

## ABSTRACTS

Arthurian legends are widely known since centuries ago. They are ultimately of Celtic origin, then carried to Brittany, in the north of France. Once in France, the legends are spread throughout the land, reaching Italy, Germany and England. Deriving from a mixture of history, myth and fairy tale, the legends are instantly adored by the people of those lands. For over the centuries, Arthurian legends have been told and retold, and still not losing their charm until the present time. There have been plenty of Arthurian new tellers, gaining and losing parts until each of them creates his or her own version different from the original sources.

Each new teller of Arthurian legends brings the story with different characteristics, providing it with different style, different version, and new or modified characters, depends on the author's creation. No author since Sir Thomas Malory who had done Arthurian legends as great as Alfred Lord Tennyson. Tennyson was the most influential English Arthurian teller beside Malory. Through The Lady of Shalott which is Tennyson's first poem on Arthurian subject, he had proved his poem to be his most innovative and influential contribution to Arthurian legends.

Applying intertextual theory, with Malory as the predecessor in retelling Arthurian legends, making it possible to set his work Morte d'Arthur as the hypogram of Tennyson's The Lady of Shalott. With the theory, this thesis is not

only giving the analysis of both works, but also the analysis of the relation between the two. Morte d'Arthur is a literary work which gives a complete story of King Arthur's life, along with the story of his knights. To match the story with The Lady of Shalott, this thesis will only analyze the part of Morte d'Arthur which covers the issue of Launcelot's visiting to Astolat, as it fits with Tennyson's The Lady of Shalott.

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**