

# THE PORTRAIT OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN BRITAIN IN WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S “THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH WITH US”

Rahaden Lingga Bhumi<sup>1)</sup>, Rr. Arielia Yustisiana<sup>2)</sup>

<sup>1)</sup>English Language Study Program, the Faculty of Communication Sciences  
Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, Madiun Campus

[liemwanden@gmail.com](mailto:liemwanden@gmail.com)

<sup>2)</sup>English Language Study Program, the Faculty of Communication Sciences  
Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, Madiun Campus

[lia.6606@gmail.com](mailto:lia.6606@gmail.com)

## **Abstract**

*The research aimed to discuss the portrait of industrial revolution and symbol in Britain in William Wordsworth's The World is too Much with Us. The objectives of the research were to describe how the industrial revolution in Britain portrayed and what the meaning of symbol related to industrial revolution. The themes would be related to industrial revolution as portrayed in the poem. The theories used in this study were setting, industrial revolution, materialism, allusion, and symbol. The technique of data collecting was library research, while the method of the method of this research was descriptive. There were three approaches were used in this study. They were formalistic, historical, and structural approach. The first result of this research showed that industrial revolution in The World is too Much with Us contained four issues, that is, political issues, economical issues, transition from nature to technological changes, and the people of natural world. Political issues explained about population, ambition, power abuse, and campaign. Economical issues explained about the money, labor, and urge. Transition from nature to technological changes explained about the movement of society from ancient to modern era. The people of natural world explained about the people who choose to live in the ancient and be devote their live-in paganism. The second result of this research showed that the symbol related to industrial revolution in The World is too Much with Us contained three symbols, that is, nature, poverty, greed and possession. Symbol of nature explained about the condition of an ecosystem and the society in industrial revolution era. Poverty explained about the poor rural families have been relocated to towns and cities to work in factories. Greed and possession explained about the people are overly concern with worldly matters.*

**Keywords:** Industrial Revolution, Symbol, Britain

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

It is known that people read literary works to enrich their knowledge. In the literary works include experience about life such as happiness, sadness, love, and etcetera. Literary works such as novels, short stories, poems, and dramas are

interesting to read. William Henry Hudson explains in his book entitled *An Introduction to the Study of Literature* that:

“Literature is the vital record of what men have seen in life, what they experienced, what they have thought and felt about those aspect of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us” (1965: 10).

It means that literature is the experience of a human’s life of something happening to other people.

There are many kinds of literary works, especially poetry. Knickerbocker and Renninger states that:

Poetry is the hymns of praise, and the essays on the nature of poetry would check the shelves of any modest public library and overflow onto the floors as well good talk about poetry is nevertheless rare, and even the best of it will rest lightly on fallow ground until we ourselves have learned how to penetrate the inner life of a few poems (1963: 307).

It means that poetry is a work of art in which human language is used for its artistic superiority in addition to its meaning. Poem is a standard not only to express the feeling of the poets but also make us enter into these feelings about the things, persons, situation or idea in the poem.

William Wordsworth is an English Romanticism author. He had written a lot of poems. Wordsworth’s earliest poetry was published in 1793 in the collections *An Evening Walk* and *Descriptive Sketches*. “*The World is too Much with Us*” is one of Wordsworth’s poems which was published in 1807s. It explains the industrial revolution and the world’s lack of conservation and homage to nature. People are concerned with time and money, and they do not regard nature as a commodity.

Setting means the time and location in which a story takes place. According to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren:

Setting is environment; and environment, especially domestic interiors, may be viewed as expression of character. A man’s house is extension of himself. Setting may be the expression of human will. It may, if it is a natural setting, be a projection of the will (1956: 220-221).

According to the explanation above, setting provides the necessary story and is important for giving readers representative influence and creating a specific situation.

Industrial revolution is the process of industrialising people and expansion of natural scenery. According to Trevelyan in *History of England: Volume Three* state that:

Up to the Industrial Revolution, economic and social change, though continuous, has the pace of a slowly-moving stream; but in the days of Watt and Stephenson it has acquired e momentum of water over a mill-dam, distracting to the eye of the spectator. Nor, for all its hurry, does it ever reach any pool at the bottom and resume its former leisurely advance (1953: 132).

From the explanation above, it shows that the industrial revolution means the movement from the old period to the new period. It took place at different

times and places in the world. Besides, the power sources of manufacture of humans and animals were swapped by the factories.

The concept of materialism relates to the dominant willingness of individuals in life to chase material goods. Belk states that:

Materialism is the importance a consumer attaches to worldly possession. At the highest level of materialism, such possessions assume the central place in a person's life and are believed to provide the greatest sources of satisfaction and dissatisfaction (1985: 265).

From the explanation above, it shows that possession means everything for materialistic people. They think they can be satisfied with having many possessions in life, but otherwise, they will be dissatisfied. Therefore, having a lot of material goods in life is their main goal.

Allusion means the level of authorial control at work within it, separating it from the unconscious writing functioning outside the direct control of the author. According to Stephen Hinds in *Allusion and Intertext: Dynamics of Appropriation in Roman Poetry*,

Allusion is a process whereby alluding poets exert themselves to draw attention to the fact that they are alluding, and to reflect upon the nature of their allusive activity. Certain allusions are so constructed as to carry a kind of built-in commentary, a kind of reflexive annotation, which underlines or intensifies their demand to be interpreted as allusions (1998: 1).

For Hinds, intentionality is a useful tool for separating the allusive from the intertextual, even though he acknowledges that allusivity is constructed by the reader in essence.

A symbol in poetry is something that signifies an idea, thought, or the object of the story. According to Leahy (1963: 22), "a symbol is a word or image that signifies something other than what is literally represented." It means that a symbol describes a person, object, image, word, and gives us a deep meaning.

This study was focused in considering the portrait of industrial revolution in Britain in William Wordsworth's "*The World is too Much with Us*." There are two issues with this study. The problem is to find out how the industrial revolution in Britain portrayed and the symbols portraying industrial revolution in the poem William Wordsworth's "*The World is too Much with Us*."

Therefore, the writer feels challenged to conduct a research about the phenomenon. Furthermore, studying the theme of will develop the writer's and the readers' understanding about the industrial revolution and symbol.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

The poem entitled "*The World is too Much with Us*" written by William Wordsworth is the object of research. The poem consists of fourteen lines which become the source of data of the research. Three approaches are used to support the analysis. The approaches intended include formalist, historical, and structural approach.

According to Guerin in *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, formalist approach is an approach with a methodology, with a history, with

practitioners, and with some detractors (2005: 93-94). It means that the formalist approach is related principally to the work itself. Moreover, the formalist approach can support the researcher in expressing the meaning of the poem that was formed by the poet.

Guerin states in *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature*, historical approach is seen literary work chiefly, if not exclusively, as a reflection of its author's life and times or the life and times of the characters in the work (2005: 51). In addition, the historical approach is one of the methods used to analyze a literary work in which the author and the reader understand the literary work's message by remembering an event or historical events for a long time ago, written with in literary work. This approach is to explore how the industrial revolution in Britain portrayed in William Wordsworth's "*The World is too Much with Us*".

According to Scott in *Five Approaches of Literary Criticism*, structural approach is used to analyze the word constituent. The appreciation and evaluation will be clear and easy to understand, so we will discover the truth (1962: 83). In other words, the structural approach is used to become the principal across all the structures. It focuses on each word to get the specified meaning.

The method of study employed in this research is descriptive - qualitative method. By using this method, the data is collected from the poem and described based on the situation happened in the poem. The method which is used in this research is descriptive qualitative method because the data is not in quantity but rather than in the form of words or utterances. According to Isaac and Michael in *Handbook in Research and Evaluation for Education and the Behavioral Sciences*, said that descriptive qualitative method since it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation of area (1987: 42). Therefore, this research is using descriptive qualitative methods to evaluate the data and descriptive ways to gradually describe the research.

The technique of collecting data is library research. According to George in *The Elements of Library Research: What Every Student Needs to Know*, library research involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/expert opinion on a research question; necessary component of every other research method at some point (2008: 6). It means that library research is used as a method of collecting data in the form of printed materials in order to support the analysis. Besides, the data are collected from some literary sites in the internet to support the analysis.

### **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

There are two problems that need to be analyzed. The first problem is about how the industrial revolution in Britain portrayed and the second problem is about the symbols portraying industrial revolution in William Wordsworth's "*The World is too Much with Us*". The poem can be seen below:

**The World is too Much with Us (William Wordsworth)  
1807**

The world is too much with us; late and soon,  
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;  
Little we see in Nature that is ours;  
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon! (5)  
This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon,  
The winds that will be howling at all hours,  
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers,  
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;  
It moves us not, --Great God! I'd rather be (10)  
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;  
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,  
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;  
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;  
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

**3.1 The Industrial Revolution in Britain portrayed in William Wordsworth's  
"The World is too Much with Us"**

In Great Britain, the industrial revolution began in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The industrial revolution has contributed to a variety of new social challenges, including political issues, economical issues, transition from nature to technological changes, and the people of the natural world had to be reminded.

**3.1.1 Political Issues**

The development of technology has brought about such sweeping changes that it has influenced the world, even in areas in which industrialization did not occur. For example, some major areas, like the government, belief systems, the social classes, and the economy.

**3.1.1.1 Population**

During the first industrial revolution, Britain underwent tremendous transformations, including scientific breakthroughs, a growing gross national product, new technologies, and architectural innovation. This country has been changed for the better for the rest of its existence. In the first line "*The world is too much with us; late and soon*" the speaker shows about the population in Britain. The population of Great Britain has grown during that time period, which has had an impact on political issues such as migration from the countryside to the city. Then, when they moved to Great Britain, they had to observe those laws and regulations, which may have come as a cultural shock to them.

Therefore, the words "*too much with us*" means the situation of the Great Britain in 18<sup>th</sup> century. The government try to displace the old citizen to the other land, called New Britain. In order to diminish the population in the Great Britain, the government build the new homeland for the citizen and insist them to move overseas.

The words "*late and soon*" show about the time which means the people in the Great Britain who struggle to become a leader of government work every

time. “*Late*” is from the afternoon until midnight and “*soon*” is midnight until afternoon. In other words, people in Great Britain constantly struggle to get what they want while also surviving social challenges. In summary, the first line depicts the struggle of people living in Great Britain who have attempted to obtain what they require and desire. They work every day in the morning until midnight.

#### **3.1.1.2 Ambition**

The people during the industrial revolution were unaware of the importance of nature in people's lives. People would be dispossessed and there would be no more existence if people harmed the environment to attain their ambitions. People need space to survive, and nature provides food. In the third line “*Little we see in Nature that is ours*” the speaker shows that people do not really care about nature, because they are too busy to struggle for what they want. People in Britain will elect a leader who cares about society and the environment, but in reality, the people chosen are just boasting and attracting people's attention in order to be elected and gain power in British society.

The word “*Little*” here refers to concern and care, while the word “*Nature*” refers to a natural material that has already existed among us for a long time and must be preserved, and the word “*ours*” does not refer to owning or possessing something, but rather to our or humans' lives. Therefore, the words “*Little*”, “*Nature*” and “*ours*” in the third line “*Little we see in Nature that is ours*” show the similarity between people and nature. In summary, they have lost sight of the fact that people are still bound and dependent on nature. If they destroy nature in order to achieve their goals, people will be displaced and there will be no more life.

#### **3.1.1.3 Power Abuse**

People in Britain's abilities force them to become cruel people who are bothered about everything other than societal difficulties and the battle for political leadership. In the fourth line “*we have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!*” the speaker shows the ability of people in Great Britain that makes them become heartless people and do not care about anything but social challenges and struggling to be the leader of the government. Therefore, people from the countryside think that the hearts of those who enter politics have been thrown away.

The seventh line shows about the forgotten and careless of the people who struggle to be a leader of government and try to have an authority “*And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers*”. The people from the country side think that although people from the country side do not have a power to have an authority and treated as well as they were able, they still a human and same like the rest people who lives in this world. Like “*sleeping flowers*”, sooner or later, they will realize that they can make something good and worth it, not only in politics and the power of authority.

#### **3.1.1.4 Campaign**

The bulk of people who sincerely believe in the campaign's quotes and are captivated by the campaign's quotes have simply decided to leave the whole place. People in town have even less knowledge and experience, so those who support them as politicians can make a broad assessment of them. In the sixth line,

*“The winds that will be howling at all hours,”* this means a shout that is always broadcast at any time to get attention from the public. This includes political activities to gain power in Great Britain. As frequently as possible, through the radio, newspapers, and street shows.

Furthermore, the people of Great Britain really yearn for a leader who can manage Great Britain and New Britain properly without harming society. Most people who really believe in and are consumed by the words of the campaign are those who have just moved and come from the village.

### **3.1.2 Economical Issues**

Many people think that living in the Great Britain can make people get happiness and prosperity. It has a lot of facilities, such as vehicles that can transport everyone from one place to another in a minute, steam heater, park, public transportation, and paving road.

#### **3.1.2.1 Money**

Many people are starving because they can not decide whether to purchase their own meals. They require financial assistance to thrive in New Britain. Moreover, they no longer ask for money and instead request food as time passes. In the second line *“Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers”*, the speaker shows the activities of people in Great Britain and New Britain in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. *“Getting and spending”* implies that they are constantly rushing from one thing to the next, earning money one day only to spend it the next. The speaker already mentioned in the first line of the poem that people who move from Great Britain to New Britain have a low salary and it is related to getting and spending money, that people who work in factories earn some money and spend it in order to survive in New Britain. As a result, their lives are only about making money and spending it, and the phrase *“We lay waste our powers”* refers to how people waste their energy working in factories in New Britain. Therefore, the problems are the demand for new machines to do jobs faster, people's debts, unpaid taxes, and famine.

The government requires that inventors and workers collaborate to develop new tools that will speed up and save time in the factory, allowing workers to be more productive. In other words, these demands require more funds to pay the inventors and machine workers who are involved in the new invention. Meanwhile, the government must pay the workers to continue work, but over time there are mass dismissals. Furthermore, a lot of people starve because they do not have money to buy food. They must get money or food in order to survive in the New Britain.

#### **3.1.2.2 Labor**

The average individual is no longer as reliant on land-related concerns, such as the salaries that farm labor could offer or the plant and animal products that farms could generate. The phrase *“This sea that bares her bosom to the moon”* from the fifth line shows about the sea which is reflected the moon light on its surface. It has the meaning of knowledge that has yet to be explored due to the demands of life that must be met. The sea is full of mysteries that must be explored with specialized equipment. In other words, people in New Britain do

not have time to explore New Britain, which is located across the sea from the Atlantic, because they have to work in order to survive.

The words "*bears her bosom*" it means that the land is ready to explore. Exploring here is an exploitation, an activity to obtain what people require from nature, such as food or other valuable materials. As a result, they want to investigate it, but it necessitates the use of machines and devices, as well as the addition of more workers. The machines they require are a saw or axe to cut down the trees, a truck to transport the wood from the cutting site to the factory, and more workers to process the wood into something else, such as furniture, tables, doors, chairs, and so on, depending on demand.

The words "*to the moon*" means beyond reach and have a mystery. The moon is a beautiful object that can be seen from far away. It reflects the sun's light, allowing the night to become light and allowing people to avoid living in complete darkness. Reaching the moon requires special equipment, such as a rocket, space suit, and even oxygen to breathe and, in order to survive in outer space, people need special food which can be absorbed by their bodies and produce energy. After people reached the moon, they learned that the moon is not the proper place to live on. There is no sign of life there.

In this case, the people who move from the Great Britain to the New Britain are unable to explore the land. It is still a mystery. The mystery here could be a dangerous animal, poisonous plants and even the locals who have already lived on the land for the first time. Aside from that, when exploring the land, scientists are required to learn about the kinds of plants they have never found on the new island.

### **3.1.2.3 Urge**

The endless battles of the British people, even though against their will, are caused by the urgency of their every-day needs. In the eighth line, "*For this, for everything, we are out of tune;*" means everything that was happened in the Great Britain and New Britain cost a lot of money. They have to work hard to get what they want is always replaced by their obligations, which are crucial, and it turns them into something which is urgent. People who live in Great Britain and New Britain are not free from paying tax. The government provides security for them to make people feel comfortable and has added more police to make Britain safer. Moreover, tax payments are also used to pay factory workers who work for the government to improve industrial technology in Britain.

The word "*For this, for everything*" means that the British government and people want a variety of things, including advanced technology, controlled security, order in Britain, and a Britain that is more advanced than other countries. Besides that, people in Britain want a high salary to survive in New Britain, and a luxurious and decent house, so they can avoid the cold and heat. By working, people can earn money and, with the money, they can purchase food. Paying gas bills and paying for public transportation is a necessary thing. This gas is a technology that can warm every house and every room in Britain without the use of a chimney or the lighting of a fire inside the room. People who work far away from their home need some transportation.



The words “*we are out of tune*” mean that people in Britain are out of control. Control here is about their behavior to get something that they need. People have to fight for a piece of bread in their daily lives. In summary, the eighth line tells the story of the unstoppable struggles of people in Britain are due to the urgency of their daily needs, even if it is against their will.

### **3.1.3 Transition from Nature to Technological Changes**

This transition has had a negative impact on many people living in Britain. The impact affects the mindset of people at that time. The phrase “*It moves us not*” means that the changes or transitions of society from ancient to modern have a negative impact, such as people forgetting who they are, being obsessed with work, forgetting their God, always feeling lacking something, wanting more and more, and even exploiting nature for their own sake. For that reason, many people are neglected and do not even benefit from technology.

People in Britain are always working hard in order to survive in the technological era, and they have forgotten who gave them life. The word “—*Great God*” in the ninth tells about the faith Great Britain and New Britain slowly away. Therefore, people do not believe if they do something bad wrong God will punish them, even they do not know the concept of heaven and hell or even afterlife. It means that people were only afraid of the laws and regulations imposed by the government at the time. If they do something wrong, they will be arrested.

### **3.1.4 The People of the Natural World**

Before the industrial revolution, the natural world involved human beings, plants, animals, soil, rocks, water and air. Besides, people must respect their surroundings, including plants and other animals. In other words, the most British people were either farmers or craftsmen who produced craftsmanship. However, once industrialization started, work and family life would be forever transformed.

In the ninth line the words “*I’d rather be*” and the line tenth “*A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;*” tells about a person who choose to live in the ancient and be a servant of God. At the time of the transition from nature to technology, there are a lot of people who are frustrated. For people who come from nature and also old men who have already become elderly and forced to move to the city and use technology, they have a lack of knowledge of technology. As people who live with modern technology, they are looking for a profit. They leave useless behind and another activity which them a profit in order to survive in life.

In this line, the speaker tells us about a person who has already given up on his life in the modern era. The term “*pagan*” refers to someone who chooses to learn about religion but not the religion that was already prevalent at the time. In Britain, for example, there is a Christian religion, but pagans worship another God, who is not necessarily their own God. Moreover, the word “*suckled in a creed outworn*” means that blessing by something which is already old obsolete even no longer used. In addition, worshipping something saves more energy and saves money. In fact, they stay away from a cruel society that has no compassion for others.

In the eleventh line, “*So might I, standing on this pleasant lea*” and in the twelfth line “*Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn*” they tell us about nothingness which can make happiness inside. The word “*pleasant lea*” means empty meadows with nothing but dirt, grass blown by the wind and sunshine. The words “*glimpses*” and “*less forlorn*” mean that having a vision of something disappointing immediately can cause less sadness. The twelfth line is related to the eleventh line, which is knowing that standing in the middle of a meadow can make a person burned by the sunshine and get cold the wind night. In other words, the person tries to live like an ancient, has nothing to brag about and nothing to hide, has no need for ambition or motivation, but he becomes a servant of God who is no longer worshiped by others and receives nothing in return.

The next line, thirteenth line “*Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;*” and the fourteenth line, “*Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.*” It explains the old beliefs about Greek beliefs who have been abandoned for a long time. Proteus is a sea god who can predict the future, but he does not want to do it. Proteus can change his form into a sea animal or into other inanimate objects. Triton is the son of Poseidon, the sea god that has a golden trumpet in the shape of a conch. The trumpet is used to calm the ocean waves. In other words, this person is attempting to argue that living in the past is simple, that people do not have to work hard and wait for God to provide food from the sea. In summary, this person tries to live in peace without getting any guarantee of anything.

### **3.2 The Symbols portraying Industrial Revolution in William Wordsworth’s “*The World is too Much with Us*”**

In this sub-chapter, the researcher wants to find out and explain the symbols that have relation to the industrial revolution that happen in Britain in William Wordsworth’s poem “*The World is too Much with Us*”.

#### **3.2.1 Nature**

“*The World is too Much with Us*” is a symbolic poem written by William Wordsworth in which he uses symbolic images to describe nature.

*This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon;* (5)

*The winds that will be howling at all hours,* (6)

*And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;* (7)

A poet emphasizes man's separation from nature and says that the effect of the “*sea*,” the “*winds*” and virtually everything in nature is no longer susceptible to humans. The fifth line, “*This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon*,” indicates that the “*sea*” is a woman by using the word “*her*.” It is a reminder that the sea is nature's mother. That statement implies that the sea is powerless to do anything but lie underneath the moon.

The speaker compares “*This Sea*” to someone removing their shirt and “*bares her bosom*,” and claims that it should move us, but it does not. The sea is seen as a force that should lead us away from industrialization and technology. The wind is a form of wild animal that is as peaceful and lovely as a flower. Because the speaker compares the winds to “*sleeping flowers*” that are “*up-gathered*” and uses the word “*like*” to make the connection, the winds are not “*howling*” at this time. “*Sleeping flowers*” signifies that human are merely

dormant, and that there is a chance that they will awaken and understand nature's power.

*For this, for everything, we are out of tune;* (8)

*It moves us not, --Great God! I'd rather be* (9)

People are likened by the speaker to a musical instrument that is out of "tune" with nature. All of this, as well as the rest of nature, is out of rhythm with people. In the sense, "*It moves us not*" that it has no emotional or spiritual impact on us. As a species, humans have become disconnected from nature. The industrial revolution was just around the corner, and the economy was thriving.

### 3.2.2 Poverty

Many people are out of work because many low-income people have little to do with the labor market. As a result, poor rural families have relocated to towns and cities to work in factories.

*Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;* (2)

The speaker describes "*getting and spending*" as disappointing people who are sad, because they have to work hard without a good salary. Their work is useless because their salary is not enough to fulfill their daily requirements. The phrase "*We lay waste our powers*" implies that their future is bleak and uncertain. They have little hope for a better existence because the industrial revolution has destroyed their way of life. Their lives were ruined by their long hours and little pay, which was insufficient to meet their needs.

*The winds that will be howling at all hours,* (6)

*And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;* (7)

The term "*The winds that will be howling at all hours*" refers to the disintegration and disturbance of the peace into uncertain or disorganized conditions in Britain during the 1800s. "*At all hours*" illustrates how the industrial revolution causes women and children to suffer from mental illness as a result of being compelled to work full-time in factories with insufficient rest. Because of their status as workers, they believe that their fate is to live a life of misery, worry, and struggle.

The line "*And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers*" implies that a calm life is possible, even if it is only a small possibility. "*Up-gathered now*" refers to a society that wants to break free from the government's industrial revolution in order to get away from the obligation to work hard. Despite the fact that they live in daily sorrow, their hearts will one day feel serene, as if they were "*sleeping flowers*". Furthermore, it represents the possibility of working people being liberated from the government's oppression, poverty, and hunger.

*Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;* (12)

The poet then describes how people's heart begins to surrender in the words "*Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn*". The people finally make the decision to surrender because they are tired of living in pain. The term "*less forlorn*" means being extremely fear and the people are extremely afraid.

### 3.2.3 Greed and Possession

There is a symbol in William Wordsworth's "*The World is for Us*" that deals with the conditions of the British industrial revolution, namely greed and possession.

*The world is too much with us; late and soon,* (1)

*Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;* (2)

The speaker begins "*The world is too much with us*" with the term "*the world*," referring to worldly concerns such as money, possession, and power. And it continues that it is "*too much with us*," implying that people are overly concerned with worldly matters. It gives more depth of thought to this idea when they suggest that by using our time, minds, and energy in "*getting and spending*" that people "*lay waste our powers*". In other words, they are consumed by their greed for more money, and their time is consumed by their acts of acquiring, spending, and caring for their possessions.

*Little we see in Nature that is ours;* (3)

*We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!* (4)

It demonstrates that, while people spend their time accumulating worldly possessions, the true beauty of the earth can not be owned. The poet then laments, "*We have given our hearts away*," and urges people to appreciate nature, even though it is not ours to own. Furthermore, the speaker goes on to describe the beauty of nature that people miss out on because they are so consumed by their need for money and possessions.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This study looks at literature that focuses on a poem, which is one of the literary works. A poem is typically a literary work with a distinct writing style, prettiness in harmony, and complexity in concept. The researcher is inspired by the unique features of the poem to analyze and conduct research entitled *The Portrait of Industrial Revolution in Britain in William Wordsworth's "The World is Too Much with Us."* The theories which are used in this research are the theory of setting, industrial revolution, materialism, allusion, and symbol. The research technique encompasses the approach to study, the method of study, and a few steps. Formalistic, historical, and structural approaches were used in this research. The study method is library research.

There are two issues with this study. The problem is to find out how the industrial revolution in Britain portrayed and the symbols portraying industrial revolution which has been discussed in the poem William Wordsworth's "*The World is too Much with Us*." According to the analysis, there are four industrial revolution issues. They are political issues (population, ambition, power abuse, and campaign), economical issues (money, labor, and urge), transition from nature to technological changes, and the people of natural world. There are three symbols, they are symbol of nature, poverty, greed and possession.

Finally, by reading this research the reader can get the idea of industrial revolution in Britain and understand the symbol are portraying in the William Wordsworth's poem entitled "*The World is too Much with Us*".

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