

Chapter I

Introduction

L1 The Background of the Problem

As the human life, we need something to entertain us. Literature is a literary work, which expresses and communicates thought, feelings, and attitudes toward life through a written language. We can define literature as imaginative writing in the sense of fiction and uses language in peculiar ways. We like to tell people about things that happened to us and we want to hear or things that happened to other people through some ways such as reading literary works.

William H. Hudson in his book *An introduction to study of literature* says that: "Literary is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it. What they have thought and felt about those aspects of it, which have the immediate enduring interest for all of us" (1965:10)

We can see that literary is imaginative of our feeling that arises in our lives through our experience to fill our desire. Literary can be as the reflection of our behavior in the past time and as a direction to lead our time in the future. Literature is a special kind of language in contrast to ordinary language we commonly use.

Literature is closely related to human life. It becomes part of life of the human being from time to time. The human life is very complex and human being can not

separate from daily problems. The problems themselves may come from inside of people. In literature, we can get many experience of human being as stated by William G Grace in his book "Responses to Literature"

Literature is, first, a creative work of art on object that an artist makes. It is not marled an idea, a theory, a system of thought enter it. As an object made by an artist, it has two purposes. They are first, a creative work experience in terms of "beauty to be contemplated". In addition, in this sense, a creative work meets the human necessity for a means of communicating ideas of intellectual and social significance. In this sense a creative work indicates what the artist thought, and also through it's germinate power, it is the source, it is the source of new ideas in the future, forming a living tradition (1965:5).

Poetry is a literary work. In poetry, we can find many experiences of our life. Blake and Shelly in *The Norton Anthology of English Literary* stated that a poem is the poet's imaginative vision, which they oppose to the ordinary world of public experience. Poetry said Shelly in *his Defense of Poetry* is reproduces the common familiarly, which obscures from us the wonder of our being, and creates a new the universe, after it has been blunted by Reiteration. And in Carlyle's *Sator Resartus* (1833:34), the chief indeed the only effect of the conversion of the protagonist from despairing unbelief is that he is able to sustain a sense of the Natural Supernaturalism in ordinary experience and so overcome the custom which blinds us to the miraculousness of daily recurring miracles. The Great power of imagination is that it makes the old world new again.

In accordance with the view that poetry expresses, the poet's own mine; imagination, and feelings, Romantic poems take of their subject matter, not the actions of other men, but experiences, thoughts, and feelings of the poets who wrote

them. The lyric poem written in the first person, who had earlier been regarded as a minor poetic kind, became a major Romantic form and was usually described as the most essentially poetic of all the genres (1974:6).

The emphasis in this period on the free activity of the imagination related to an insistence on the essential role of the instinct, intuition, and the feeling of "the heart", to supplement the judgments of the purely logical faculty, "the head", whether in province of artistic beauty, philosophical and religious truth, or moral goodness. In this period a variety of philosophical and religious systems, in this century coincided in a distrust of radical innovation, a respect for the precedents established through the ages by the common sense of mankind, and the recommendation to set accessible goal and avoid extremes, whether in politic, intellect, morality, or art. Many of the great literary work of the period joined in attacking "pride" or man's aspirations beyond the limits natural to his species (1974:7,11).

Another side of the tendency which Walter Pater called The Addition of strangeness to the beauty was the Romantic interest in unusual modes of experience, of a kind which earlier writers had largely ignored as either too trivial or too aberrant for serious literary concern. The English founders of the poetry also described the mind as creating its own experience.

Romantic writers deliberate put themselves in competition with their greatest predecessors, and experimented boldly in poetic language, versification, and design. Especially in their longer poems, they struck out new directions. They struck out in new directions, and in the space of a few decades produced an astonishing variety of

forms constructed on novel principles of organization and style. Some Romantic writers, on the other hand, deliberately isolated themselves from society in order to give scope to their individual vision.

William Blake is one of the poets from Romantic Period. Blake, Wordsworth and Coleridge in their poetry explored visionary states of consciousness which are common among children but violate the standard categories of adult judgment.

In *The Poetry and Prose of William Blake* stated that In *the song of innocence*, Blake assumes the stance that he is writing happy songs. In the happy song shows the fallen world, however, as it appears to the limited view of a naive and acquiescent innocence. The contrary vision expressed in *songs of experience*, which reveal an ugly and terrifying world of poverty, disease, morality, and social. In the best of these songs, such as *The Tyger* and *London*, Blake achieved his mature lyric technique of compressed metaphor and symbol, which explode into a multiplicity of reference. Gradually Blake's symbolic thinking about human history and his personal experience of life and suffering articulated themselves in the Giant forms and their actions, which constitute a complete mythology (1965:x). Every literary work has meaning and messages for the readers. Blake gives messages for the readers by traditional language of his great predecessors, intended in figurative sense however often misrepresent by the term vision and imagination.

Furthermore, the writer analyzes the morality reflected on the William Blake's poems. There is no people live without morality however, the morality of societies become object in our lives. Morality is a point about right and wrong, justice, or a

standard of good behavior. In *The Moral Education*, Durkheim, Emile stated that Moral means formation and discussion of principle which always refers to the good and bad behavior of human being in other word, morality is an acting of coordinate human principle and agreements as doing for good behavior.

Furthermore, Taylor in *Principle of Ethic* also stated that Morality has to do with right and wrong conduct and with good and bad character. The moral judgment is made not only about people's action but also about their motives or reasons for doing them and about their more general character traits (1875:1). The term moral means the word moral refers an action or person in so far as either is considered right or good.

1.2 The Reason for Choosing the Title

By reading poetry, we can improve and enrich our experience of life. In *The Norton Anthology of English Literary* stated that poetry had been regarded as primarily an imitation of human life in a favorite "a mirror held up to nature" in form designed to instruct and give artistic pleasure to the reader (1974:6). The subject matter of Romantic Period is the people. The poetry is very interesting, because we can find the spirit of life. We know that in the poetry there are many criticisms of life, which found by poetic truth and poetic beauty. William Blake is a poet from the Romantic Period. Romantic poem take their subject matter, not the actions of other men, but experience, thoughts, and feeling of the poet who wrote them. The great deal in William Blake poetry concerns with solitary people, especially of human life.

The aspect of the man, which is the morality of the people, becomes his essential works (1974:6).

So the reasons for choosing the title are, first in order to know the poems and especially William Blake's poems, the second, to clarify about morality that reflected on Blake's Poems, and the last is to know what the meaning of moralities reflected on Blake's poems.

1.3 The Method of the Writing

This subchapter is intending to give brief explanation about the processes of research to conduct in the study. The writer uses descriptive research since it is consider the most appropriate method. In this writing thesis, the writer also uses deductive method to compose a complete discussion and this method is one must think from the general information to the specific one to get conclusion (Hadi: 36). It means that method begins to state the general discussion and goes on to describe the specific one that is relating to the discussion, the writer hopes that the discussion can be solving. Furthermore, the subtopic, namely the data collection, data corpus, and data analysis will explain all thing concerning with the research methodology.

1.4 The Statement of the Problem

Based on the title, the writer has some statement problem to have analysis. The statements of the problem here are:

1. What kinds of morality reflected on William Blake's poems?
2. How did morality describe on those poems?
3. What are the meanings of those moralities?

1.5 The Problem Limitation

The writer feels necessary to limit the scope of the study to avoid more complicated discussion and unimportant matters. In this writing, the writer would like to focus on an analysis of the morality. In order to avoid a collected discussion, the writer gives the limitation of the problem. Here the writer just analyzes the morality on the William Blake's poem. The scope of the study of this thesis will cover:

1. The kinds of morality that reflected on *The Little Black Boy*, *The Tyger*, *A Poison Tree*.
2. How the moralities reflected on *The Little Black Boy*, *The Tyger*, *A Poison Tree*.
3. The meaning of morality reflected on *The Little Black Boy*, *The Tyger*, *A Poison Tree*.

1.6 The Aim of the Study

Every writer must have the aim in his or her study. The writer analyzes of the morality on the William Blake poems for the purposes:

1. To know what kinds of the morality reflected on those poems.
2. To analyze poems in order to find the form used to expresses morality reflected on those poems.
3. To analyze what the meaning of morality that described on William's poems.