

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background of the study

Literature may be described as the record in words of what people have thought and felt from the ancient past to the present day. More exactly, literature is good writing that helps us to understand that human beings in all times and places have much in common (Andersen, 1987:310).

There is a statement by Edgar Alan Poe which stated on Theory of Literature. He said that the poem pleases and teaches or teaches through pleasing (Wellek and Warren, 1977:19). Among the arts, literature, specifically, seems also to claim "truth" through the view of life (Weltanschauung) which every artistically coherent work possesses. ... The truth of literature seems to be truth in literature ... (Wellek and Warren, 1977:25). It is similar with what Ramadhan K.H. said in Java Post, that literature, according to A. Teeuw, is the fourth way to get the truth after religion, philosophy, and science. But all of the truth which philosophy, science, and literature get; must be oriented on religion as an absolute truth. It's useless that most of the truth searches only turn around philosophy, hide in science. or only talk in literature.

Literature which only talks, is hesitated that it becomes the fourth way to get the truth (Java Post, June,24,1992)

As an imaginative world, actually literature is less good becomes the way to get an authentic truth. Literature which reflects human life reality can only become reference to research human problems in their life. It could be called an authentic truth if it stands or reflects on religious concept.

To carry out the further study on the relationship as stated above, we can say that "poetry" as one of literary type, called the fourth way to get the truth, as in William Wordsworth's. We know that most of his poems talked about nature, but it does not mean he talks about nature only, it has "something" behind the beauty of nature. This expression as same as poetry definition which is stated by Edwin Arlington Robinson :

"Poetry is language that tells us through a more or less emotional reaction, something that can't be said".

(via. Harry Shaw, 1972:292)

It means that the poet wants to tell "something" to the readers through his poem. Eventhough he uses simple words (the words are usually used in daily life), but it has deeper meaning.

The writer chooses William Wordsworth whose poem is going to be analysed, because he is known as the greatest nature poet in English literature who's called 'Nature's Priest'. Nature is a living soul which enters all created things. He sees in her Man's shortest way to God.

To him, Nature is the best moral teacher. The beautiful of nature can strengthen our character, humanize our attitude toward man, and enable us to see into the life of things --- that is, to give us insight into the spiritual governance of the universe (Noyes, 1956:240).

Some of Wordsworth's poetry express his own pure delight in nature, but more often his poetry has deeper meaning. He believes that life can be properly understood only through the loving and thoughtful observation of nature :

To me meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

In his poetry he seeks to correct the eighteenth century philosophers who, so to speak, took nature to pieces in the hope that she would show herself more fully. Wordsworth says it is with the hearth, not with the mind, that we shall learn her secrets (Ball and Thornley, 1960:34).

Furthermore, the reason of choosing this poem is due to the writer's interest in the content of the poem which obviously told about the beauty of nature. In it Wordsworth traced the stages through which his response to Nature had passed, from childhood till his later years. Nature states not only the condition of mind that has followed the love of disorder and terror but also why the poet finds so much value in the more peaceful scenery of the Wye Valley.

Wordsworth in this poem calls himself 'a worshipper of nature'; and by 'nature' he means those aspects of the world which can be related with each other in a unified human experience. The peace and reassurance offered by the River Wye come from the refreshment of Wordsworth's faith in the capacity of the human mind to make sense of the world (Durrant, 1969:38).

In LINES composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey, he poured his ideas that in natural object, there was a reflection of the living God. Nature is everywhere transfused and illuminated by spirit; and we shall never understand the emotion roused by a flower or sunset (nature) until we learn that nature appeals through the eye of man, to his inner spirit. In a word, nature must be 'spiritually discerned' (William, 1964:383).

LINES composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey is one of Wordsworth's poem which is written in the eighteenth century (the intellectuals who lived from 1789 to about 1837 knew there was something unique and dramatic about their times named the Romantic Age until much later in the 1800). This was the time of industrial revolution. This situation made a new impression of nature toward human's opinion which some of them are reflected in literary works. In this case, the poet, as a speaker in the poem, told his opinion of nature which makes us remember of God, and then try to close in God. The way to be close in God, is by obey what his order is and avoid what his prohibition is.

There is an idiom said : "Don't you read something and swallow them as if it is a delicious food ... but ... get the truth (Nonaya, Anda, no.77, April,1983). To respond this idiom, the writer tries to analyse philosophy of nature in LINES composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey.

I.2. Statement of the problem

From this background of the study, the writer would state the problem which the writer will concentrate on, to make the analysis of the relationship between Wordsworth's idea and the truth, are :

1. What did Wordsworth think in LINES composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey ?
2. What kind of truth is sought in the poem ?

I.3. Objective of the study

The objective of the study of this thesis, are :

1. Wordsworth's idea in LINES composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey.
2. The truth which is sought in the poem.

I.4. Significance of the study

From the objective of the study, the writer tries to formulate the significance of the study, are :

1. It is hoped that this study will be meaningful and useful for students who have attentions to the work of literature, specifically of poetry and of Wordsworth's poems.
2. Add English students knowledge in looking on the beauty of nature. Through the beauty of nature, he studied everything that made him had more consciousness to The Almighty God who creates everything in the world.

I.5. Scope and Limitation

The writer will concentrate on the analysis of truth through Wordsworth's idea in LINES composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey. The elements which are not related to the analysis would be avoided.

I.6. Theoretical Background

As stated above, that the writer will try to analyse Wordsworth's idea in LINES composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey and the truth. The writer will apply two approaches, namely literary and philosophical approaches. These approaches being used are due to the goal that we are going to achieve in analysis.

Literary approach is a mean, basic concept of thought to examine a literary work based on literary theories. Regarding the topic the writer is going to analyse, the theory being applied in this case is Wellek and Warren's theories: extrinsic and intrinsic. In Theory of Literature, they stated that the extrinsic theory includes the content of literary work and its close relation with external factors affects the creation of the literary works, such as biography, psychology, society, idea, etc; while the intrinsic theory will analyse the literary elements. The elements that make up

a poem include the language, the form and structure, and the content of poetry.

The expressive theory is applied to support these theories. The writer chooses the expressive one because the central tendency of its theory of art which stated by M.H. Abrams in *THE MIRROR AND THE LAMPS*, is, essentially the internal made external, resulting from a creative process operating under the impulse of feeling and embodying the combined product of the poet's perception, thought and feeling. The primary source and subject matter of the poem are the attributes and actions of the poet's own mind; or if aspects of the external world, as they are converted from face to poetry by the feelings and operations of the poet's mind (Abrams, 1979:22)

Beside using these theory, the writer used philosophical approach. the writer regards literary work is the expression of an author's deep thoughts and idea in attitudizing the worldly life. So the relevant approach here is philosophical one. There is a similarity between literary work and philosophy. Both of them to seek the value

I.7. Method of the study

This study is a library research. The writer collected and selected some Wordsworth's poem, then choose he representative one. To formulate the analysis, it is necessary taking the description of the poem supported by philosophical and the author's life and experiences will be worth to carry out the idea.

Basically, the application of the method of research has to be able to bring forward the description and analysed interpretation of the work. Due to how the writer analyses the poem, the method used here is descriptive interpretative. This method is regarded as the most suitable one to describe the words meaning of the work to achieve the final desired result.

I.8. Definition of key terms

There are some terms which is used in this analysis, may cause misunderstanding for the writer and the readers. To prevent this misunderstanding, the writer makes notes to give some definitions.

I.8.1. Idea

According to Webster's dictionary, the idea is "an object of the mind existing in apprehension, conception

or thought" (Gove, 1986:1122)

I.8.2. Truth

In the Encyclopedia Americana, it is stated that truth is the quality of being true, and anything that is true is a truth, the concept of truth is uncommonly complex and variable. According to circumstances, "true" may be contrasted with such terms as "false", "incorrect", "erroneous", "illusory", "deceitful", or "spurious" (definition lexically).

The basic of the truth is the existence. The truth is only happened if something is really exist. If the thing is not exist, we can't say that it is true. In Encyclopedia Americana is stated, Mohandas Gandhi spoke of "the absolute Truth, the Eternal Principle, that is God" and said "I worship God as Truth only". (1977: 18-185).

Truth must be oriented on religious concepts, though it reaches through philosophy, science, and literature.

I.8.3. Philosophy of nature

I.8.3.1. Nature

It is the created world in its entirety (Gove,

1986:1508).

I.8.3.2. Philosophy of nature

Philosophy of nature is philosophy which learns about the structure of the universe as a whole. It means that it doesn't learn about the structure of nature only but it related to The Creator.

I.9. Organization of the paper

This thesis is organized in such a way, where the Introduction consisting background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, theoretical background, method of the study, definition of key terms, and organization of the paper is presented in Chapter I. The theoretical framework that explains about the theories used in analysing this poem is mentioned in Chapter II. Chapter III talked about biography of the author. While the analysis will be presented in Chapter IV. And in the final Chapter (V) the writer mentioned the conclusion.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK