye find” in stanza five line two and “find wealth” in stanza six line two. Another repetition is the words “the robes ye weave” in stanza five line three and the words “weave robes” in stanza six line three. The last repetition is the words “the arms ye forge” in stanza five line four and the words “forges arms” in stanza six line four. The word “seed ye sow” or “sow seed” means the farmer is planting the seed in their own field then the plant become the food for their ruler or their king. While the word “wealth ye find” or “find wealth” means the English people which are the working class people are working hard to collect money for their wealth. In addition, the word “the robes ye weave” and the word “weave robes” mean that the tailors in England have to produce robes for their king. The last word, the word “the arms ye forge” and the word “forge arms” means that the people in England who works to make an iron have to forge their hands harder to make weapons for their king.

The other kinesthetic imagery that is found in this poem can be seen in stanza seven. In stanza seven, the kinesthetic imagery can be seen in line three from the sentences:

Why shake the chains ye wrought? Ye see

From the lines, it can be seen that there is the word “shake”. Based on dictionary meaning, the word “shake” is to move an object up and down or from side to side

with rapid, forceful, jerky movements. It means that English people who usually makes an iron is shaking the iron that made by themselves.

- **Kinesthetic Imagery in “England in 1819”**

Here, the writer will analyze it from every line. The first kinesthetic imagery that is found in this poem can be seen in line one and line two.

An old, mad, blind, despised, and dying king
Princes, the dregs of their dull race, who flow
Through public scorn, mud from a muddy spring

From the line, it can be seen that there is the word “flow”. The word “flow” means the action of moving along in a steady or continuous stream. It means that the king and princes are moving along their people steadily.

The other kinesthetic imagery found in this poem can be seen in line nine.

An army, which liberticide and prey
Makes as a two-edged sword to all who wield

From the line, it can be seen that there is the word “who wield”. The word “wield” means to hold and to use a weapon. It is kinesthetic imagery because the army is using their weapon.

The last kinesthetic imagery that is found in this poem can be seen in line ten.

Golden and sanguine laws which tempt and slay

From the line, it can be seen there is the word “tempt” and the word “slay”. The word “tempt” means to entice someone to do something that they find attractive but know to be wrong or not beneficial. And the word “slay” means to kill a

person in a violent way. It means that the law in England is made mostly from negative persuasion from the politician.

The correlation between the kinesthetic imagery of these two poems shows that English people work to make many things ordered by the king, then the king and his princes grab all result of the people hard works so that the people cannot enjoy any of them. In addition, the king makes the law that stand for the king in which the people have to obey all things ordered by their king.

IV. 1.1.3 Tactile Imagery

- **Tactile Imagery in “Song to the Man of England”**

The next imagery that is analyzed by the writer in this thesis is tactile imagery. As mentioned in previous chapter, tactile imagery is an image or a sense that comes from taste or feel. First, the writer wants to analyze the tactile imagery of “*Song to the Man of England*”.

The first tactile imagery that is found in this poem can be seen in stanza one line two and three.

For the lords who lay ye low
Wherefore weave with toil and care

From the lines, the word that can be included as tactile is shown by the word “lay ye low” and “toil and care”. The word “lay ye low” means to underestimate someone. The word “toil” means exhausting physical labor. While the word “care” means serious attention applied to do something correctly or to avoid

damage or risk. It means that the England ruler underestimates his people. Though their ruler underestimates them, English people are still very care to their king.

The other tactile imagery found in stanza one can be seen in line four.

The rich robes your tyrants wear

From the line, it can be seen that there is the word “rich robes”. It means that the robe that is made by English people from the working class the price are very expensive that can only be worn by the king, the king’s family, and the other ruler in the kingdom.

The next tactile imagery can be seen in stanza four line one until line four.

Have ye leisure, comfort, and calm,
Shelter, food, love’s gentle balm?
Or what is it ye buy so dear
With your pain and with your fear?

The feeling that is described in this stanza is whether English people had feels comfort living in their own country or they can buy things they want with their own money. The expression of feeling is shown in line one and line three.

The next tactile imagery that is found in this poem can be seen in stanza four line four.

The arms ye forge another bears.

From the line, it can be seen there is the word “bears”. The word “bears” means to endure someone or to make someone suffer.

- **Tactile Imagery in “England in 1819”**

Here, the writer will analyze it from every line. The first line that shows tactile imagery can be seen in line one and line two.

An old, mad, blind, despised, and dying king
Princes, the dregs of their dull race, who flow

From the line, it can be seen that the sense of feeling in the line shows the character of the England ruler, the king and his princes. The king is too old to lead the kingdom, while the princes are less intense people. All of them cannot lead their country well.

The other line that can be included as tactile imagery can be seen in line five.

But leech-like to their fainting country cling

From the line, it can be seen there is the word “fainting”. The word “fainting” means make or become weaker in power, resolve, or physical strength. It means that England in that era is weaken or fainting because of the king who led the kingdom.

The next tactile imagery that is found in this poem can be seen in line fourteen through sentence:

Burst, to illumine our tempestuous day.

From the line, it can be seen there is the word “tempestuous”. This word means characterized by strong and turbulent or conflicting emotion. It means that the condition of England in that era is full of fear and conflict.

The correlation between the tactile imagery in these two poems is that the tactile imagery shows how the English people suffer because of their rulers. The rulers, king and princes, order them to make their robe, weapon, and farming to make their food. The people have to give all of it to their rulers. The people felt that their lives are so suffering but they cannot express their feeling to anybody.

IV.1.2 Figurative Language

As already mentioned in previous chapter, beside imagery the writer also analyze the figurative language of the poem. The dominant figurative language that is found in both of the poem is metaphor.

IV.1.2.1 Metaphor

- **Metaphor in Song to the Man of England**

The writer will start the analysis of metaphor from the poem entitled "*Song to the Man of England*". Here, the writer wants to analyze it from every stanza. The first stanza that is found the expression of metaphor is stanza two. The words in this stanza that express metaphor are shown through the words "the cradle", "the grave", and "ungrateful drones". All of the words can be seen in line two and three.

From the cradle to the grave,
Those ungrateful drones who would

Based on dictionary, the word "cradle" can be seen in stanza two line two means an infant's bed or crib. While the word "grave" means a place of burial for a dead body. Moreover, the word "drones" means a male bee in a colony of social bees, which does not work but can fertilize a queen. Those words refer to the king of England and all his sons or princes. From the line, it can be understand that the English people have served their leader in all their life since they are child until they are old. However, the king and his princes do not show any respect or thankful feeling to their people, they keep treating them cruelly. Therefore, the

king and the princes are called in the poem as “drone” because they do not want to do any work. They just stay in their palace and wait for their people to give them money for their wealth.

Beside “ungrateful drone”, the king and the princes also called by the speaker of the poem as “stingless drones”. It means that the king and the princes are “stingless” or just being a symbol of the kingdom. It means that as the leader, they do not want to use their power to make a good policy for their people. The expression of metaphor is shown in stanza three line three through this sentence:

That these stingless drones may spoil

Moreover, the speaker of the poem also gives a certain name for the people in England. They are called “Bees of England”. This name refers to the working class or the lower class people who works every day to serves their ruler, in this case their landlord, in which they work for them, and their king, by paying tax to their king. The expression is shown in stanza three line one.

Wherefore, Bees of England, forge

- **Metaphor in “England in 1819”**

The metaphor that is found in the poem can be seen in line one until line three.

An old, mad, blind, despised, and dying king
Princes, the dregs of their dull race, who flow

It is expressed in the poem that the England rulers, the king and his princes, is called by the speaker of the poem as “the dregs of their dull race”. This expression means that the king and the princes are a group full of dull people that are ruling the kingdom.

The other expression of metaphor in this poem is shown in line five.

But leech, like to their fainting country cling

From the line, it can be seen that there are a phrase “their fainting country”. The country mentions here in the line refers to England, a country or kingdom which in that era is in a bad condition because of the king who tread the people badly.

The other metaphor that is found in this poem can be seen in line seven and line eight.

An army, which liberticide and prey
Makes as a two-edged sword to all who wield

From the lines, it can be seen there is an expression “two-edged sword”. This expression refers to the army or the soldiers. That time, as the result of the king’s tyranny, the army is like a “two-edged sword”. It means that the army, that time, functions to haunt the people who not obey their king. The army also uses to maintain the king’s power.

Another metaphor found in this poem can be seen in line 10-12.

Golden and sanguine laws which tempt and slay;
Religion Christless, Godless – a book sealed;
A senate, -- Time’s worst statute unrepealed, --

It can be seen through the lines that the laws in that era are not in the sight of English people so that the people cannot fight for their rights by using the laws. Moreover, the religion is “Christless”. As we know, the major religion that is believed by the people in England and the king is Christian. However, in that time, religion is already built to stand in the king’s sight. The clergymen also ask the English people to pay for their confessions. Not only laws and religion, but the senate also makes the life of English people even heavier. The senate makes the

rules can only have advantage for the king and the parliament. It makes the English people even powerless and do not have anything to support them.

The correlation between metaphor of these two poems is that the metaphor shows how cruel the rulers of England in that time. They order all aspects of the kingdom to stand and protect them. However, the king and the princes do not make any law that stand for the English people side.

IV.1.3 Diction

- **Diction in “Song to the Man of England”**

The next intrinsic analysis that the writer analyzes is diction. First, the writer analyzes the diction in “*Song to the Man of England*”. The diction that the writer finds in “*Song to the Man of England*” can be seen in stanza two line one and two.

Wherefore feed and clothe and save,
From the cradle to the grave,

From the second line, it can be seen that there are the word “cradle” and the word “grave”. For the denotation meaning, the word “cradle” means an infant’s bed. However, for the connotation meaning, the word “cradle” wants to express “a young age of a person”. Meanwhile, the denotation meaning of the word “grave” is a place to bury a dead body. For the connotation meaning, the word “grave” wants to express “an old age of a person”. Therefore, by the context of the first line and the second line, the sentence “From the cradle to the grave” gives the

reader of the poem an information that the English people have dedicated all their life, since they were young until they were old, for their king and princes.

The next diction that the writer finds in this poem can be seen in stanza two line three and four.

Those ungrateful drones who would
Drain your sweat – nay, drink your blood?

In the first line, it can be seen that there is the word “ungrateful drones” and in the second word there is sentence “drain your sweat, -- nay, drink your blood”. For the denotation meaning, it can be understood that the word “drones” mean “male bees”. While, for the connotation meaning, the word “ungrateful drones” can mean a person or people who were never satisfied for what they have got. They never feel any grateful of anything they have. From the context of the lines in the poem, the “ungrateful drones” refer to the ruler, king and his princes. By relating to the second line, the king of England and his princes are never satisfied. The king and the princes always ordered their people to do many hard works and take all the result. They grab all things that are very meaningful to their people as if they want to make their people to die slowly.

The next diction in this poem can be seen in stanza three line one and two.

Wherefore, Bees of England, forge
Many a weapon, chain, and scourge,

In line one there is the word “Bees of England”. For the denotation meaning, the word “bees” mean “insects that produce honey”. For the connotation meaning the word “bees” can mean “workers”. From the context, the word “Bees of England” refers to English people who work for the king and his princes.

Besides “Bees of England”, in stanza three there is also the word “stingless drones”, it can be seen in three and four.

That these stingless drones may spoil
The forced produce of your toil?

From the denotation meaning, the “stingless drones” means male bees that do not have sting anymore. From the connotation meaning, it means that the male bees are no longer productive. This word refers to the king and the princes who do not want to raise their earnings by themselves. Instead they grab their people earnings.

- **Diction in “England in 1819”**

The diction that the writer finds in the poem “*England in 1819*” can be seen in line four and five.

Rulers who neither see, nor feel, nor know,
But leech-like to their fainting country cling,

It can be seen from the second line, there is the word “leech”. For the denotation meaning, the word “leech” means a worm that sucks blood. For the connotation meaning, the word “leech-like” means being a parasite on something or relying on somebody. This word refers to the ruler of England, the king and the princes. From the context, it can be understood that the king and the princes keep relying on their people hard works. They do not care if their people are suffering because of them.

The correlation between diction in these two poems is it expresses how the rulers of England keep relying on their people to give them the earnings from all

their people hard works. It is said in the poems that the rulers is being a parasite on their own people.

After analyzing all of the intrinsic element of the poems, which is the imageries, the metaphor, and the diction, it can be understood that from the poems written by Percy B. Shelley, the writer can find the similarities and differences of the poems. The first similarity that the writer finds in both of the poems is that both of Percy B. Shelley's poems wants to show the condition of people in England in 1800-1900 era which is the poet's era, the tyranny that happened in England made by the ruler in that era, and the revolution spirit that happened upon English people. The other similarity is both of the poem are made to state for English people's voice.

In addition, the difference that the writer finds in both of Percy B. Shelley's poems is the expression uses by the poet. In "*Song to the Man of England*" the poet uses a question tag "wherefore" repeatedly. This question tag is showing that the speaker of the poem speaks directly to English people. The example of the use of question tag in the poem can be seen in stanza one line one.

Men of England, wherefore plough

Meanwhile, in the poem "*England in 1819*" most expressions that are used by the poet are directly showing people's anger of their tyrant ruler.

IV. 2 Extrinsic Element of the “Song to the Man of England” and “England in 1819”

In this sub-chapter, the writer wants to discuss the extrinsic element of both poems “*Song to the Man of England*” and “*England in 1819*”. The writer wants to combine the extrinsic analysis of those two poems that can show the condition in England during the year 1800-1900 that can be said as King George III era or the romantic period.

These two poems took place in England in the era of King George III who leads England during the year 1811 until 1820, then replaced by King George IV in 1820. This era is called the Romantic Period. The romantic period happened between the years 1789 until 1832.

In that era the king who ruled England, King George III and his family ruled their people badly. He was recognized by his people as a tyrant king. He never cares about the condition of his people. He only cares about making his life and his family wealthier from his people works. The part in the poem “*Song to the Man of England*” by Percy B. Shelley that King George III is a tyrant ruler is shown in stanza 1 line 1 until 4, stanza 2 line 3 and 4, stanza 3 line 3 and 4, while in the poem “*England in 1819*” by Percy B. Shelley, the prove is shown in line 4 and 5.

Men of England, wherefore plough
For the lords who lay ye low?
Wherefore weave with toil and care
The rich robes your tyrant wear?

In stanza 1 of the poem “*Song to the Man of England*”, it can be seen that the English people is ordered by the king to do many works, such as farming to make foods for the king, sewing to make the king’s robes, and making many weapons for the king’s soldier. The people have to make all things without a satisfying payment. They, even, have to pay a huge amount of tax by their own payment to make the king much wealthier. It can be said that the people in England cannot enjoy their hard work every day because they have to give their income to the king.

Those ungrateful drones who would
Drain your sweat – nay, drink your blood?

In stanza two line 3 and 4 of “*Song to the Man of England*”, it can be seen that there is sentence “drain your sweat – nay, drink your blood?” It can be seen through the line the character of the king. How tyrant King George III is that time. He just makes his people doing many hard works without giving any appreciation for them. Every day, he just keeps making his people doing hard work, draining their sweat.

That these stingless drones may spoil
The forced produce of your toil?

In stanza three line 3 and 4, the lines are supporting the previous stanzas, stanza one and two. The king’s character that is shown in this line is that after the king forces his people to work hard for him; he grabs all of the products that his people have made.

Rulers who neither see, nor feel, nor know,
But leech-like to their fainting country cling,

Meanwhile, in the poem *“England in 1819”*, the line that shows King George III is a tyrant ruler is line 4 and 5. It is supporting the lines in poem *“Song to the Man of England”* in which though the king knows that his people have forced their life to work hard for him, the king still does not want to care about his people. He does not care if his people are starving or living in safety. He only cares to make his life wealthier.

The next point that is found in both of the poems about the condition of the people in England during King George III’s era is the King’s superiority. The English people have served the king through all their life. However, the king forgets and does not care about all the people’s hard work. The people say that he is the most powerful person in the kingdom. It can be said that he just becomes the symbol of power in the kingdom. He does not use his power to make a good kingdom, he use the power to make him richer than before. He ordered his soldier to oppress his people to do many hard works. Then, if the people make a mistake or disobey the soldier, the people will be punished. It is shown in the poem *“Song to the Man of England”* stanza two line 4 and poem *“England in 1819”* line 10.

Drain your sweat – nay, drink your blood?
(*“Song to the Man of England”* stanza two line 4)

Golden and sanguine laws which tempt and slay;
(*“England in 1819”* line 10)

The third point that shows the condition of the people in England in that era is that the king ordered his people to pay a huge amount of tax from their working income. As the result, it makes the English people life become worst.

Every day they become poorer and poorer. Many people are starving and suffered malnutrition. It is shown in the poem "*England in 1819*" line 7.

A people starved and stabbed in the untilled field,--

By seeing the line, it can be understood that the people in England cannot enjoy what they have worked every day, even for a small amount as the result of the heavy tax given by the king.

The last point that can be understood from both poems is that every day the English people become poorer and poorer. Every day they are being oppressed by their king, soldier and landlord. They do not have any power to fight for their rights. However, there are some people who still believe that their life can be better, so that they empower their friends to keep fighting for their life and spirit for the English people to make a revolution. It can be seen in the poem "*Song to the Man of England*" stanza five line 1 until 4 and stanza six line 1 until 4.

The seed ye sow another reaps;
The wealth ye find another keeps;
The robes ye weave another wears;
The arms ye forge another bears.

("Song to the Man of England" stanza five line 1-4)

Sow seed, -- but let no tyrant reap;
Find wealth, -- let no imposter heap;
Weave robes, -- let not the idle wear;
Forge arms, in your defense to bear.

(stanza six line 1-4)

As mentioned above, the stanza six in the poem "*Song to the Man of England*" shows that the spirit of revolution has appeared in that era. The form of revolution that is mentioned in the poem is that the English people fight for their life, by working and making products for their own and enjoying their earning.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From both of Percy B. Shelley's poems entitle "*Song to the Man of England*" and "*England in 1819*", it can be understood that there are main points or the poet's messages that can be taken from the poems. Those main points are the tyranny of England ruler happens during the 1800-1900 era, the poems also shows that the king or the ruler in that era is just being a symbol of power in the kingdom but the power does not used by the ruler for a good purpose. Moreover, the poems also show the conditions of citizens in England, how poor they are, how the low class people being helpless because of their tyrant ruler. And the last point that the writer can find is that the ruler takes a large amount of taxes from the low class people.

All of the main points can be found by the writer through analyzing the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the poems. From the intrinsic analysis, the imageries and the metaphor can shows the main points that can be seen through every line of the poems. The intrinsic element that supports the most of the poet's

messages is the metaphor, since many expressions of metaphor are found in both of the poems.

Meanwhile, through analyzing the extrinsic element of the poems, the writer finds the main points by using the Marxist theory that is supporting the theme of the poems. The writer combines the use of the theory with the history of England in 1800-1900, which in that era the writer finds that it is King George III's era.

From the analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the poems, the writer finds the correlation between both of the poems. For example, the expressions used by the poet in metaphor are very connected to the history of England that the writer shows in the extrinsic analysis. Beside the correlation, the writer also finds the similarities and differences of both poems. Those similarities and differences can be seen through how the poet, Percy B. Shelley, expresses his message to all English people by the metaphor of the poem.

Moreover, the similarities that the writer finds in both of the poems is that both of Percy B. Shelley's poems want to show the condition of people in England in 1800-1900 era which is the poet's era, the tyranny that happened in England made by the ruler in that era, and the revolution spirit that happened upon the people. The other similarity is both of the poems are made to state for the people's voice.

In addition, the differences that the writer finds in both of Percy B. Shelley's poems are first the expressions used by the poet. In "*Song to the Man of*

England” the poet uses a question tag “wherefore” repeatedly. This question tag is showing that the speaker of the poem speaks directly to English people. Meanwhile, in the poem “*England in 1819*” most of the expressions that uses by the poet are directly showing people’s anger of their tyrant ruler.

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