

**ROMANTICISM IN LORD BYRON SELECTED POEMS  
ENTITLED *IT IS THE HOUR, SO WE WILL GO NO MORE ROVING,  
SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY, THE FIRST KISS OF LOVE AND  
REMIND ME NOT REMIND ME NOT***



**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Sarjana Degree at  
Letters Faculty of Bosowa University**

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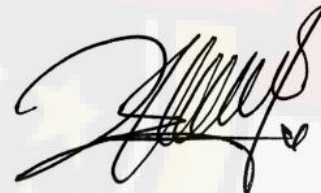
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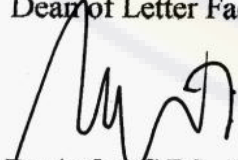


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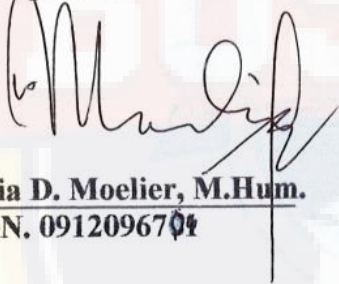
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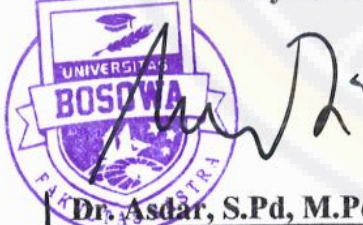
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## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify clarify that the thesis entitled **ROMANTICISM IN LORD BYRON SELECTED POEM ENTITLED *IT IS THE HOUR, SO WE WILL GO NO MORE ROVING, SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY, THE FIRST KISS OF LOVE AND REMIND ME NOT REMIND ME NOT*** with all of its contents are entirely the work of the writer. The content of this thesis is the result of the writer own efforts, and all guidance and sources used in its preparation have been accepted.

Makassar, August 2022



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## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

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The writer

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## ABSTRACT

**ZULFIKAR LUBIS.** 2022. 45170510125. *Romanticism in Lord Byron Selected Poem Entitled It is the Hour, So We Will Go No More Roving, She Walks in Beauty, The First Kiss of Love and Remind me not, Remind me not* (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa)

This study aims to find the characteristic of how the romanticism and portrayed as reflected in Lord Byron selected poem entitled *It is the Hour, So We Will Go No More Roving, She Walks in Beauty, The First Kiss of Love and Remind me not, Remind me not*. This research is expected to be a reference for future researchers.

The data source used in this research is a poem. In analyzing the data, the writer used a qualitative descriptive research method. The data were obtained by using reading, note-taking, and analyzing techniques through a romanticism approach to literary works and to classify the characteristic of romanticism that contained in the 5 poems by Lord Byron using the theory of William Wordsworth.

There are 7 characteristic of romanticism in the theory and the researcher found there are 6 characteristic of romanticism that reveals on the 5 poems by Byron, 26 data of romanticism characteristic and 5 data of romanticism portrayed. Most of the poem line by Byron, intensively used romanticism characteristic to express emotional feeling, nature, spontaneous, human relationship and best experience about human being.

**Keywords:** *Romanticism, Characteristic, Poem.*

## ABSTRAK

**ZULFIKAR LUBIS.** 2022. 45170510125. *Romanticism in Lord Byron Selected Poem Entitled It is the Hour, So We Will Go No More Roving, She Walks in Beauty, The First Kiss of Love and Remind me not, Remind me not* (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan karakteristik romantisme dan digambarkannya romantisme sebagaimana terkandung dalam puisi pilihan Lord Byron berjudul *It is the Hour, So We Will Go No More Keliling, She Walks in Beauty, The First Kiss of Love and Remind me not, Remind me not*. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi bagi peneliti selanjutnya.

Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah puisi. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik membaca, mencatat, dan menganalisis melalui pendekatan romantisme pada karya sastra dan untuk mengklasifikasikan karakteristik romantisme yang terkandung dalam 5 puisi Lord Byron menggunakan teori William Wordsworth.

Ada 7 karakteristik romantisme dalam teori dan peneliti menemukan 6 karakteristik romantisme dalam 5 puisi Byron, 26 data karakteristik romantisme dan 5 data penggambaran romantisme dalam penelitian ini. Sebagian besar baris puisi Byron, secara intensif menggunakan karakteristik romantisme untuk mengekspresikan perasaan emosional, alam, spontan, hubungan manusia dan pengalaman terbaik tentang kemanusiaan.

Kata Kunci: Romantisisme, karakteristik, Puisi.



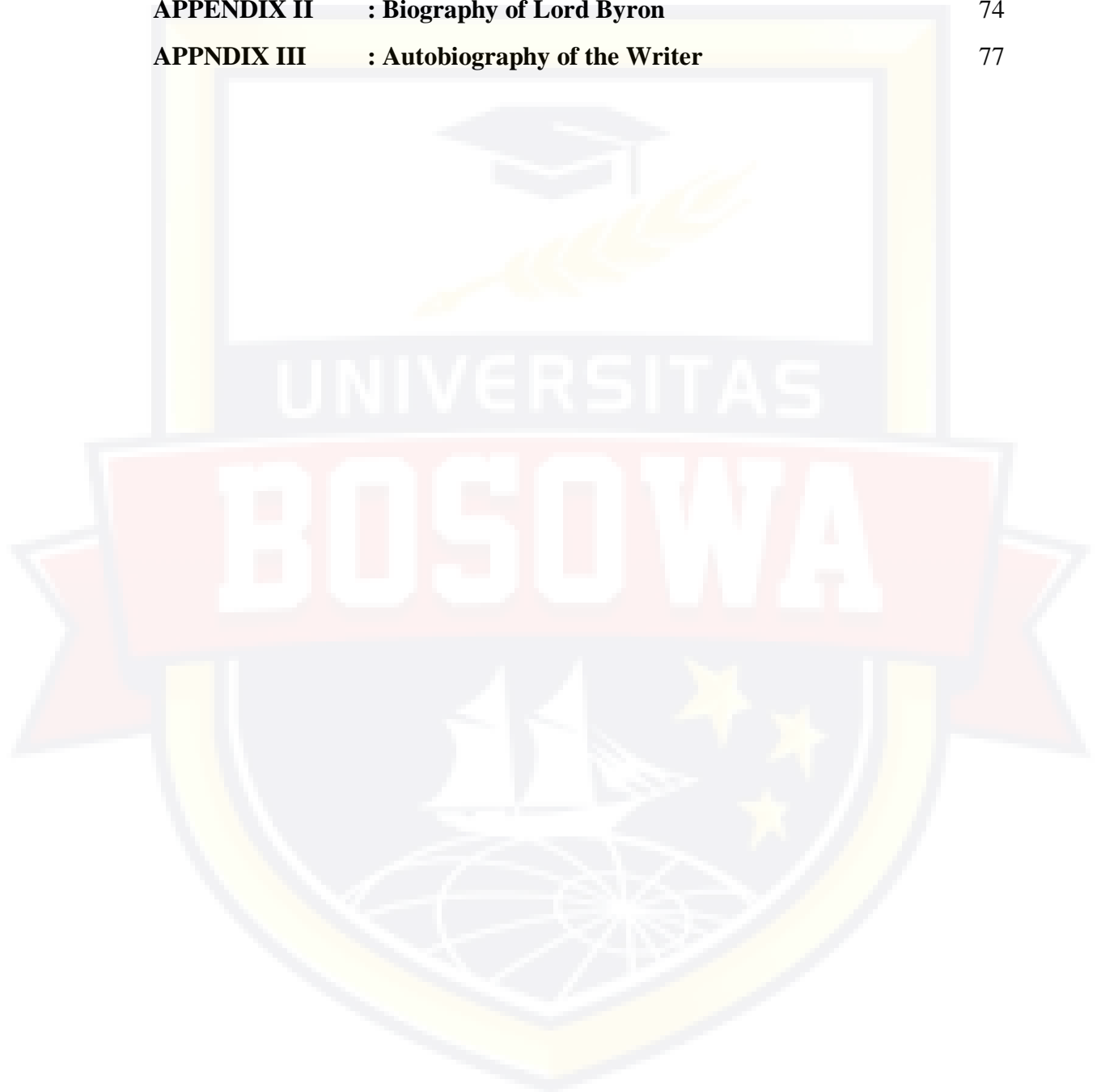
## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TITLE PAGE</b>	i
<b>PAGE OF APPROVAL</b>	ii
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	iii
<b>STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY</b>	iv
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	v
<b>ABSTRAK</b>	vi
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	vii
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>	ix
<b>LIST OF TABLE</b>	x
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	1
A. Background of the Research	1
B. Reason for Choosing the Title	4
C. Research of the Problem	4
D. Question of the Research	5
E. Objective of the Research	5
F. Scope of the Research	5
G. Significance of the Research	6
<b>CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	7
A. Previous Research	7
B. Definitions	10
1. Literature	13
2. Poetry	14
a. Types of Poem	14
b. Diction	15
3. Romanticism approach	18
a. Romanticism	18

b. Aspect of Romanticism	19
C. Theoretical Applied	22
<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD</b>	27
A. Types of the Research	27
B. Source of Data	27
C. Method of Collecting Data	28
D. Methodology of Analyzing Data	28
<b>CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND DISCUSSION</b>	
A. Finding	29
B. Discussion	55
<b>CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	61
A. Conclusion	61
B. Suggestion	62
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	64
<b>APPENDICES</b>	67

## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>APPENDIX I</b>	<b>: Poem of Lord Byron</b>	68
<b>APPENDIX II</b>	<b>: Biography of Lord Byron</b>	74
<b>APPENDIX III</b>	<b>: Autobiography of the Writer</b>	77



## LIST OF TABLE

<b>Table 1. Back to Nature</b>	30
<b>Table 2. Sentimentalism</b>	35
<b>Table 3. Longing for the Past</b>	38
<b>Table 4. Revolution Soul and Humanity</b>	42
<b>Table 5. Romantic Melancholy</b>	46
<b>Table 6. Individualism and Exoticism</b>	47
<b>Table 7. Romanticism Portrayed by Wordsworth's theory (<i>It Is The Hour</i>)</b>	50
<b>Table 8. Romanticism Portrayed by Wordsworth's theory (<i>So We'll Go No more Roving</i>)</b>	51
<b>Table 9. Romanticism Portrayed by Wordsworth's theory (<i>The First Kiss Of Love</i>)</b>	54

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Research

Beautiful piece of writing that records a word in the form of a compressed, embedded, twisted and shortened language which makes the composition of language abnormal or different esthetic approaches are called literature Eagleton, (2010: 4). The writer believes literature emerges from our things such as the culture or literary work to tell stories, to arrange words in playful patterns, to express in words some specific aspects which possible to transmit the deep meaning of a particular and collective culture in the conscience to create the possibility of social change through acting critique to the subconscious world of emotions. Meanwhile, even though the written work is fiction, it can still reflect reality.

Wellek and Warren (1993: 15) add that literature has several meanings. Firstly, literature is a creative activity, a work of art. Secondly, literature is everything that is written or printed. Thirdly, literature is limited only to masterpieces, which are books. Literature is considered to stand out for its literary form, the expression and the aesthetic value is very much considered in the masterpiece referred to above compare to other things also literary works has its own meaning, bound by the world in words created by the author of social reality and experience. Therefore this is what makes the difference between one masterpiece and another.

Ariwibowo and Yosiana (2019: 2) state that poetry is related to the phenomenon of the state of passion and social expression of a person in various fields of life that typically describes the facts of human life related to the environment.

According to Agustina (2018: 1) poetry is a form of language that expresses more intensity than ordinary language, and is written with the desire to convey experiences, especially those that express deep feelings such as romanticism.

The intrinsic aspect of poetry which includes aspects of sound may be analyzed via a structural literary technique, specifically a technique that perspectives literary works as a structure which is a systemic and interrelated arrangement of elements.

Pradopo, (2010: 24) argues that distinguishing two important things that build poetry namely the nature of poetry and the method of poetry whilst the essence of poetry consists of four essential things, specifically theme, sense, feeling, tone and intention.

The relationship between romanticism in poetry is to use a flow that emphasizes the use of poetic language, beautiful language and airy in the imagination even though it is too excessive, but that is what makes the composition and sequence of words beautiful.

Literature and Romanticism are begin connecting in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> as the romantic era, The fact that this period is known as the romantic era does not imply that all of the literature produced during this time is about love, passion, or attraction between men and women rather than that in this period the idea of literary works was dominated by the elements such as creativity or imagination, the freedom of expression and idealism.

In the late 18<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the spirit of romanticism began in England in 1798 with the publication of the William Wordsworth's and Samuel Taylor Coleridge's Lyrical Ballads. Since then, the spirit has spread to almost every European country's literature from.

George Gordon Byron as known as Lord Byron is a famous poet who was born in London, England. Lord Byron's personal life is filled with devastating stories of embarrassing love affairs and heartbreak and most of the rumors are true. He claim that he is living according to his own behavior and morals and that “hurt feelings” are a natural part in human life which embrace all the pleasures life has to offer him. Thus, from it is the relentless pursuit of individualism and its insistence on living by Lord Byron's values of personal freedom characterizes him as a romantic poet.

In this research, the writer clearly wants to study Lord Byron poems, therefore the writer only takes five of masterpiece poems those are *It Is the Hour, So We Will Go No More Roving* and *She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not*.

The writer decided to analyze romanticism in Lord Bryon selected poems entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not*. It is interesting to investigate especially Lord Byron describe his attitude or feeling about the poem includes subjectivity and individualism, spontaneity, freedom of expression, devotion to beauty and the belief that imagination is superior that the writer wants to analyzing and finding the meaning in various ways.

Related with the description above, the writer identifies the problem to be analyzed, namely the problem of assessing the values of romanticism and characteristics such as imaginative that emphasize feelings or freedom of expression and desire.

### **B. Reason for choosing the Title**

The writer wants to investigate the poems because poetry is a type of literary work that expresses thoughts and feelings through words which is beautiful by concentrating inner expression and romantic aspects based on Lord Byron's life experience in order to make it more realistic and also Lord Byron personality embodies a picture of Europe, as an English writer who guides european culture Based on these considerations, the writer was chosen the *title as Romanticism in Lord Byron's selected poems It is the Hour, So We'll Go No More Roving, She Walks in Beauty, The First Kiss of Love, and Remind me not, Remind me not.*

### **C. Problem of the Research**

The writer found some problems to analyze, those problems are:

1. The characteristics issues of romanticism in Lord Byron's selected poem entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not.*
2. The romanticism portrayed in Lord Byron's selected poem entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not.*



**D. Question of the Research**

1. What are the characteristics of romanticism in reflected in Lord Byron's selected poems entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not?*
2. How does the romanticism portrayed in reflected as Lord Byron's selected poems entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not ?*

**E. Objectives of the Research**

Based on the problems, the objectives of this study are :

1. To describe the characteristics of romanticism in reflected based in Lord Byron's selected poems entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not.*
2. To describe romanticism portrayed in Lord Byron's selected poems entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not.*

**F. Scope of the Research**

Based on the research title, the writer will analyze romanticism in Lord Byron's selected poem entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *remind me not, Remind me not.* The writer focused

on analyzing the characteristics and the romanticism portrayed and revealing it through the literary work such as poem.

#### **G. Significance Research**

1. Theoretical Benefits; The writer hopes that this research can be a reference for readers or other researchers to gain an understanding of romanticism research and its meaning contained in poetry or other literary works and the results can also be useful for improving analytical skills and are also expected to provide useful information for students especially in faculty of literature and can be a reference for future.
2. Practical Benefit; Firstly, for the readers and researcher can find out the romantic meaning that reflected in five Lord Byron's poems and all the romanticism portrayed. Secondly, it can be used as a material for comparison with existing research related to romantic aspects and it can provide motivation for reference in the field of literature. Lastly, it can provide a better understanding of how important and valuable romanticism aspect to be examine in poetry.

## CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### A. Previous Research

In this chapter, the writer would like to take look at several past researchers who have done research on literary works such as poems, particularly romanticism. According to Lisa (2017:5) In order to build a clear frame of mind from the formulation of the topic to be investigated, research activities need to be based on a description of the theory, findings, and other research materials gathered from reference sources. This is known as a literature review.

The first research is conducted by Sopranita Ester (2011) entitled "*Elizabethan Romanticism Symbols In Pastoral Poems*" based in this research is to analyze pastoral poems that expresses the romantic of the Elizabethan era through its symbols that contained in the poem "*The Passionate Shepherd to His Love*" by Christopher Marlowe, then "*Spring*" by William Shakespeare and finally "*Spring*" by Thomas Nashe. The main purpose of this research is to only focus on analyzing the symbols suggested by Northrop Fyre in those poems, which include literal or descriptive, formal, mythical, and anagogical to be studied through identifying symbols and interpreting them to find how poets express and interpret romance through symbol in

the poetry of the poem. As a result, it was found the use of symbols in the three poems from three different writers, which in their poetry symbols are related to animals, nature, the home environment, daily life, the human body and even art objects.

The second research is conducted by Haryono, (2002) entitled "*The Contribution Of Romanticism In Revealing the Criticisms of the Social Condition in the Late Nineteenth Century as Seen in the Main Character of Oscar Wilde's The Picture Of Dorian Gray.*" The aimed discusses Oscar Wilde's novel *The Picture of Dorian Gray*. The problem of this research by using Rohrberger socio cultural theory is to know the elements of Romanticism and how they are reflected in the main character Another goal of this research is to find a critique of the late-nineteenth-century social conditions in England that the novel attempts to convey. As a result, it showed that the writer discovers that this novel makes an attempt to express the author's criticism of the British social conditions at the end of the nineteenth century in terms of how class distinctions in society damage members of the lower classes and how rigid social norms shape attitudes. among the middle class, there is hypocrisy.

The third research is written by Usman, (2013) entitled "*Romanticism in Ann Brashares's Novel "My Name is Memory"*". Based In her thesis, this research aims to describe the characteristics and types of romanticism contained in the novel. The method he uses is a qualitative descriptive method or analyzes in the form of a description. The source of the data that the writer taken is from the novel "My Name

is Memory" by Aan Brashares which was published in 2011 and consists of 48 chapters and 489 pages while the instrument for researching is taking notes. The data analysis technique used to examine this research was the theory of romanticism by William Wordsworth. The implication of this research is to provide an understanding of the characteristics of romanticism for readers who want to know more about romance. As a result, the writer finds five characteristics of romanticism contained in the novel, they are back to nature, melancholy romanticism, individualism, sentimentalism, and types of romanticism.

The fourth research entitled *The Elements of Romanticism in Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility* written by Devi (2020) in her thesis the analysis aims to analyze romanticism using William Wordsworth's theory, namely the theory of structuralism perspective on the characteristics and types of romance contained in the novel, sense and sensibility, the problem of this research is to explain the romantic characteristics contained in the novel. The method that writer used in this research is to analyze the form of a description using qualitative methods. The data source of this research is the *Sense and Sensibility* novel by Jane Austen which was published in 1992 and consists of 50 chapters and 459 pages while the instrument for researching this novel is note taking, in order to find the data analysis technique in this research is based on the principles of romantic theory by William Wordsworth. As a result, based on the research of this novel, the writer found intrinsic elements of romanticism that show romantic ideas such as characters, plot, settings, and themes in the novel and also found seven romantic characteristics in the novel "Sense and Sensibility". Seven of

these characteristics are *back to nature, Sentimentalism, Longing for the past, Primitivism, The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity, Romantic Melancholy, Individualism and Exoticism.*

The fifth research by Maulani (2021) in his thesis entitled "*The Representation Of Romanticism In Bridgerton Series 2020 Season 1*". The problem and the aim of this this thesis is to found what romanticism based in Bridgerton series 2020. The methods in this research using the descriptive qualitative method, this research to analyze and interpret the elements of romance found in all characters, events, and dialogues in Bridgerton Series 2020 Season 1, as well as to analyze and interpret the type of romance found in all characters, events, and dialogues in Bridgerton Series 2020 Season 1 using Laura k. egendof's and C. S Lewis's theories. The results revealed four elements of romanticism, including natural elements consisting of four data, imagination elements consisting of four data, egoism elements consisting of ten data, and emotional elements consisting of 22 data, as well as four types of romanticism, consisting of nine data, six data for friendship, nine data for eros, and five data for charity. The most important and fundamental element in romance is emotion.

The sixth research entitled *Rebellion in the poem Howl by Allen Ginsberg* by Aisyah (2021). In Aisyah's thesis the analysis aims to analyze rebellion types using the theory of Jhon Philip Gilin. The problem of this research analyzes the types of principles of rebellion used and how the rebellion is described in the poem *Howl* by Allen Ginsberg by using a qualitative descriptive research method through a

sociological approach. The data were obtained by using reading, collecting and analyzing techniques and classifying the types of rebellious principles in the poem. As a result, there are 6 types with 26 data and explanations about the rebellion described in this research poem, but the type of depiction that is more towards the negative that the writer gets is capitalism, consumerism, fraud, torture, and physical and mental murder that lead to evil America. be terrible and nightmare in this research.

The seventh Khasana (2017) research is titled *ROMANTICISM OF THE SYAHADAT CINTA KARYA MAISYAROH ELSHOBI POETRY*. The problem of This study's data source is the September 2016 edition of the Madura newspaper, and it aims to describe different types of romanticism. The descriptive qualitative and descriptive analysis are used in this study. Reading the poem, identifying the romantic value and also the structure in the poem, making notes to interpret the results of the data analysis and describing the structure, then marking the romantic value of the poem based on the interpretation made, and finally compiling the results of the analysis is the data collection technique. As a result, the poem's research tells about the despair of the direction in finding love. The poet's meeting with his lover, which leads to marriage, describes the romance depicted in this poem.

The eighth research are titled *The Racism of Black Women in Audre Lorde's Selected Poems Entitled Power, Who Said It Was Simple and A Woman Speaks* by Lady (2020). To express the power of black women against racism, she wrote three poems titled "power," "who said it was simple," and "a woman speaks." This study

employs Delgado and Stefancic's (2001) race theory, Collins's (2000), and Joseph's (2001) black power movement (2006). The method used in this research is documentation, and data collection is done by carefully reading the poem to understand all of the poems and find their meaning, and then the data objects are marked from each stanza when the value of racism is discovered. After learning the results of the analysis, the writer will draw conclusions from the lines of poetry. As a result, there are three types of poetry classified as satire which is based on the poet's personal experience. The poem *power* contains aspects of racism such as skin color, injustice, segregation, and racial discrimination; the second poem *who said it was simple* contains aspects of racism such as gender, skin color, and homophobia; and the next poem *a woman speak* contained discrimination against race, sex, and skin color. Therefore, the third of the poems illustrates black women's strength, which is also known as the strength or method by which women combat racism.

The ninth research by Agusman (2021) entitled *Romanticism Elderly Feminist in the film The Notebook and Love In The Time Of Cholera*. The issue with this research is terminology that is built on the romantic flow's original thinker's conceptual framework. The movies *The Notebook* and *Love in the Time of Cholera* served as the research's data sources. According to the theory of the romantic criteria, the writer of this study evaluates the movies to determine which is more romantic. Six romantic indicators alienation, idealizing libido, marriage as a subject-object, mood changes, possible threat, and failure of societal idealism are used to compare the romanticism of the two movies. The writer presents the audio-visual facts of the



two films and the results from the comparison of the two films, the film *Love in the time of cholera* showed the most romantic in terms of intensity.

Based on the previous researches above is exactly the analysis of the romanticism research. It is different with this research which the writer will study about characteristic and the romanticism portrayed in Lord Byron selected poem entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not*.

## **B. Definitions**

### **1. Literature**

Thabroni, (2019:1) states that literature is an expression of human expression in the form of written or oral works based in a creative form on ideas, views, memories, and emotions, a representation of fact or original data wrapped through language media in aesthetic packaging.

The statement above got strengthened from Sumardjo and Saini (1997: 3) reveal that that literature is an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of concrete images that rising fascination with language tools.

The writer believes literature is something that has not stopped being discussed throughout the ages. Its meaning continues to be debated in line with the opinions of the character and the times. So it's useful for us to know the developments that we know from some of these experts.

According to Sudijiman, (1990:1) mentioned literature is a verbal or written work with various superior characteristics, such as originality, craft, elegance in content and language.

Besides the interpreted above, the literature has a function in a daily life. Amir, (2010:1) revealed that several functions of literature, including entertainment, education, appearance, moral and religious functions. Not only does this work give readers pleasure, but it also offers education through the extrinsic values found within, especially in poetry.

## **2. Poetry**

Poetry or also referred as a poem is a genre of literary work that differs from other literary works in various ways which is (Peskin. 1998: 235) stated that a poem can communicate all of humanity's truths, and can be used to help people perceive and live life more clearly. However, poems are typically associated with negative emotions, because they are difficult to comprehend in substance.

Halim, (2017:1) add that poetry is one of the essential expressions in the verses of nature which shows the elements of literary works in the art of lettering so that it leads to aesthetic values and gives us literary pleasure, therefore poetry was created to be enjoyed and viewed from the past and present psychological aspects. Therefore, many people like poetry as a beautiful work.

According to Emelda, (2012:1) the difference between poetry and poem, poetry is the process of creating literary works using metaphors, symbols, and ambiguity to evoke the author's feelings and thoughts while poem is the end result of this process.

Based on the definition above, it can conclude poem is an imaginative expression of human experiences, the first time we read poem it is experience even though poetry is always change according to the evolution of taste and aesthetic concept.

**a. Types of poem**

There are many writers or researcher that described types of poem and of them by Marpaung, (2009: 19) such as :

- 1.) Ode : A lyric that was adapted from Greek but considerably altered in form by several English poets. It's usually addressed to a significant person and is usually formal and elevated.
- 2.) Epic : The most ambitious types of poetry relate to great heroes whose actions determine the destiny of nations or mankind
- 3.) Elegy : A type of poetry that is meant to express sadness or loss.
- 4.) The Pastoral : It's using the fiction that all of the characters are shepherds or helper.

- 5.) Satire : is the form of ridicule and criticism of different objects on human ignorance, social crime or political deficiency is therefore offensive as a form of protest for something better in life
- 6.) Epigram : The short form of all poetry which is can be shorter as two lines, the shorter the line the more effective.

**b. Diction**

Many people still have difficulty communicating their intentions due to a lack of vocabulary, so the implied sentence has no meaning. As a result, the community must be aware of and comprehend the use of words in communication. One of them is mastery of diction.

According to Aminuddin (1995: 201) Diction is the deliberate use of specific words by the author. Because literary work is a world of words, communication is done and interpreted through words. To achieve the effects of accuracy and beauty, the choice of words must go through certain considerations. The effect itself can simply be thought of in terms of form and meaning to support the aesthetics of the literary work in question, capable of communicating meanings, messages, and expressing ideas intended by the author. In this case, the choice of words is referred to as diction. The use of words in literary works is a method of using words as a tool to convey certain aesthetic ideas and values.

The poet chooses the exact words to pour out reader mind's feelings and contents as precisely as reader inner experience and expresses them with expressions that can film reader soul. To avoid misinterpretation and to feel what the author feels, the author uses diction to express reader ideas to others, Pradopo (2010:48).

The author's words in the poem are known as soul words, and they have different meanings than the words in the dictionary, which are still being processed. The placement of words that produce sentence style, as well as the accuracy of word selection, is important in the creation of literary works. The author makes an effort to use words that are not commonly used. This is because ordinary language is insufficient to describe what his soul is going through. Because of the author's efforts, these words can be used as a form of personality expression. The author uses his own style and language to express his spiritual experience.

The author's primary goal is to accurately convey his feelings and thoughts as well as his inner experience. Furthermore, the author wishes to describe his soul's experience. Poetic diction occurs when words are chosen or arranged in such a way that their meaning creates an aesthetic imagination, Pradopo (2010: 54)

Sudjiman (1993: 22) states that proper diction or word choice is essential in conveying the meaning of a literary work Words, strings, and word pairs that are carefully chosen can have the desired effect on the reader. High lighting, for

example, can arouse sympathy or empathy in readers or even eliminate monotony. Phonological, grammatical, or lexical means can be used to achieve a specific effect. It is critical to understand which words, expressions, or lexical items should be used in a given context so that the information or impression you want to convey or create is realized.

Based on the explanation above, it is possible to conclude that diction is the author's choice of words used to convey ideas and meanings in literary works. The use of diction or word choice in literary works varies greatly. The author may have intended this for the beauty of the literary work itself and the works of diction also require metaphor as according to Dickins (2017:2) metaphor is a figure of speech that has been used for a considerable time to refer to the usage of a word or phrase in a non-basic sense while demonstrating a similarity or analogy to a different, more basic sense of the same word or phrase.

The choice of word diction emphasizes not only the accuracy of the word but also its suitability. The word chosen must be appropriate and not detract from the atmosphere. People who are bound by various norms and who also want every word used to be appropriate and in accordance with the norms and situations of the community in question.

### **3. Romanticism Approach**

#### **a. Romanticism**

The history of romanticism occurred in Western Europe at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This artistic movement is a genre of art that originated from literature and penetrated into the intellectual movement in general. According to William Wordsworth poetry is the main idea to become a spontaneous outpouring of strong feelings, against social order and local beliefs, by that the established romantic values became a literary movement throughout Europe in the 1820s.

The romantic is frequently often about the sensation. According to Noyes, (1967: 51) mentioned that the sensation of a sense of love for beauty, which saw nature as a visible expression of a mind. The human approach to nature is based on the notion that every existence has a natural portion of the truth, and one of the characteristics of romanticism is the belief in the goodness of human nature which is an idea that humans in the universe will succeed if it is not supported by human civilization.

A poem is one of the most remarkable literary works for those who are interested in and concerned with beautiful language one of them is romanticism. Endraswara, (2013: 33) mentioned that romanticism is an expression that uses the principle that literary works are realistic reflections that depict tortuous human life using beautiful language so that they can touch the emotions of readers as a flow of romantic literary

works prioritizing the feelings expressed in a literary work and is also considered a flow that is more concerned with beautiful language.

In other opinion by (Alwi, 2007: 961) stated that romanticism is an 18<sup>th</sup> century literary movement that emphasizes feelings, expression, thoughts, and spontaneous actions over imagination, emotions, and idealistic sentiment.

Based on the definition above it can conclude that in order to discuss about romantic, it's all discuss about the feeling and the emotions in this flow place a prioritize on readers and people's feelings.

#### **b. Aspects of Romanticism**

Faruk, (1995: 144) stated romanticism characteristics strive to overcome the separation between the subject, self and the world, consciousness and unconsciousness without claiming to be absolute definitions to understand romanticism as unity and tension between the demanding world of ideals and the real world, which is full of separation, chaos, and diversity in the relationships between the elements that make it up.

Based on with the discussion of the aspects of romanticism studied, it includes aspects of love and aspects of expression. The explanation of each of these aspects is such as :

##### **a. Expression aspects**



According to Faruk, (1995: 173), several types of romanticism expressions consist of the opposition between feelings and thoughts, men and women, hate with longing, joy with sorrow, poor with rich, sweet with bitter, come with go, silence with crowd.

Furthermore, units that imply opposing pairs, such as passionate images in deep kisses, unspoken love, fate and destiny, dreams come true, the gift of lost love encounters, human loyalty, dreams realized, true love, and et cetera.

The writer believes that in this discussion, the analysis of the expression of romanticism is the units of expression contained in a poem, namely through the depiction of characters or aspects as well as the setting in a poem.

According to Wellek, in Faruk, (1995: 143), the following aspects of romanticism:

1. Unity: Through imagination, symbols, and myths, Romanticism strives to overcome the separation of subject and object self from the world and consciousness from the unconscious.
2. Emphasize the ideal world over the real world: In the ideal world, imagination or images contained within the imagination are highlighted and exaggerated.

3. Adventure: The concept of romanticism is expressed about the reality of life which is completely described so that the reader is moved.

#### 4. The variety and depth of love

Based on the explanation above, the writer romanticism focuses on the expression of feelings as the foundation for the embodiment of the author's thoughts, so that the reader is moved after reading the author's expression of his feelings.

#### b. Love Aspects

According to Faruk, (1995: 172) stated in this aspect, the love aspect tries to express and communicate itself and create an atmosphere in love. The activity of love is the usual form. Therefore, in analyzing the elements of romanticism, aspects of love can be searched for through characters and characterizations. Strictly speaking, love is a feeling of great affection or interest between a man and a woman in love related to lust, liking, loving, always remembering and thinking in the heart, heartache, worry, intimacy, sadness, feelings and others.

Faruk, (1995: 173) added the romantic aspect of love is a combination or unity of the real world and the ideal world, sometimes the realization is satisfying and even other way around. The romantic aspect of love in poetry is a combination or unity between the real

world and the ideal world as a benchmark for analysis in this discussion is the matter of compassion between the main actor and the perpetrator of the opposite sex, such as love, intimacy, feelings of sadness and other feelings.

### **C. Theoretical Applied**

In Romantic Literature, the research believes that in romantic literature there are social-political conditions of society that are trying to be told to the readers, which are conveyed in the form of satire. Therefore, the emergence is usually influenced by several factors that are closely related to the author's background such as his biography, psychology, and social life. As a result, literary masterpieces can be created as a result of group activities and the spirit of the times, as romanticism means by Thabroni, (2019:1) stated is a genre that emphasizes a work's emotional component through depicting and creating pictures that are dramatic, theatrical, and have a dreamlike mood.

In this research, the writer wants to analyze the poems by Lord Byron. Specifically, this research focuses on the characteristics and the romanticism portrayed on poems that concept of romanticism. Therefore, romanticism is taken as the keywords because it is topic of the poems that the writer takes.

In Romantic literature, there are some characteristic that are usually found as the main discussion. Based on the characteristics of romanticism by Wordsworth, (1790:20) there are seven characters such as:

### 1. Back to Nature

The most important element of Romantic is awareness of the external environment. The romantics of the nineteenth century acquired a tendency to admire and high spirits in the external worship of love for the rebirth of this nature improve the strength of their observations from the authors before because it raises awareness of man's relationship to nature and the value its environmental artists and poets can acquire. By the time, it can raise awareness of the relationship between nature and humans and can also be obtained by artists and poets who come from their environment.

### 2. Sentimentalism

Sentimentalism refers to the excessive or inappropriate expression of emotions which in literature are like emotions that reflect pleasant or tenderness, love, the human nature of love. Therefore, in this case refers to the expression of sentimentalism over excessive expression or inappropriate

### 3. Longing for the past

Longing for the past refers to the priority of pursuing the mysteries of the past to a distant place, as the authors in the past have always travelled far. Because of the time, the romantic writers are seen in medieval life and thought, able to fulfill the longing of all that feels odd, distant, and mysterious. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the author of the *pre-Romanes que* has established two sentimental impulses to reflect on *previous debris and vast*

*mendows*. Longing for the past is also a motivator for them to seek out and understand old literature, tales, and folklore.

#### 4. Primitivism

Primitivism refers to the inclination for things to be natural or unnatural and to be devoid of rules. The primitivism claims that passion in the arts only produces artificial or mere imitation work, and that it should be entrusted to spontaneity, free expression of emotions, and intuition. Primitivism is more inclined towards a natural character that is free of reasoning, rules and conventions of a civilized society. Primitivism assumes rejecting things that are artificial and artificial and relies more on spontaneity, free expression and intuition.

#### 5. The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity

Romantic inclinations such as love will be natural, romantic moodiness, primitivism, sentimentalism, and desire for the past flourished in the United Kingdom in the 18th century, and became the dominant literature. However, the romance develops in accordance with the community's conditions. The inclusion of a variety of social events from the United Kingdom, France, and the United States adds to the romantic literary elements. At the end of that period, the understanding of the dangers of industrialization in the United Kingdom, which has now expanded to the United States, will have resulted in widespread humanitarian values. Moral sincerity also colors their works which are

essentially missing an equation, comrades, freedom, and a harmonious living within the society.

#### 6. Romantic Melancholy

In the romantic melancholy part, literature is always confused with melancholy admiration for nature. They also put more emphasis on gloomy and deep sadness, in which they find peace when visiting places that are quiet and calm. Besides that, It also has to do with contemplating humanity's fate, mortality, morality, and grief, which is thought to foster the need for quiet and total isolation in hidden place. In this case, themes that frequently arise include gloomy and sorrowful contemplation, a sign of failure or futility, love unhappy and suffering human beings as part of Romanticism.

#### 7. Individualism and Exoticism

Individualism and Exoticism are openly display romantic beauty, desire, aspiration, joy, and melancholy or sadness in daily life. By their acts, they openly disclose their secret crimes and desires to society as a whole. In other hand, romantic poets are more incline to seek emotional experiences in the external world in the form of things that are far away, rather than escaping into their own sensations and dream worlds. However, in terms of time and place, aspiration and mystery appeals have a significant impact on their emotions. Everything that is capable of

becoming a privilege in romantic literature characterized as individualism and exoticism is also capable of creating a feature in romantic literature.

Based on the explanation above, clearly the writer will use the theory by Wordsworth (1790:20) the characteristics of romanticism. This theory is expected to help the writer to analyze the discussion of romanticism in this research.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter will explain the type of the research, source of the data, data collection and methodology to analyze data.

#### **A. Type of the Research**

The type of this research will use a descriptive qualitative in which data would be methodically described in order to obtain correct results by using multiple data sources. The purpose of this descriptive research is to produce a description by reading poetry as the main data source and poetry that is relevant to the research object used. According to Lambert (2012:255), the objectives of qualitative descriptive study is to present thorough summary of particular events that people or groups of people have experienced.

#### **B. Source of Data**

In this method source of data, there are two types of data source of research. The first source is called primary data which is the source from which the object data of analyzing are taken, which is Lord Byron's selected poem entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not*. The second source is called secondary data which is also called the library research which contains on books, journals, library research and internet sources that supporting the data.



### **C. Method of Collecting Data**

Based on the data, the writer will take some steps to collect the data, as follows:

1. Reading; since the object of the research is the poem of Lord Byron selected poems entitled *It is the hour, So We will Go No More Roving, She Walks In Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not*. The basic to analyze the data is reading those poems which the writer will read the poems.
2. Identifying; the writer will identify the data that gathered in form of sentence after reading the selected poems of Lord Byron.
3. Interpret; the writer will be analyze every stanza to each of poem dealing with romanticism using Wordsworth's romanticism theory.
4. Conclusion; the writer will provide a conclusion from a result after done with analyzing on finding and discussion.

### **D. Methodology of Analyzing data**

At this point, the way to analyzing the data, the writer will use the descriptive qualitative data. In order to find the data, the writer will apply the theory of Wordsworth based on his perspective called characteristics of romanticism to appear the romanticism that contain in Lord Byron's poems. As a result, the writer elaborates the data and then put the conclusion based on the poems.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the writer has found the characteristics of romanticism in 5 poems from Lord Byron used theory approach of Wordsworth (1790:20). The poems titles were included of *It Is the Hour, So We'll Go No More a Roving, She Walks in Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me Not, Remind me Not*.

#### A. Findings

##### 1. The Characteristic of Romanticism as Reflected in Lord Byron's Selected Poems

The writer that examined this poem had several findings, namely based on 7 references from those that had been studied in the theoretical study. The results were as follows:

###### a. Back to nature

In the aspect of *Back to Nature* explained that each writing had a relationship between Nature and the value of the environment in the poem. Poems can explain the relationship between nature and humans and can be in the form of humans and their environment. In the selected poem romanticism in *It is the Hour, So We'll Go No More Roving, She Walks in beauty, The First Kiss Of Love* and *Remind Me Not, Remind Me Not*.

**Table 1 Back to Nature**

No.	Data	Line
1.	<b>Data 1 :</b> <i>It is the hour when from the boughs The nightingale's high note is heard</i>	Line 2 ( <i>It Is the Hour</i> )
2.	<b>Data 2:</b> <i>And gentle winds and waters near</i>	Line 5 ( <i>It Is The Hour</i> )
3.	<b>Data 3:</b> <i>Yet we'll go no more roving By the light of the moon</i>	Line 10 - 11 ( <i>So We'll Go No More Roving</i> )
4.	<b>Data 4:</b> <i>She walks in beauty, like the night Of cloudless climes and starry skies;</i>	Line 1 - 2 ( <i>She Walks In Beauty</i> )
5.	<b>Data 5:</b> <i>Meet in her aspect and her eyes Thus mellowed to that tender light</i>	Line 4 - 5 ( <i>She Walks In Beauty</i> )
6.	<b>Data 6:</b> <i>Which waves in every raven tress, Or softly lightens o'er her face</i>	Line 9 - 10 ( <i>She Walks In Beauty</i> )
7.	<b>Data 7:</b> <i>Whose pastoral passions are made for the grove; From what blest inspiration your sonnets would flow, Could you ever have tasted the first kiss of love!</i>	Line 7 – 9 ( <i>The First Kiss Of Love</i> )
8.	<b>Data 8:</b> <i>When age chills the blood, when our pleasures are past For years fleet away with the wings of the dove</i>	Line 25 – 26 ( <i>The First Kiss Of Love</i> )
9.	<b>Data 9 :</b> <i>Seem'd stealing o'er thy brilliant cheek Like raven's plumage smooth'd on snow</i>	Line 23 – 24 ( <i>Remind Me Not, Remind Me Not</i> )

The writer had found 9 data of the characteristic of back to nature which represented something that taken from nature itself, as follows:

**Data 1** explained the representation of *nightingale* referred to birds that sing at night *The nightingale's high note is heard* beautiful sound and loud that romanticizing the line because when people have an attention to the environment they usually appreciated more about the existence of another creatures and it were just lovely to know all creatures no matter what have the same right to live in this world. Therefore this data categorized as a characteristic of *back to nature*.

**Data 2** showed the writer focused on the words *winds* and *waters*. These two elements were also being refreshing and important things that every living thing needs. Wind could be indispensable as an element that carried oxygen particles those humans could not live without. In *gentle winds* were both of living things want and need. Similarly, water was capable of destroying in excess quantities. As for *waters near* in that sentence, it only brings a sense of relief feeling that stimulate awareness of the elements that exist in nature by the form of love it conveys. In short, wind and water were natural elements that make this line as a characteristic of *Back to Nature*, which was where romanticism was described by the awareness of the mutual benefit of nature and human work in a line of poetry chosen by the poet.

**Data 3** interpreted these lines tells about a journey to enjoy nature by roving around which implies how joyful of having youth to maturity phase, that agreed about being in that moment which was all about loving and

feeling loved. From the last line it was suggested that the line which tell "*the light of the moon*" it can conclude as back to nature that describes the beautiful natural atmosphere at night for making love and having a lively party because at sunrise they cannot feel it anymore.

**Data 4** described that a woman walks gracefully in the middle of the night and the air was cold and the sky was sparkling. The statement in the poem states that a woman remains beautiful even in the midst of darkness and was always bright in the midst of the bright stars in the sky. Women were precious diamonds so when they walked they were still beautiful even if women were born. As a result, these lines referred as a characteristic of *Back to Nature* since the harmony has been contributed by the phenomenon of the night from nature. It was a representation of the romantic approach of each scene by natural phenomena that stimulate certain emotions of the human heart.

**Data 5** showed that the 4th line was actually showing sentimentalism of the poem but since the poet brings back the tendency to admire natural elements in his metaphor "*that tender light*" which referred to a term of dark blue night sky covered only with stars matched and mixed in the woman's appearance. The romanticism of using this metaphor makes the 5th line included in back to nature as it was mentioned nature aspect in it that the tendency to admire women is a form of appreciation for their beauty which can only be seen from the heart of a loved one.

**Data 6** referred that the poem meant such as raven glossy black feathers, Lord Byron refers to a woman's long, wavy black hair as inscribed in the line *which waves in every raven trees*. In the next line *or soft lightens o'er her face* where there was a role of light in an effort to give an exotic impression with an exotic touch on the face. Light gives an advantage to a human being to show his beauty from every shadow formed by his spotlight that passed over her face gently, this then became romantic from the continuity of living things and natural elements which were generally represented by the phrase symbiotic mutualism, both nature and living things. Each had its own advantages, namely nature was appreciated through works and living creatures by the representation of a person with a hair *raven tree* showed its exotic side by the help of light as an affirming natural element. Therefore these lines were categorized as characteristic of ***Back to Nature*** because this statement equated with a beautiful environment but did not cover the beauty of women and still shines in the midst of the surrounding hustle and bustle. A woman stands naturally with a glow on her face and courage in every step.

**Data 7** referred **Back to Nature**, it seen in the sentence "*Whose pastoral passions are made for the grove*" pastoral here described a quiet and serene rural life, that passion can live the "*grove*" in his chest which was full of fantasy seen in the first line "*whose chest is filled with phantasy glow*" the supposition of a grove as romanticism back to nature was meant a heart

that blooms and flows like someone singing a sonnets "*From what best inspiration your sonnets would flow*" then closed with the last stanza which explained that all feelings will only end by those who get the first kiss of love "*Could you ever taste the first kiss of love*" this data concluded romanticism **Back to Nature** of how "*grove*" was supposed to be a place filled with feelings when about to have a kiss for the first time.

**Data 8** showed an exaggerated expression that aging life makes stamina decrease that "*chills the blood*" was a money that goes beyond the precious moments enjoyed, this means was too dear to pass up giving rise to happy expressions that you don't want to forget soon. However much time has passed "*fleet away*" will always be faithful "*with the wings of the dove*" the poet's metaphor used loyalty as a representation of the nature of doves that feel enough with one partner forever. The figurative used of the dove showed the correlation of humans and nature which always have in common from their nature to be loyal to their true love.

**Data 9** explained about **Back to Nature**, in the last stanza "*Like raven's plumage smooth'd on snow*" likened the previous two stanzas that "*snow*" is "*brilliant cheek*" and "*raven's*" are "*long lashes' darken*", raven in the snow wrong to interpret because of the two different background characteristics between raven and snow but the thing was raven actually like to be on the snow to roll around and played with their partners, a pair of raven also often tease each other on a lump of snow, this stanza clearly

described romanticism **Back to Nature** of how the depiction of the raven as the man and the snow was the woman, in this verse of poetry Byron told that even though they were different and seen as strange by outsiders it was still about the two of them finding comfort in each other in the midst of these differences.

#### b. Sentimentalism

Sentimental was related to the expression of emotions that exist in love and humans. This sentimental expression was a spontaneous expression that owned by every human being. The writer only found the data from 2 of 5 poems that selected by the writer on Lord Byron's poems, they were *The First Kiss of Love*, *She Walks In beauty* and *Remind me Not, Remind me Not*.

**Table 2 Sentimentalism**

No.	Data	Line
1.	<b>Data 10:</b> <i>A on that cheek, and o'er that brow So Soft, so calm, yet eloquent</i>	Line 13 – 14 ( <i>She Walks in Beauty</i> )
2.	<b>Data 11:</b> I hate you, ye cold compositions of art!	Line 13 ( <i>The First Kiss of Love</i> )
3.	<b>Data 12:</b> <i>And, sooth to say, that very dream Was sweeter in its phantasy, Than if for other hearts I burn'd, For eyes that ne'er like thine could beam In Rapture's wild reality.</i>	Line 26 – 30 ( <i>Remind me Not, Remind me Not</i> )



The writer had found 2 Data of the characteristic of *Sentimentalism* which explained an exaggerated or inappropriate expression that reflects human nature but could also reflect happiness, tenderness, and love, the 2 data below, as follows:

**Data 10** clarified the poet who admired the beauty and enchanting beauty of women also gave a message that perfect beauty was a combination of outer beauty and inner beauty, in the line *and on that cheek, and o'er that brow* it displayed on a woman who smiled brightly with a very expressive face and continued with another *so soft, so calm, yet eloquent* it illustrated how aesthetically pleasing the woman was. The woman did not talk much but she still looks elegant in the eyes of the poet. Therefore, these lines were categorized as a characteristic of *Sentimentalism* because according to the poet, women were endowed with an attractive appearance and also had physical and spiritual harmony. Her innocent and pure mind further illuminated her beauty through her graceful walk and pleasant face, Byron gave hints of her innocent soul and the expression of beauty remained at the core of poetry.

**Data 11** described the poem *The First Kiss of love* which was on line 13 *I hate you ye cold compositions of art!*, The line stated that someone in the poem hates the piece of art that was shown because of the composition

that did not fit. The hatred expressed by someone in the poem expressed spontaneous sentimentality for humans because they did not like something and were not in accordance with their wishes. This categorized as a characteristic of *Sentimentalism* since this line also be related to real life regarding humans who had many desires and abundant plans, but if they did not go according to plan, they had to get angry. That way the sentimental side of this poem would also be harmonized in the real world.

**Data 12** stated the line *and, sooth to say that very dream* referred to excessive enjoyment of the poet's fantasy appearing in a dream and assuming that it was sweeter than the poet having to love another's heart even if only in a dream. The poet preferred to fantasize in his dreams than other real hearts and then it was said in the line *for eyes wild reality* there are no eyes that were as serene and beautiful as his eyes even *rapture* could beat his shining eyes. *Rapture* here meant the day of resurrection of all mankind. These lines categorized as a characteristic of *Sentimentalism* because of its sentimental expression in exploring its love for someone more than the *rapture* occasion.

### c. Longing for the Past

Longing for the past was stated to be related to mystery which synergizes with romance in poetry. It was also mentioned that as a motivation for old memories of literary literature. The writer found the data

from 3 of 5 poems that selected by the writer on Lord Byron's poems, they were *She Walks in Beauty*, and *Remind me Not, Remind me Not*.

**Table 3 Longing for The Past**

No.	Data	Line
1.	<b>Data 13:</b> <i>How pure, How dear their dwelling place</i>	Line 12 ( <i>She Walks In Beauty</i> )
2	<b>Data 14:</b> <i>Hours that may never be forgot, Till Time unnerves our vital powers</i>	Line 3- 4 ( <i>Remind me Not, Remind me Not</i> )
3.	<b>Data 15:</b> <i>How quick thy fluttering heart did move? Oh! by my soul, I see thee yet</i>	Line 9-10 ( <i>Remind me Not, Remind me Not</i> )
4.	<b>Data 16:</b> <i>Then tell me not, remind me not, Of hours which, though for ever gone, Can still a pleasing dream restore, Till Thou and I shall be forgot</i>	Line 31-34 ( <i>Remind me Not, Remind me Not</i> )

The writer had obtained 5 Data of the characteristic of *Longing for the Past* which interpreted as a priority to pursue the mysteries of the past, contemplation and longing to be a motivation to understand. The 5 data, as follows:

**Data 13** represented on previous lines described beauty, tenderness which then lord Byron called it pure and loving *how pure, how dear* this purity and affection was directed at the previous stanzas, with these representations there was a *dwelling place*. *How pure, how dear their dwelling place*, was so pure the praises that the poet convey in this poem,

very full of feelings conveyed or the estuary of the praises. This poem had a beautiful experience it implied which all boils down to someone being missed. Longing who hoped to return home, therefore this poem was oriented towards the characteristic of *Longing for the Past* because it requires a past story to convey it, also the romantic aspect that involved by the feeling of longing from the heart that loving someone who walked by involving the atmosphere around him which was very beautiful such as on previous line *She walks in beauty*.

**Data 14** represented by the poet who only to remember the affection of a poet with his lover. The line *hours that may never be forgot* showed Byron recalled that many sweet and unforgettable things Byron spent with his lover which when in a love relationship could not always go according to plan even could not be maintained and even ended up running aground in the end time ruins their relationship that could be seen in line *till time unnerves our vital powers* and at that time finally a pair of lovers choose to break up even though it hurt and was bitter, but that did not mean though the relationship had ended, the poet still thinks about the moment moments of togetherness when together with the poet's lover. These lines were categorized as a one of the characteristic of *Longing for the Past* because the poet repeatedly remembers the intimacy, sweet moments, and unforgettable memories of the poet's lover, the memories felt by this poet were attached to his feelings, whether sad or happy it created dependence on images or romantic feeling

and pleasant atmosphere that surely the memories were easily lifted when remembering it again.

**Data 15** stated in the line *How quick thy fluttering heart did move* It explained how came the heart beat fast when remembering moments with his lover that haunted him because the poet did not want to remember her and continued with the line *Oh! by my soul, I see thee yet*, it referred to the poet also did not see or feel the presence of his lover but his soul which united with his emotional thoughts which was constantly tormented by memories and felt the presence of his lover was also even more directs the poet's gaze towards the vitals of the human body especially her lover. These lines are described as a characteristic of *Longing for the Past* due to the fact that the poet was still trapped in his own mind with his past moments that made him lonely. This then encourages thought about his lover which was be interpreted that love was so mysterious when a person did not met the person he loves very much but still felt the presence of that person and his soul was like one with the person in his mind like the good times with the lover were constantly replayed in remember when they were together.

**Data 16** reflected the line *then tell me note, remind me not*, which explained why the poet did not want to be reminded of the memories that led to his confusion with the poet's lover. The poet insisted he did not want to hear it, therefore the poet said *don't remind me*, which meant the poet still hopes that there would be a small chance of returning moments of pleasant

intimacy to his lover because the poet was anxious about his longing for his lover. The poet even mentioned in the previous lines how awesome her eyes were that cast such a sweet look, her beautiful breasts and her lips that breathe love as if in the last kiss. These lines in the data were categorized as characteristic of a *Longing for the Past*. As a result, the poet did not want to recall the moment with the poet's lover because it only made him anxious even though the poet really hoped to return to the moment of intimacy until time or death did the poet part.

#### **d. Primitivism**

Primitives were related to spontaneity which contained expression of synergizes with the environment and primitivism claimed that art only produced artificial or imitation works. Primitives said about natural characters and strong characters around them. Since that of the poems, the writer did not found the characteristic section of *Primitivism* in 5 of Lord Byron's selected poems.

#### **e. The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity**

The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity departed from nature and romance and it was born from good souls and a high sense of humanity. This expressed by morals that were in accordance with freedom and harmonization in the environment. In this section of poems, the writer did found the characteristic that showed in Lord Byron's poems, they were *It is*

*the Hour, So we will Go No More Roving, She Walks in Beauty and The First Kiss of Love.*

**Table 4 Revolutionary Soul and Humanity**

NO.	Data	Line
1.	<b>Data 17:</b> <i>It is the hour — when lover's vows Seem sweet in every whisper'd word;</i>	Line 3-4 (It Is The Hour)
2.	<b>Data 18:</b> <i>Though the heart be still as loving,</i>	Line 2 (So We'll Go No More Roving)
3.	<b>Data 19:</b> <i>And the soul wears out the breast,</i>	Line 5 (So We'll Go No More Roving)
4.	<b>Data 20:</b> <i>A hearth whose love is innocent!</i>	Line 18 ( <i>She Walks In Beauty</i> )
5.	<b>Data 21:</b> <i>From Adam till now, has with wretchedness strove; Some portion of paradise still is on earth, And Eden revives in the first kiss of love.</i>	Line 22-24 (The First Kiss Of Love)

The writer had acquired 5 Data of the characteristic of **Revolutionary Soul and Humanity** which sensed moral sincerity and widespread towards the environment. The 5 data, thusly:

**Data 17** explained in the line of *Lovers' vows seem sweet in every whispered word*, it told the story of how sweet the promises made by a pair

of lovers committed strengthen their relationship with each other. Of course, the feelings of love that existed arise from the sincerity of being cared for by each other couple. *Every whispered word* became very meaningful when the person who said it was a loved one. These lines of poem entered in the characteristic of ***Revolution in Soul and Humanity***. Sincere feelings dominated the sentence also exchanging phrases and promising each other wholeheartedly was the most romantic scene for two people who love each other.

**Data 18** showed the poem that taken from *Soul We Go No More Roving* by Byron above, the speaker considered that "heart" and "loving" were the most important tenants of romanticism which included in the characteristics of ***Revolutionary Soul and Humanity*** as the aspect of romanticism. These involved places a great deal of importance on the individual's feeling to think emotionally. This meant that the data above of a poem have to reflect the same mode of thought and feeling. The poems had to be at once spontaneous and sincere as the writer believed that loving was pure thing from soul and it naturally produced by human. But most of all, the product of one's imagination was created by soul through experiences and memories then it evolves to become a love as humanity itself. Moreover, the poet takes a moment to state that the lines above were linked to humanity through the very idea of a soul.



**Data 19** obtained Byron's poem. At the beginning the writer put word *soul* as indicator of standpoint romanticism where was a representative through inner personality of human as kind of thing to express the emotion and feeling instead to celebrate the uniqueness and impermanence love also. Furthermore, the line above *Soul wears out the breast* reflected the human soul and spirit to provide a way for humans to connect with the soul and not surprisingly if romanticism usually showed truly reaction immediately. In addition, primarily with breaking tradition styles such as Classicism or Victorian, the romantic writers used words freely and each embraced different elements of romantic literature as a romanticism sign. Therefore this explanation elaborated on the point of characteristics of romanticism namely *Revolutionary Soul and Humanity* which based on the explanation above, the writer concluded that the data which showed above to the characteristic of romanticism.

**Data 20** acquired the poem from *She Walks in Beauty* by Lord Byron was one of his shorter but best-known poem and also it was a wonderful example of romanticism even for romantic movement in English literature as the writer identified by quoting the line above which was exactly focused on female who has pure heart and explored the idea that beautiful body depended upon inner soul. Thus, the writer realized there was deep affection shown in the data above that Byron's admiration for a woman who had more of a sign of purity and innocence. Therefore, the data showed as a part of

*Revolutionary Soul and Humanity* aspect through this poem. In addition, the last stanza on *She Walks in Beauty* Byron concentrated on physical appearance but followed by the last line on this poem *A heart whose love is innocent* above, it seen like to show the opposite thing with body appearance. Consequently the writer considered that represented as a romanticism aspect.

**Data 21** described in the line, *has with wretchedness strove* represented a struggle that was hard to carried out but still continued because of a high sense of humanity and was also explained in the fragment of the word *From Adam till Now*, which meant from the time of Adam until now and whenever continued to fight because it was based on a strong sense of humanity. Then followed the line *Some portion of paradise still is on earth*, emphasizing that even when part of heaven was still on earth, the moral sincerity of humanity for the struggle had already been formed, leading to the line *And Eden revives in the first kiss of love*, it was the result of sincerity that evokes *Eden* or language from *Hebrew*, it called "Eden" that was a garden, and the meaning of *In the First Kiss of Love* was sincerity itself. Therefore, these lines really described as the characteristic of ***Revolution of the Soul and Humanity*** in Romanticism.

#### **f. Romantic Melancholy**

Melancholic romanticism was expressed towards who were very romantic in expressing their relationships and tend to be melancholic in dealing with all things which was that way the romance remains well established and as desired. The writer found data of the characteristic that showed in Lord Byron's poems in this part of they are *So we'll go No More Roving* and *The First Kiss of Love*.

**Table 5 Romantic Melancholy**

NO.	Data	Line
1.	<b>Data 22:</b> <i>Thought the night was made for loving</i>	Line 8 (So We'll go No More Roving)
2.	<b>Data 23:</b> <i>Away with your fictions of flimsy romance, Those tissues of falsehood which folly has wove</i>	Line 1-2 ( <i>The First Kiss Of Love</i> )

The writer attained 2 data of the characteristic of **Romantic Melancholy** which represented personal melancholy, gloom and deep sadness as though emotional. The 2 data, as follows:

**Data 17** represented the line *thought the night was made for loving* could be described by the many meanings it could be making love, romance,

a lover, a friend or even a style to enjoy life, but the speaker actually looked at the words *night* and *loving* referred to sexual relations because of how the evening was the perfect time to do such things to release emotions, be lecherous, and relax. These lines contained as characteristic of **Romantic Melancholy** because it was something most of the speaker's lifetime, the speaker's contemplation never realized how fast time passes when someone was full of joy and doing something fun for them, also year after year the speed of youth of joy passed and when they entered old age they experienced sadness in those good times even though they were in a place of quiet and calm peace.

**Data 18** obtained line *those tissues of falsehood which folly has wove* as part of romantic melancholy. These objects of *tissues* from the line described any part of our soul that slowly made but easily damaged by suffering, it made be romantic by the previous line that showed an obsession of thought *away with your fictions of filmsy romance*. The acknowledgment of fragility depicted **Romantic Melancholy** from the poet's side of love but only in fantasy, there was no possibility of that happening. The stupidity that triggered the poet to stay in love slowly builds his confidence in his love but was fragile because it contrary to reality

#### **g. Individualism and Exoticism**

Individualism and Exoticism openly displayed romantic beauty, desire, aspiration, joy, and melancholy or sadness in everyday life. By their actions, they openly reveal their crimes and secret desires to society as a whole. In this section the writer found data of the characteristic that showed in Lord Byron's poems they are *Remind me not, Remind me not* and *The First Kiss of Love*.

**Table 6 Individualism and Exoticism**

No.	Data	Line
1.	<b>Data 24:</b> <i>Or the rapture, which dwells on the first kiss of love</i>	Line 4 ( <i>The First Kiss Of Love</i> )
2.	<b>Data 25:</b> <i>Your shepherds, your flocks, those fantastical themes, Perhaps may amuse, yet they never can move: Arcadia displays but a region of dreams; What are visions like these to the first kiss of love.</i>	Line 17 -20 ( <i>The First Kiss of Love</i> )
3.	<b>Data 26:</b> <i>Those eyes threw back a glance so sweet, As half reproach'd yet rais'd desire, And still we near and nearer prest, And still our glowing lips would meet, As if in kisses to expire</i>	Line 14 – 18 ( <i>Remind me not, Remind me not</i> )

The writer obtained 2 data of the characteristic of *Individualism and Exoticism* which represented personal melancholy, gloom and deep sadness as though emotional. The 2 data, as follows:

**Data 24** showed the line on *first kiss* brought back memories of a couple of lovers based on the line *rapture which dwells on the first kiss of love*. *Rapture* represented an obsession with someone's love that included as ***Individualism and Exoticism*** that had a romantic pleasure in its definition since it constituted a principle of feeling joy of one sided love which the other side had no feeling since it was just an imaginary love that the subject has made.

**Data 25** stated it was mentioned that everything that was fantastic did not always experience displacement or forget it. This was expressed in love, namely synergizing in a great unity and not easily separated and in harmony with the Mystery of Love in general. On the line *Arcadia displays but a region of dreams* the *arcadia* meant a very peaceful famous place located in the mountainous region of Greece and Byron admitted it was a place of dream territory but Byron told the place was not worth the passion of the first kiss and more emotional. These lines showed as a characteristic of ***Individualism and exoticism***, the emotion that Byron believes was better than anything else than the dream area or what *Arcadia* said because in Byron vision, Byron depended more on his romantic sense to dictate his happiness because Byron thinks it was better than something that happened in Byron imagination.

**Data 26** explained individualism and exoticism, all lines showed romance between two individuals who love each other, *Those eyes threw*

*back a glance so sweet* this line showed how the lover's smile was beautiful and exotic that it brings a feeling of happiness and makes it attractive. *As half reproach'd yet rais'd desire* although there were some who criticized and did not really like it but *And still we near and nearer prest, And still our glowing lips would meet* on this line explained that it would not stop them both, stop their love that continues to grow from time to time even their love was getting stronger so it is said *As if in kisses to expire* as if they would continue to be together until obsolescence and death. This showed ***Individualism and Exocitism***, how strong their individual feelings for each other were in a distinctive attraction or exoticsm that many people did not have.

Based on the finding of data and the explanation above, the writer found the 6 of 7 characteristics of romanticism with 26 data in the 5 Lord Byron selected poem. Unfortunately, the writer did not found the data of ***Primitivism*** since that primitivism claimed that art only produced artificial or imitation works.

## **2. Romanticism Portrayed as Reflected Based in Lord Byron's Selected Poems**

In this point, the writer analyzed romanticism portrayed in 5 Lord Byron selected poems untitled *It is The Hour, So We'll Go No More, She Walks in Beauty, The First Kiss of Love* and *Remind me not, Remind me not* in answering the second problem of the research.

### 1. It Is the Hour

The writer attained 2 data of romanticism portrayed and in the characteristic of romanticism as reflected romanticism portrayed in *It is The Hour* poem which illustrated a lover's moment and something natural love that returns to nature to radiate beauty to feel greater.

The first part of the poem *It is the Hour*, in **Back to Nature Data 2** *gentle winds* and *waters near* represented the form of love through the celebration of nature as a metaphor to show the feelings that were revived as romanticism that described by the realization between nature and human works in Lord Byron's poetry.

**Table 7 Romanticism by Wordsworth's Theory (*It is The Hour*)**

NO.	Data	Line
1.	<b>Data 27:</b> <i>And in the sky the stars are met, And on the wave is deeper blue, And on the leaf a browner hue,</i>	Line 8 – 10 ( <i>It is The Hour</i> )
2.	<b>Data 28:</b> <i>And in the Heaven that clear obscure So softly dark, and darkly pure, That follows the decline of day As twilight melts beneath the moon away.</i>	Line 11– 14 ( <i>It is The Hour</i> )

**Data 27** depicted the romanticism in the lines above was a way to end anxiety through a celebration of nature because when the heart was restless and tried to come back to the elements of nature, all anxiety or restlessness returns to be bright and the heart returns to be calm. The grace of nature made anxiety



change to calm whether anxiety changed to be in peace which in the end how spontaneous nature made someone cheerful.

**Data 28** showed from the line above, the Lord Byron was described the place that may be a pretty place for spend the time to memory the moment with those partners or lover. However, romanticism in this poem was for expressed the unhappy love of someone who left.

## 2. So We'll Go No More Roving

The writer had found the data of romanticism portrayed in *So We'll Go No More Roving* which described the poet's feeling or emotion that felt in the poem.

**Table 8 Romanticism by Wordsworth's Theory (*So We'll Go No More Roving*)**

NO.	Data	Line
1.	<b>Data 29:</b> <i>And the heart must pause to breathe And love itself have rest.</i>	Line 6 – 7 (So We'll Go No More Roving)
2.	<b>Data 30:</b> <i>Though the night was made for loving, And the day returns too soon, Yet we'll go no more a roving By the light of the moon</i>	Line 8 – 11 (So We'll Go No More Roving)

**Data 29** contained all the lines above that explained the feeling of desperate and desire of love. The first one was telling that *heart* and *love* must to take rest which delivery with an expression emotion words such as *heart*

*must rest to breathe and love itself rest.* The word of *must pause breathe* and *itself rest* meant push the emotion by delivery of the emotion of it.

**Data 30** described a feeling of desire. From the line above the writer already knew that the desire feeling was come around which the poet in the poem could be drain the desire because the day come which they could did it under moonlight and the too tired of it. Therefore, the romanticism in this poem used for describe the desire and feeling of loving between a couple.

## 6. She Walks in Beauty

The writer obtained 2 data from the characteristic of romanticism as reflected romanticism portrayed in *She Walks in Beauty* poem which described expression of pure emotion the poet that admired a woman.

The writer taken **Data 3** of Back to Nature as on lines *She walks in beauty, like the night, of cloudless climes and starry skies:* which portrayed the expression of strong emotions, senses and feelings in the line which was the main idea of romanticism that a woman walked gracefully in the cold air and sparkling sky, the meaning of the line depicted with the poet's pure emotion that a woman remained beautiful even in the midst of darkness and always shine in the midst of the bright stars in the sky.

Romanticism were portrayed in **Data 13** that showed In line *how pure, how dear their dwelling Place* as on data characteristic above, had been identified as longing for the past and it showed romanticism that could be found

from the line quoted line referred to an adverb of time. The poet sincerely expresses admiration and affection for their dwelling place, the adverb of time referred to was the past which was represented by the phrase *how pure, how dear* representing the feelings of a person who was lost in contemplation of love with an object in the form of memories. In other words, someone used memories to reflect on love. *how pure, how dear* was identified from the feelings of someone who did not want to be separated from the good times in drifting love and affection.

#### 4. The First Kiss of Love

The writer had found new 1 data and also 1 data from the characteristic of romanticism as reflected romanticism portrayed in *The First Kiss of Love* poem which represented the perspective of the poet who exemplified life in terms of happiness through love which was often more emotionally vulnerable or literally the moment of first kiss.

The first kiss of love in line those *tissues of falsehood which folly has wove* in **Data 23**. This line referred to falsehood which meant the fictional love that the poet obsessed with in the poet poetry the error had been slowly woven or in other words that he was immersed in the stupidity of continuing to yearn for fictional love. The word *tissues* in this line represented a loving but unrequited tender heart, a fictional lobe. Stupidity was a proof of romanticism

that he continues to obsess and even build or fragility *those tissue* even though the poet knew that it was false.

**Table 9 Romanticism by Wordsworth's Theory (*The First Kiss Of Love*)**

NO.	Data	Line
1.	<p><b>Data 31 :</b>  <i>If Apollo should e'er his assistance refuse,            Or the Nine be disposed from your service to            rove,            Invoke them no more, bid adieu to the muse,            And try the effect of the first kiss of love.</i></p>	<p>Line 9 – 12 (<i>The First            Kiss of Love</i>)</p>

**Data 31** clarified in the lines above it could be recognized as romantic since it said in stanza *If apollo should e'er his assistance refuse* it meant when something rejected or a sensed of rejection or not in our own way, did not called those who rejected over and try to effect of the first kiss of love because with the first kiss of love came passion and closes regretted to feel more alive which meant romantic.

## 7. Remind me not, Remind me not

The writer only found 1 data from the characteristic of romanticism as reflected romanticism portrayed in *Remind me not, Remind me Not* poem which explained the aspect of longing and unforgettable memories and moments of the poet with the lover.

The writer taken **Data 14** from *Longing For the Past* as in Romanticism Portrayed which described a romantic poem when it said love or expressing obsession in it, the poem of *Remind me not, Remind me not* showed it was the

aspect of romanticism by the data above in characteristic *Hours that may never be forgot* beside it represented a longing for the past of the poet's lover, it was also build an obsession in it since there were nothing could not be forget but only a memorable one which was romantic

## B. Discussion

### 1. The characteristic of Romanticism as Reflected in Lord Byron Selected Poems

In this section, the writer had found the 21 data by using Wordsworth (1790:20) theory which was the 7 characteristic of romanticism.

The writer found data in 6 of 7 in characteristic of romanticism by Wordsworth theory as reflected in Lord Byron selected poems, they were (a) *It is the hour* (b) *So We Will Go No More Roving* (c) *She Walks in beauty* (d) *The First Kiss of Love* (e) *Remind me not, Remind me not*.

(a) *It is the Hour* was a poem that described about moments to love someone such as using natural elements, in **Data 2, Table 1** *Gentle winds and Waters near*, it introduced the peace of nature that made calmness and happiness. In **Data 17, Table 4** which showed the revolution of soul and humanity, *The whispred word* became a meaningful whisper towards someone who loved as well as sincerded feelings and promises to each other wholeheartedly was a romantic scene for both people who love each other.

(b) *So We Will Go No More Roving* told the story of a regret that memories the pain and conflict of not being able to feel the joys of being young. **Data 18, Table 4** showed the words *heart* and *loving* were an important role in the revolutionary soul and humanity characteristic, data that was produced from pure souls through experience and memory then developed into love as humanity itself as the idea of the soul and was recorded in table 4 below. The line *soul wears out the breast* described the human soul and spirit as an expression of feelings towards human inner personality. **Data 22, table 5** also in the line *thought the night was made for loving* it presented the sadness between romantic relationships with each other which contained melancholy characteristics who were happy at a young age but never realize how quickly time spends pleasure.

(c) *She Walks in Beauty* represented the pure emotional expression of the poet admiring a woman, on **Data 3, Data 4** and **Data 5, Table 1**, lines described a natural representation that women with black hair were always beautiful and always shine in the bright stars in the sky. **Data 10 Table 2, Data 13 Table 3,** and **Data 20 table 5**, it all referred to the beauty of a woman who smiles brightly with an expressive face and longing for pure praise from the poet like a woman who had a pure heart depending on the soul and inner soul.

(d) *The First Kiss of Love*, the poet was about life from the poet's perspective of happiness through love and moral sincerity towards struggle. **Data 21, Table 4**, represented humanity in the line *Eden revives in the first kiss*

of love which was the result of sincerity that awakens Eden and the first kiss described the sincerity. **Data 23, Table 5** and **Data 24, 25 Table 6** explained that the first kiss was the best of all fantasy of fantasies and stupidity which illustrated the suffering from the poet's perspective that the poet had ever felt through fantasy of fantasies but was fragile because it was contrary to reality even the most peaceful place called *arcadia*, the poet said, it was nothing compared to a more emotional first kiss. Lastly, **Data 11 Table 2** only showed the sentimental characteristic side of hatred for an art when it was not in line with the expectations.

(e) *Remind me not, Remind me not* was a poem that explained the aspect of longing or unforgettable memories as a poem that obsessed with a woman. **Data 13,14,15 Table 3** it all represented memories and longings such as love that could not be maintained, heart pounding fast, and the poet who did not want to be reminded of his memories of his lover. **Data 12 Table 5** described sentimentalism that referred to the poet's fantasy on the sentimental expression, the poet preferred to fantasize in his dreams rather than the real heart or someone else. **Data 26, Table 6** represented individualism and exoticism which explained the eyes and smiles of the lover who attended the feeling of happiness to the point of confirming that nothing stop their love which continued to grow over time until it wore out and dies.

Based on the discussion above, it could be concluded that 6 of 7 the characteristic of romanticism were used except primitivism, unfortunately,

although primitivism was oriented towards freedom of expression and intuition. However, primitivism claimed that art was only artificial creations and speaks of the powerful characters around them. Therefore, the writer found no data on all 5 poems written by Lord Byron

## **2. Romanticism portrayed as Reflected in Lord Byron Selected Poems**

Most of every line in 5 selected poems by Lord Byron described romanticism and also some data from the characteristic had been taken due to explanation of romanticism portrayed condition.

In the first poem *It is the Hour*, the entire poem was continuously described lover's moment. The Poets believed that poems discussed a specific moment to a moment of romantic everything that transpired throughout that instant. The poetry of Lord Byron is lovely, full of scenarios and descriptions that make it simple and delightful to read. It was a poem for those who were in love and over the top cheerful, as was characteristic of romantic poets who seen love as a wonderful way to convey feeling with highly significant, as in outstanding or very special. Lord Byron used natural elements like *soft winds*, *the wave is deeper blue*, and more throughout the poem that produced peace and made happy feeling as the poet demonstrated how natural and spontaneous love was.

In the second poem Lord Byron entitled *So We'll Go No More Roving*, Byron who was in maturity, recalled the poet youthful experience in a poem,



but the poem had sensed of regret that emphasized the suffering and conflict because the poet could no longer experienced the joy of youth at this point in his life. Beginning with the statement that the poem content remained at the late-night party, the poet illustrated how settling down was a necessary part of maturing. As could be seen from the poem's stanza, loud late-night activities such partying, hunting for sex, romance, and love were mentioned. In this poem, the author indicated that moving from one place to another wore out one's body, spirit, and emotions but not at a late-night party where one retains their desire to have fun. The evening pleasures emphasized that they would not be traveling around again as the romance of the evening implies sexual adventure, claiming only the night is made for love. *The day returns too soon* represented as having a sad tone, indicating the poet's affection, which denoted a longstanding admiration for the evening pleasures day even if the night was the ideal time for a romantic journey, the excitement of the night was effectively ended by the rising sun. Therefore, the ending of the poem captured the transitional phase between late youth and early adulthood, illustrated of how people could still be seduced by lust and joy even when they know they should be calm because at the poet's age of maturity, the poet had no longer feel that joy.

In the third poem entitled *She Walks in Beauty*, Romanticism was related to idea that recognized since it was so in tune with those ideals that each one could be identified. The words *eloquent*, *gaudy*, and *serenely* were

used to describe the features and actions of a woman, which was a tribute to such strong emotions that the poet loves the woman and praised the woman greatly. The poem *She walks in beauty* represented a strong emotion and admiration for nature to admire for a person or woman who was mentioned in the poem and described with pure emotion. In the phrases *starry skies*, *cloudless climes* and *beauty like the night*, the poet Lord Byron made it clear that the poet believed that nature was the only thing that could be compared to this woman's beauty. Romanticism was one of the main characteristics of poetry, and the woman in the poem was part of romanticism because the specific woman who was admired for the woman's beauty that was described throughout the entire poem.

In the fourth poem by Lord Byron entitled *The First Kiss of Love*, the poem depended on the idea of love and emotion to define their level of happiness. The poem *the first kiss of love* reflected the poet's perspective on life and the poet's pursuit of happiness through love, which was frequently a more delicate emotional state. Lord Byron depended heavily on love for happiness in the poet's life even to the point of enjoying the uncontrolled feelings that result from the first kiss, so the words *The First Kiss of Love* embraced the passion of the first kiss as the embodiment of romance, action, thought, and happiness driven by emotions, especially love. It was clear that Lord Byron was a man who desired only constant love, truly experienced the first kiss. The inspiration for love in this poem, the poet relied on the realization of the poet

romantic ideals to dictate the poet happiness because Lord Byron thought the first kiss was better than anything that happens in the beyond imagination.

In the fifth poem, Lord Byron's poem *Remind me not, Remind me not* described the poetry of unforgettable moments or memories that the poet spent with the Byron lover. So that the poem showed the longing aspect as most of its contents were displayed. This was a romantic poem to include some form of poetry obsession with a woman

Based on the discussion above, it was clear all the 5 poems by Lord Byron were portrayed as part of the romanticism. The writer found 6 characteristic that based on poems. Unfortunately the writer did not found Primitivism since it was not related to the poems.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this closing chapter provided the conclusion of the objectives of the study the characteristics and portrayed of romanticism through Lord Byron's poems and it would be have a suggestion for further research and references.

### **A. Conclusion**

All the 5 selected poems by Lord Byron showed a great romanticism in the characteristic of romanticism movement. In order to classify the romanticism in Byron's poems were analyzed by using romanticism aspects Wordsworth's theory. From the collected data, it could be concluded that in Byron's poems were commonly used The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity, Longing for the Past and Back to Nature as the aspect of romanticism according to Wordsworth's theory. Most of the poem line Byron intensively used romanticism characteristic to express emotional feeling, nature, spontaneous, human relationship and best experience about human being.

For the second objective of this study, the writer concluded that most of romanticism aspect portrayed in Byron's poem. The writer found 5 new data and also 5 data more that taken on the characteristic of romanticism above. Though the Romanticism and characteristics of romanticism were portrayed through many different kind, they were notably apparent in the poems written for example in *She Walks in Beauty* was a good example of romantic poetry because of Byron used of imagination, nature, emotion, appreciation to convey his thoughts to the reader. On the other hand, Byron utilized romanticism the poem was through Lord Byron portrayal of the woman. The used of emotions and imagination helps to bring the

poem to life and influences the image that the reader conceives in their mind. In addition, Byron also looked at the connection along nature and human life, and to explore the belief that nature has an advantage towards our emotional and spiritual lives.

### **B. Suggestion**

Romanticism is one of the closest aspects to humans, so it is hoped that all the information provided in this thesis can be received effectively and efficiently by the readers. For further researchers, they can examine more deeply about Lord Byron's poetry but with a different approach such as a structural approach, pragmatics or even the moral values but with the different focus. In addition, there is a need for research that discusses romanticism in other works besides poetry, such as drama, prose or film. For literature, this thesis can be a beautiful reading study to understand poetry and its meaning more deeply related to everyday life, and it is no less important for the University of Bosowa, especially the Faculty of Letters which is hopefully this thesis can be used as a reference to the next generation about how poetry can have a good personal impact on anyone who studies it.

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**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX I****A. Poem of Lord Byron****1. *It Is The Hour***

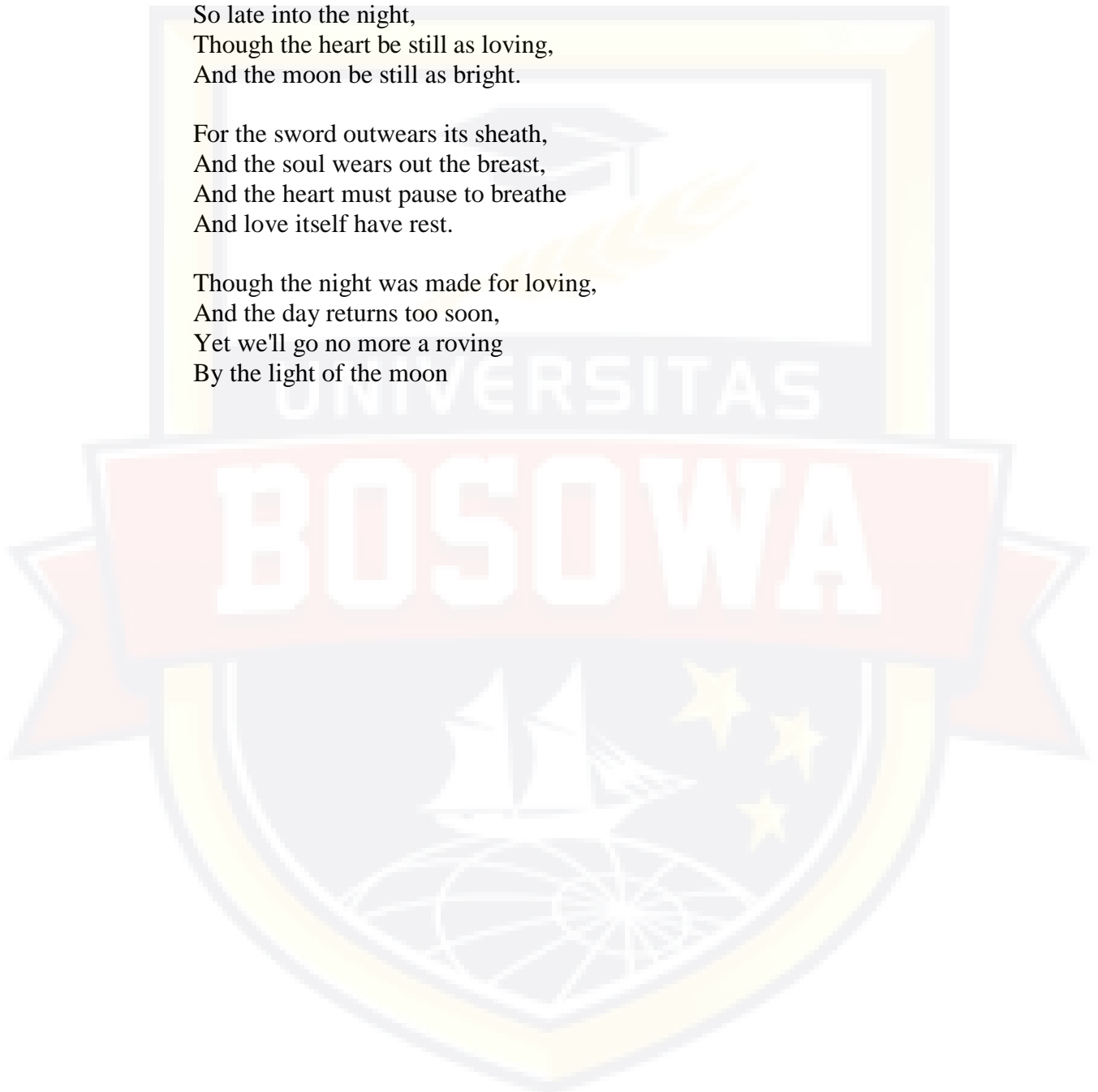
It is the hour when from the boughs  
The nightingale's high note is heard;  
It is the hour — when lover's vows  
Seem sweet in every whisper'd word;  
And gentle winds and waters near,  
Make music to the lonely ear.  
Each flower the dews have lightly wet,  
And in the sky the stars are met,  
And on the wave is deeper blue,  
And on the leaf a browner hue,  
And in the Heaven that clear obscure  
So softly dark, and darkly pure,  
That follows the decline of day  
As twilight melts beneath the moon away.

## 2. So, we'll go no more a roving

So late into the night,  
Though the heart be still as loving,  
And the moon be still as bright.

For the sword outwears its sheath,  
And the soul wears out the breast,  
And the heart must pause to breathe  
And love itself have rest.

Though the night was made for loving,  
And the day returns too soon,  
Yet we'll go no more a roving  
By the light of the moon



### 3. She Walks In Beauty

She walks in beauty, like the night  
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;  
And all that's best of dark and bright  
Meet in her aspect and her eyes;  
Thus mellowed to that tender light  
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less,  
Had half impaired the nameless grace  
Which waves in every raven tress,  
Or softly lightens o'er her face;  
Where thoughts serenely sweet express,  
How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,  
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,  
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,  
But tell of days in goodness spent,  
A mind at peace with all below,  
A heart whose love is innocent!

#### 4. The First Kiss of Love

Away with your fictions of flimsy romance,  
 Those tissues of falsehood which folly has wove!  
 Give me the mild beam of the soul-breathing glance,  
 Or the rapture which dwells on the first kiss of love.

Ye rhymers, whose bosoms with phantasy glow,  
 Whose pastoral passions are made for the grove;  
 From what blest inspiration your sonnets would flow,  
 Could you ever have tasted the first kiss of love!

If Apollo should e'er his assistance refuse,  
 Or the Nine be disposed from your service to rove,  
 Invoke them no more, bid adieu to the muse,  
 And try the effect of the first kiss of love.

I hate you, ye cold compositions of art!  
 Though prudes may condemn me, and bigots reprove,  
 I court the effusions that spring from the heart,  
 Which throbs with delight to the first kiss of love.

Your shepherds, your flocks, those fantastical themes,  
 Perhaps may amuse, yet they never can move:  
 Arcadia displays but a region of dreams;  
 What are visions like these to the first kiss of love.

Oh! cease to affirm that man, since his birth,  
 From Adam till now, has with wretchedness strove;  
 Some portion of paradise still is on earth,  
 And Eden revives in the first kiss of love.

When age chills the blood, when our pleasures are past—  
 For years fleet away with the wings of the dove—  
 The dearest remembrance will still be the last,  
 Our sweetest memorial the first kiss of love.

### 5. Remind me Not, Remind me Not

Remind me not, remind me not,  
 Of those beloved, those vanish'd hours,  
 When all my soul was given to thee;  
 Hours that may never be forgot,  
 Till Time unnerves our vital powers,  
 And thou and I shall cease to be.

Can I forget——canst thou forget,  
 When playing with thy golden hair,  
 How quick thy fluttering heart did move?  
 Oh! by my soul, I see thee yet,  
 With eyes so languid, breast so fair,  
 And lips, though silent, breathing love.

When thus reclining on my breast,  
 Those eyes threw back a glance so sweet,  
 As half reproach'd yet rais'd desire,  
 And still we near and nearer prest,  
 And still our glowing lips would meet,  
 As if in kisses to expire.

And then those pensive eyes would close,  
 And bid their lids each other seek,  
 Veiling the azure orbs below;  
 While their long lashes' darken'd gloss  
 Seem'd stealing o'er thy brilliant cheek,  
 Like raven's plumage smooth'd on snow.

I dreamt last night our love return'd,  
 And, sooth to say, that very dream  
 Was sweeter in its phantasy,  
 Than if for other hearts I burn'd,  
 For eyes that ne'er like thine could beam  
 In Rapture's wild reality.

Then tell me not, remind me not,  
Of hours which, though for ever gone,  
Can still a pleasing dream restore,  
Till Thou and I shall be forgot,  
And senseless, as the mouldering stone  
Which tells that we shall be no more



## APPENDIX II

### B. Biography of Lord Byron

George Gordon Byron was born in London, England, on January 22, 1788. He grew up in Aberdeen, Scotland, and at the age of 10, he acquired his family's English title, becoming Baron Byron of Rochdale. He was abandoned by his father when he was young, and he was bitter of his mother, whom he blamed for his disfigured foot. Byron was a



terribly unhappy young man who separated himself. Even though he is the heir to his family but his family has no assets to take care of him. As a teenager, Byron discovered that he was attracted to both men and women, which made him increasingly distant and introverted.

He went to Aberdeen Grammar School and then Trinity College in Cambridge to further his education. Lord Byron published his first volumes of poetry during that time. "Fugitive Pieces" published anonymously in 1806 and containing a miscellany of poems, some of which were written and was released during that time while Byron was only fourteen. The collection was deemed obscene as a whole, in part because it named and shamed teachers because it included frank, sensual verses. Byron recalled and burnt all but four copies of the book for the request of a friend, then immediately



began preparing a revised edition and it was never published during his lifetime. The following year, Byron published *Hours of Idleness*, a book that included many of his early poems as well as major additions, including poetry addressed to John Edelston, is a younger kid whom Byron had befriended and truly loved.

On his twentieth birthday, Byron is confronted with a massive debt. Although his second collection received positive reviews at first, disturbingly negative reviews were published in January 1808, followed by even harsher criticism a few months later. Publicly humiliated and with nowhere else to turn, Byron embarked on a Mediterranean tour with a friend, traveling to Portugal, Spain, Albania, Turkey, and finally Athens. Enjoying his newfound sexual freedom, Byron decided to stay in Greece after his friend returned to England, studying the language and working on a poem based on his adventures and so Byron was inspired by the culture and climate around him, he later wrote to his sister, "If I am a poet... the air of Greece has made me one."

Byron Returning to England in the summer of 1811 after finishing the opening hymn of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* is a poem about a young man tired of looking for purpose in the world. His fame, on the other hand, was limited to the aristocratic intellectual class, which at the time consisted solely of educated people who read and discussed literature, with the rise of the middle class reading society, and with it, the novel's still the dominance at that time. Byron was allowed into the family's most renowned residence at the age of 24 and received hundreds of admirer letters, many

of which requested the remainder of his big poetry office, which was finally completed in 1818.

Don Juan (novel) was still unfinished when he died on April 19, 1824, at the age of 36, despite the fact that 17 cantos had been written. Byron's associates set fire to a memoir that had not yet been published, either because they were scared of being implicated in a scandal or because they were protective of his reputation.



### APPENDIX III

#### AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER



Zulfikar Lubis was born on March 12, 1999 in Sorong, Papua Barat. His forename is Zul. He studied at High school which is SMA ISLAM ATHIRAH 1 MAKASSAR. After graduated from High School he continue enrolled at Bosowa University in English Language and Literature department. His father's name is Lubis Samada and had a few companies that he runs it and his mother's name was Anni Nonce Dalle and she is a housewife. He is the 5th child and the youngest of his siblings.

He had an experienced in student executive board, He was promoted as the Coordinator of Linguistic Department of the Student Executive Board of Letters Faculty in the period 2019-2020 He joined as an actor at the theater called Sastra Bulang Macorayya 4 Fictionism and played an important role at the backstage and behind the scene in Sastra Bulang Macorayya 3 with theme of bullying and Sastra Bulang Macorayya 5 Humanism. In Berdamai Macorayya and Prosa IX, he became as a Steering Chief to make the event and he will be exist to serve and help the juniors in the Student Executive Board (BEM) in following years.