

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theory in this research. This theory can help the analysis for understanding that poem. There are some theories which the researcher uses to support this research. Those theories are the theory of poetry and the theory of ecocriticism. Review of related study also include as rference material.

#### 2.1 Poetry

Poetry is one of the literary works in addition to novel, drama, and short story. The term "poetry," however, goes back to the Greek word "poieo" ("to make," "to produce"), indicating that the poet is the person who "makes" verse (Klaler, 2004: 28). Mill said,

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--all this, we believe, is and must be felt, though perhaps indistinctly, by all upon whom poetry in any of its shapes produces any impression beyond that of tickling the ear. (1833: 1)

Another statement from Crane in Guerin, he states that,

True poetry is always a direct outpouring of personal feeling; that its values are determined by the nature of the emotion which it expresses, the standards being naturally set by the preferences of the most admired poets in the nineteenth-century tradition; that its distinctive effort is "to bring unthinkable thoughts and unsayable sayings within the range of human minds and ears"; that the essence of its art is not statement but suggestion (2005: 54)

From two statements above, the researcher can conclude that poetry is the expression of personal feelings which written appropriately by the time the poet write the poem. A poem is written by the poet with high imagination, so that the word which written in a poem is beautiful. Many laymans cannot catch the meaning of a poem because in a poem there are many hidden messages and hidden meanings in every line. One way to catch the meaning of a poem is by classify every line by using imagery.

### **2.1.1 Element of poetry**

#### **2.1.1.1 Imagery**

The language is used in poetry usually cannot be understood directly, it have the hidden meaning. A poem usually has the image to make the reader easy to understand. The image is used to explain the object throught our sense. Just as Cuddon said “The term image and imagery have many connotation and meanings. Imagery as a general term covers the use of language to represent objects, actions, feelings, thoughts, ideas, states of mind and any sensory or extra-sensory experience (1977: 413)”. There are seven image which use in poetry, such as eye (visual imagery), sound (auditory imagery), smell (olfactory imagery), taste (gustatory imagery), touch (tactile imagery), internal sensation (organic imagery), and movement (kinesthetic imagery) (Perrine, 2012). In the William Wordsworth poems, the imagery which used are visual imagery, auditory imagery, tactile imagery, organic imagery, and kinesthetic imagery.

Visual imagery is a kind of imagery which use sense of eye to image something. It includes picture, graphic, and also sense of sight. In the William

Wordsworth poems “The World Is Too Much With Us”, the example of visual imagery can be seen in the line (3) *Little we **see** that nature is ours.*

Auditory imagery is a kind of imagery which uses sense of hearing (ear) to image something. It includes noises, music, or hearing something. In the poem “Lines Written In Early Spring”, the example of auditory imagery can be seen in the line (1) *I **heard** a thousand blended notes.*

Tactile imagery is a kind of imagery which used the word that shows the touching. It includes physical touch, heat and cold, texture, softness, and hardness. In the poem “Lines Written In Early Spring”, the example of tactile imagery can be seen in the line (18) *to **catch** the breezy air.*

Organic imagery is a kind of imagery which used the feeling of someone to represent something. It includes sense of sadness, sickness, happiness, and pain. In the poem “I Wandered Lonely As A Cloud”, the example of organic imagery can be seen in the line (20) *in vacant or in **pensive mood.***

Kinesthetic imagery is a kind of imagery which used a movement of body. It include all of the movement of the body, it can be walking, running, dancing, etc.. In the poem “The World Is Too Much With Us”, the example of kinesthetic imagery can be seen in the line (9) *it **moves** us not. Great God! I’d rather be.*

## **2.2 Ecocriticism**

Human, ecology, and environment, they have the relation to each other. In literature, there is a study which has the correlation both of those three kinds. It is called ecocriticism. Just as Glotfelty’s argument in his article, he states,

ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. Just as feminist criticism examines language and literature from a genderconscious perspective, and Marxist criticism brings an awareness of

modes of production and economic class to its reading of texts, ecocriticism takes an earth-centred approach to literary studies (1996: xviii).

In ecocriticism, earth becomes the center of the study. Earth is one of the elements in this world after wind, water, and fire which have biosphere inside. Love as quoted by Tucker says that ecocriticism as challenges interpretation to its own grounding in the bedrock of natural fact, in the biospheric and indeed planetary conditions without which human life, much less humane letters, could not exist (2003: 1). In another word, ecocriticism takes as its subject the interconnections between nature and culture, specifically the cultural artifacts of language and literature (Glotfelty, 1996: xix). From those statements above, it can be seen that ecocriticism is the study of the relationship between human, nature, and literature. Every country has the different culture and language. From that culture and language, it causes the literary work in every country have the different characteristic. Besides, the environments which develop in every country also have the big effect of the literary work. In the ecocriticism book by Greg Garrard, there are some aspects in the ecocriticism, those are pollution, position, pastoral, wilderness, apocalypse, dwelling, and animal. In this research, the researcher finds pastoral aspect in the William Wordsworth poems.

### **2.2.1 Pastoral**

According to Baldick, pastoral is highly conventional mode of writing that celebrates the innocent life of shepherds and shepherdess in poems, plays, and prose (2001: 186). Pastoral has suggests the human suggestion about nature. Gifford in Garrard differentiate three kind of pastoral, those are the specifically literary tradition (classical pastoral), involving a retreat from the city to the countryside (romantic pastoral), and the last is the pejorative sense in which

‘pastoral’ implies an idealization of rural life that obscures the realities of labour and hardship (American pastoral) (2004: 33). Garrard has describe both of the three pastoral as follows,

- Classical pastoral is the genre of pastoral emerged in poetry of the Hellenistic period. ... ‘pastoral’, a term of Latin origin retrospectively applied to Theocritus’ work thanks to the shepherds (Latin *pastor*) who engaged in singing competitions with the cow- and goatherd therein(2004: 34-35).
- Romantic pastoral For Williams, the interaction of Romanticism with the Industrial Revolution brought about a decisive shift in the relations of the country and city of the imagination. He identifies a new sense of sympathetic interrelation of the creative human mind and the creative nature of which it is a part, but from which it seems curiously, painfully (2004: 39).
- American pastoral has a very different place in American literature, criticism and culture has a very different place in American literature, criticism and culture. ... British ecocriticism focused on Wordsworth in its early explorations, American ecocriticism identified Henry David Thoreau as a key figure (2004: 48).

In this research, those three pastoral are include in the three poems of William Wordsworth. The researcher analyzes those pastoral by seeing the ecological issue in that era. In the classical era, pastoral often used nature as the reflection of human predicaments, rather than sustaining an interest in nature in and for itself because it emerged in the Hellenistic period (Garrard: 2004). Besides, in the romantic pastoral the ecology problems can be seen in the industrial revolution in the city. Many industrial factories in the big city have many negative effects. In the American pastoral, the American ecocriticism, orientated towards the revaluation of non-fictional nature writing, because it continues to supply the underlying narrative structure in which the protagonist

leaves civilization for an encounter with non-human nature, then returns having experienced epiphany and renewal (Garrard, 2004).

### **2.3 Review of Related Study**

To support this research, the researcher finds some research which related with this research. First, the research of Ismi Maria Suryani (2011, UM Surabaya) with the title “THE SYMBOL OF NATURE IN EMILY DICKINSON POEM: “NATURE IS WHAT WE SEE”, A BIRD CAME DOWN THE WALK””. Her research is aimed at analyze the symbol in Emily Dickinson poem using theory of symbol. This research uses descriptive qualitative as the method. She concludes her analysis that in the two Emily Dickinson poems, she finds some symbols of nature. In the first poem, she finds symbol of hill, afternoon, squirrel, eclipse, bee, heaven, bobolink, sea, thunder, and cricket. In the second poem, she finds symbol of bird, angle worm, grass, beetle, feather, ocean, and butterflies.

Second, the research of Fahmi Leksono (2013, UNESA) with the title “DEVASTATION OF EARTH: AN ECOCRITICISM STUDY IN CORMAC MCCARTHY’S THE ROAD”. His research is aimed at analyze the devastation of earth in the *The Road* novel using ecocriticism. This research uses descriptive qualitative as the method. He concludes his analysis that in the “The Road”, he finds the devastation of earth such as the landscape save the ash on the wind, and when the snow falls, it is gray.

In this research, the researcher try to finds the different ways analyzes a poem. She analyzes a poem using imagery because it is one of the elements of poetry, so that the researcher do not wants leave the intrinsic element of poetry. In the extrinsic element, the researcher uses ecocriticism as the theory. In this

research, she is not only analyzes the devastation of earth, but also it includes the beautification nature scenery and the function of the nature itself.