

**THE ELEMENTS OF ROMANTICISM IN JANE AUSTEN'S
SENSE AND SENSIBILITY**



A Thesis

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Fulfillment of Requirements to Obtain a Sarjana Degree in English Literature
Study Program*

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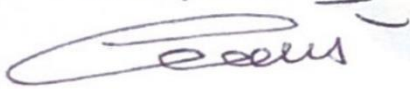
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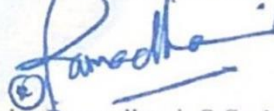
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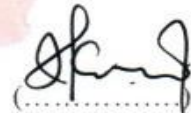
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The thesis by **DEVI MERDEKA WATI** (Student Number: **F21116518**) entitled, **THE ELEMENTS OF ROMANTICISM IN JANE AUSTEN'S SENSE AND SENSIBILITY** has been revised as advised during the examination on 4th December 2020 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis

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Yang menyatakan,



Devi Merdeka Wati

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Makassar, 16th November 2020

The Writer

ABSTRACT

DEVI MERDEKA WATI. *The Elements of Romanticism in Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility* supervised by **Abidin Pammu** and **Rezky Ramadhani**.

This thesis is a research about Romanticism in *Sense and Sensibility* using structuralism approach and William Wordsworth Perspective of the elements and characteristics of romanticism of novel. The objective of this research are (1). To explain the Romantics elements that are found in the novel *Sense and Sensibility* (2). To describe the characteristics of Romanticism in the novel *Sense and Sensibility*.

The method in this research is descriptive qualitative method, which is analyzing the form of description, not a number or coefficient of relationship between variables. The object and the source of the data of this research is the novel *Sense and Sensibility* by Jane Austen, was published on 1992 and consist of 50 chapters and 459 pages. While the instrument of this research is note taking. The data analysis technique in this research used the theory in accordance with the principles of data analysis technique based on the romanticism theory by William Wordsworth.

Based on the Romanticism of research, the writer found the intrinsic elements that show the ideas of romanticism such as Character, Plot, Setting, and Theme in the novel *Sense and Sensibility* and the writer found there are seven characteristics of Romanticism in the novel *Sense and Sensibility*. They are Back to Nature, Sentimentalism, Longing for The Past, Primitivism, The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity, Romantic Melancholy, Individualism and Exotism.

Keyword: Sense and Sensibility, Romanticism

ABSTRAK

DEVI MERDEKAWATI. *The Elements of Romanticism in Jane Austen's Sense and Sensibility* dibimbing oleh **Abidin Pammu** and **Rezky Ramadhani**.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis romantisme yang ada dalam novel *Sense and Sensibility* oleh dengan menggunakan teori strukturalisme pespektif dari William Wordsword terhadap ciri dan jenis romantisme Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) Untuk menjelaskan elemen romantisme yang ada dalam novel *Sense and Sensibility* (2) Untuk menjelaskan karakteristik romantisme yang ada dalam novel *Sense and Sensibility*

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif deskriptif, yaitu menganalisis dalam bentuk deskripsi, bukan bilangan atau koefisien hubungan antar variabel. Objek dan sumber data penelitian ini adalah novel *Sense and Sensibility* karya Jane Austen yang diterbitkan pada tahun 1992 dan terdiri dari 50 bab dan 459 halaman. Sedangkan instrumen penelitian ini adalah mencatat. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip teknik analisis data berdasarkan teori romantisme William Wordsword.

Berdasarkan penelitian Romantisisme, Penulis menemukan unsur intrinsik yang menunjukkan ide-ide romantisme seperti Karakter, Alur, Seting dan Tema dalam novel *Sense and Sensibility* dan penulis menemukan ada tujuh ciri Romantisisme dalam novel *Sense and Sensibility*. Seperti *Back to Nature, Sentimentalism, Longing for The Past, Primitivism, The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity, Romantic Melancholy, Individualism and Exotism*.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of study, identification of problems, scope of problem, research questions, objective of study, significance of study and sequence of chapter.

1. 1 Background

Romanticism is an artistic, literary, and intellectual movement that originated in Europe toward the end of the 18th century and was at its peak in the approximate period from 1800 to 1850. Romanticism is characterized by its emphasis on emotion and individualism as well as glorification of all the past and nature, preferring the medieval rather than the classical. It is a reaction to the ideas of the Industrial Revolution, the aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment, and the scientific rationalization of nature. So, the process of writing about romanticism is more on nature and the experience, Samekto (1976; 50) said as follow, "Romanticism, which among others is a manifestation of the ideals above, basically requires that literature reflect what is spontaneous and not contrived both in nature and humans, and is free to follow its own will in its own way".

The meaning of romanticism has changed within time. In the 17th century, "romantic" can be interpreted as fictitious or imaginative due to the birth of new literary genre with another meaning that is imaginary which is the cause of the birth of a new type of literary work called Novel. The novel is a collection of long

fictional texts that contain stories of a person's life which emphasize the character and nature of the characters, written in everyday language or called "romance language". This is inversely proportional to religious texts written in Latin.

Robya Brodie S. (2008) said as follow "One of the novelists in the Romanticism era is Jane Austen. She was born on December, 16th 1775. She was also novelist in the 18th century who usually devoted the feel of romance in her works. Jane Austen's father, George Austen, was an Anglican clergyman, and raised his family in his parsonage. Like his wife, Cassandra Leigh Austen, he was descended from landed gentry that had become involved in manufacturing with the coming of the Industrial Revolution. George Austen supplemented his income as a rector with farming and with tutoring boys who boarded with the family. The family was associated with the Tories and maintained a sympathy for the Stuart succession rather than the Hanoverian. Her famous works are *Northanger Abbey* (1798), *Pride and Prejudice* (1797), *Sense and Sensibility* (1798), *Mansfield Park* (1814), *Persuasion* (1816), and *Emma* (1816).

Sense and Sensibility is a novel by Jane Austen which is the first novel she published under the pseudonym "A Lady" in 1811. Jane Austen wrote it when she was 19 years old. A romantic fiction that tells the life of Elinor and Marianne and the other Dashwood family in southwest England, London and Kent between 1792 and 1797. This novel is known for its romantic works of fiction which portray elements from comedy to manners. The main characters in this novel, Elinor and

Marianne and their families must move to a village and occupy a modest home, where they experience love, romance, and heartbreak.

A visit from Fanny Dashwood's younger brother Edward Ferrars, with his kind and quiet nature, was able to attract the heart of Elinor Dashwood, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Henry Dashwood who was wise and looked after. He was 19 years old at the beginning of the book. Most novel characters and events reflect Elinor's thoughts and insights so he represents Elinor representing "Sense". Meanwhile, Fanny Dashwood, who is selfish and arrogant, is very strict with Dashwood's widow and children, so she does not want Elinor to be close to her brother, Edward Ferrars.

The longer Mrs. Dashwood felt uncomfortable and eventually moved into a modest house located in Barton Park owned by Sir John and Lady Middleton. Dashwood women often get invitations from Sir John, Lady Middleton and Mrs. Jeanings, mother of Lady Middleton, a widow who has married all her children, she spends most of her time visiting daughters and their families, especially the Middleton family by holding small parties at Barton Park. They also invited a number of Sir John's good friends, one of whom was Colonel Brandon, 35, at the beginning of this book who fell in love with Marianne at first sight. But with all of his behaviour, 16 years old Marianne showed disinterest in Colonel Brandon mainly because of the age gap far enough that it might be more suitable to be his father's apprehension to make him a life partner.

At the end of the story, Elinor finally married Edward and Marianne married the Colonel. In the end they can find each other's happiness and live happily. Elinor and Marianne are a picture of two period differences that are illustrated through their attitudes and ways of thinking, each has its advantages because acting based on the heart and acting based on the intellect are two things that are equally important to get the ideal balance.

The writer decides Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* as the object of the research because the author tells about the life of the girls that has a nuanced romance story of the century. In a series of the stories, there are some elements of Romanticism is presented in the novel. In addition, because of the romance in this novel provides a lot of inspiration for readers because it emphasizes the values of sincerity, spontaneity, and opposition to restraint, so that it can influence thought patterns and can be a problem solver. Besides that, because of romanticism in *Sense and Sensibility* can be an advocacy for improvement in people who are oppressed by social stratification. Therefore, the writer determines "The Elements of Romanticism in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*" as the title of research. Furthermore, in doing this research the writer uses structuralism approach which learns about intrinsic elements such as character, plot, setting, and theme.

1. 2 Identification of Problem

The writer finds that in the novel *Sense and Sensibility*, Jane Austen shows the romance life in the 18th century. There are some problems in *Sense and Sensibility* such as arrogance of youth and risk of misunderstood love. Beside that the elements of romanticism, such abstract, nature, supernatural, sentimentalism, melancholy, primitivism, and exoticism.

1. 3 Statement of The Problem

According to scope of the problem above, the novel can be seen from various aspects. So the writer formulates the problem statements as follow:

1. What are the Romantics elements found in the novel *Sense and Sensibility*?
2. What are the characteristics of Romanticism in the novel *Sense and Sensibility*?

1. 4 Objective of The Problems

In this research the writer going to accomplish some goal to be attained according to the statements of problem as follows:

1. To explain the Romantics elements that are found in the novel *Sense and Sensibility*.
2. To describe the characteristics of Romanticism in the novel *Sense and Sensibility*.

1. 5 Scope of Problems

The writer limits the scope of problem in this research according to discussion of this research object and the writer also interested to analyze the elements of Romanticism of the main characters.

1. 6 Sequence of The Writing

The writing consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction that consist of background of writing, identification problem, statement of problem, objective of the problem and scope of the writing. Chapter two consists of literature review which provides review of some previous studies and applies some theories to support this analysis. Chapter three consists of methods the writer used in analysing the novel, including method of collecting data, and method of analysing data.

Then, chapter four is the central of the analysis. It contains the intrinsic elements of the novel such as character, plot, setting, and theme and also the elements of romanticism in *Sense and Sensibility*. Chapter five is the last chapter which concludes the whole research into a summary of analysis and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer will explain the previous studies that have been done on the novel *Sense and Sensibility*, the contents of the structural approach, criticism theory, and the element of romanticism.

2.1 Previous Study

Previous study is an important section to know about the other thesis and to compare those with this thesis in the same novel. The writer finds some previous studies related to the novel of this analysis. The first previous study is by Robya S. Brodie from Grand Valley State University in 2008 that analyze the novel *Sense and Sensibility*. The title is *The Higher Senses of Sight and Sound in Jane Austen's, Sense and Sensibility*. According to the writer this becomes interesting because the definition of "sense" is that of having a "practical soundness of judgement," and the eighteenth-century definition of the word "sensitivity" means an "emotional consciousness quickness and acuteness of feeling" ("Sensitivity"). To name the novel after both protagonists by using their propensities for either sense or sensitivity is clever and draws her readers to begin the novel by examining Elinor and Marianne as keepers of either pathway to knowing what they think they know. It is a fair assumption that Austen, through her two protagonists, means to deliberately paint the portrait of separation and difference between them, hence establishing the juxtaposition.

The second by Luwyse Hasianni Sianipar from Andalas University, Padang in 2009 made a research entitled *The Femininity of Jane Austen Through the Main Characters of Sense and Sensibility*. The writer focused on discussing about the idea of Jane Austen about femininity to owned value through the main character which aims to examine that there is difference between the Austen's view about femininities effect on the women in the 19th century community. Besides that, the writer also analyzes the behavior of the women who described Austen in the novel. This is a form of values against the behavior of the less in accordance with the femininities.

The last previous study is by Dyah Suryaningrum from Tanjungpura University, Pontianak in 2012 that analyze the novel *Sense and Sensibility*. The title is *The Analysis of the Moral Values in The Novel Sense and Sensibility*. The main focus of this research is to find the moral values contained in the novel by doing the analysis. To analyze the novel, descriptive analysis is used in this research. The analysis itself is done after following the steps for describing the things that happened in the novel, such as the conflicts between the characters, the plot twist, and et cetera. After doing the analysis through its theme, plot, and characters, this novel contains some moral values which divided into positive and negative moral values. The positive moral values are calmness, responsible, kind and good understanding, the negative moral values are heartlessness, greedy, sly, odd, excessive sensibility, and tricky.

All the titles that were taken by the previous researchers are very interesting topics to be analyzed and can be analyzed in terms of any way such as the femininity values and moral values. Many people make this novel as the study of literary works.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

Structural approach is an approach that was used firstly by Ferdinand de Saussure. It is one of literary theories from the assumption that the literary work is composed of several elements which are bound up as a unity, influence each other and finally work as an autonomous structure. Therefore, it is important to take first step based on the structure itself. In this case, close reading is the most important process. Thus in understanding the meaning, the literary work should be analysed based on its structure apart from historical background and his attention also social background and its affect to the reader.

Structural analysis is not an analysis which counts the aspect that build a literary work, but it focused on the contribution on the whole aspect. The total meaning of the work can be gasped. Structural approach tries to see the literary work objectively. It is need to understand the component of the work itself such as theme, plot, character, setting, style, and etcetera. Teeuw (1988;125) states:

Structural analysis aims to disassemble and describe as carefully, thoroughly, immediately, as deeply as possible the interrelation and intertwining of all elements and aspects of literary works that together produce a total meaning. What is important in structural analysis is that it is given as a whole.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that literary work should be viewed as independent creations, having their own space and form besides giving an evaluation for connection of all aspects. So, the structural approach gives a lot of attention in not only the intrinsic aspects, as Semi (1985:44-45) states:

This approach views and examines literature from an intrinsic aspect that builds a literary work that is the theme, plot, setting, characterization and language style of harmonious blend of form and content is a strong possibility to produce quality literary works.

The structural approach development in short time variation and different nation. It shows that the movement Russian formalism (1915-1930), the imported to USA by T. S. Elliot (England Nation) from new criticism group, roman Jakobson and René Wellek in France, Claude Lévi-Strauss and Roland Barthes became the important figures of structural approach movement with their own characterisation.

Structuralism is one of the approaches which analyzed intrinsic elements such as the character, plot, setting, and theme. Based on the definition of structuralism approach as described before, it can be defined that structuralism approach in reviewing or appreciates works of literature has some characteristics. The assumption of structuralism approach is a literary work either its fiction prose, poetry or drama is autonomous, the form is simple because the study only examines the intrinsic aspects, the elements analyzed are limited to the intrinsic elements and the relationship between one element to another elements, and the process of study starts from each element to the whole structure. In addition review of analysis techniques gives meaning to every part of the intrinsic aspects then to the totality

of its meaning. Beside that, structuralism has a basic consideration to determine the meaning is purely from the intrinsic aspects and the essence of literature is irrespective from the universal context.

Structuralism is an approach that purely identify the literary work from the intrinsic aspect. Therefore, structuralism rejects the extrinsic aspects in a literary work such as the history, sociology, politic, and the other sociocultural elements. While the structuralism approach has not revealed the literary theory completely.

Although it contains have some weakness, structuralism approach is a priority task for the rescarchers of literature before stepped on other things. Thus to understand the literary works optimally, the understanding of the structure is a difficult siep to be avoided with.

Based on the theory of structuralism approach that is used. The writer focuses only on the intrinsic aspects in the novel. Intrinsic aspects are the important aspects that should be in a novel. It is important for being able to make the novel into one entire. An intrinsic aspect makes the inside of the novel as soul of the story. The basic elements of the structural of literary work are character, plot, setting, and theme, as explained by writer soon.

2.2.1 Character

The characters are the people in the story. It simply means a person who acts, appear, or is referred into a world (Baim. 1973: 389). Character is potrayed by an actor or as appears in literary works. The character is the most important part for a story development. It makes the story alive that the readers usually feel as they

are involved in the story. The characters make up central interest of many novels and dramas well as biographies and autobiographies, as Timmer (1985: 3-4) states:

Writer develops their character in a number of ways. When concerned primarily with the external reality of their character, either describes their physical appearance, dramatize action and conversation, and summarize their previous history for us. Writer also penetrates the minds and hearts of some characters in particularly the protagonist to show which other in the story may be unaware.

Character is very important in the story. A story without character is impossible to make a storyline. Characters can make the story keep moving, without characters, the story cannot be formed as a literary work. In addition, character is a person who develops the event in story of fiction until it can form a story. The characters in the novel have a moral quality based on their expression through the word and the act.

The character in the fiction can be divided into some kinds based on the contradiction of the point of view and observation. There are two kinds of character in the story. The first, the main character who has an important role in the story. It is a character who always is told in the whole of story, whether as a subject or an object. Even in the novel, the main character always presents in every part and can be found in every page on the novel. The second, there are the supporting characters who have unimportant role in the novel and their presence just to support the main character.

Beside that, based on their role, the character is divided into protagonist and antagonist. Protagonists are the character who are admired by the reader. They also are called as a hero who have a good moral in their society. While, there is an

antagonist who always make a problem in the story to the protagonist character. Based on the characterization, the character is divided into the simple and complex character. The simple character is the character who has only one characteristic in the story. His is flat and monotonous. The complex character is the character who has various of the life side and personality. He can present the various acts in the story. So, the writer concludes that character is a pretense individual in the story as a subject who suffers some events in the story.

2.2.2 Plot

A plot is narration of event. In arranging the events of a story, the author creates plot. Perrine said, "Plot is sequence of incidents or events of which a story or composed" (1983:41). Plot is anything that happens in a story which reveals the cause effect. The explanation of plot guides to understand occurrence orders in the novel. Besides it helps to see the cause effect connection between events to another which influence the characterization Chartes (1987:1366-1367) divides plot into four parts:

1. Exposition is the part in which the author introduces the characters, scene, time, and situation.
2. Rising action is the dramatization of event that complicates the situation (complication) and gradually intensifies the conflict.
3. Climax is where the rising action (complication and conflict) come to further development and to a moment of crisis.
4. Falling action is the problem or conflict proceeds toward resolution.

Plot may be the single most important device creating unity in a particular story. Reflecting on the result Kennedy (1996; 23) explain, “It is through plot the author organizes the raw material of experience and an author's way of organizing experiences must tell us a great deal about his way of understanding experience”. On the other definition, plot is the structure of events combination in the story which is ordered chronologically from the beginning until the end of the story. Plot manages the acts in the story have to connect with another act such as the relation among the events and the connection between the character.

According to Kennedy (1996; 23) Plot is divided into three kinds. They are forward plot, decline plot, and blend plot. First, the forward plot is the plot which its event is presented chronologically from the early part, middle part until the last part. It is usually used by the beginner of writer and used in the simple, common story for children. Second, the decline plot is the plot that its story is begun by the conclusion. It tells the event of the story by using the setting at the past. The last the blend plot is the plot that is begun by climax of the story, then it tells the story in the past, and it is finished by the conclusion of the story.

2.2.3 Setting

Every story has a setting which concludes the elements of place and time. Setting consists of two parts namely physical and social context. Physical shows the image of nature and all the living things and social context includes the image of society condition, their attitude, rules of behavior and beliefs, as Abrams, (1901; 97) said, “In a literary work, setting is one of the most important elements which

build the story, because this element will describe the general situation of all literary work”.

The setting of a novel, the time and place of its action is crucial to the creation of a complete work. Physical places such as deserts and outer space, as well as cultural settings such as hospitals and universities, help determine characters' conflicts, aspirations, and destinies. Timmer and Jennings (1985:4) state as:

Setting is the time, place on social reality within which a story takes place. Setting seems to be insignificant element in some stories; they could take place just as well in any time or place in other stories. Most in fact, setting is more important. We have to understand where the characters are in which level in that society if we are to interpret correctly the other elements in the story.

On the other explanation, setting is an information of space, time, and atmosphere that related to every event in the story. Setting can be described such as the description of geographical site, the activity of the character, the time when the event happens, religion environment season, moral, and the emotional of the character. The function of setting is giving a clear description in order to make the reader can feel the real situation that is told in the story.

There are three kinds of setting. The first, setting of place is when the character in the story make the activity that is on going. Setting of place is described such as the situation in the morning, afternoon, evening, in the past, and in the future. Then, setting of place is the place where the character suffer the event such as in the old house, at the school, on the plane, in the hotel, and so on. Next, setting

of atmosphere is the situation that happens when the character makes something such as sad, happy, tired, and so on. The last, setting of device is all the equipment that is used by the character in the story, such as book, bag, and glasses.

For the explanation above, setting of place is meant as explanation on place where the events in the story take place. Setting of time means everything about time or age of event in the story. Social setting is defined as the historical context within which the story takes place. It encompasses the phenomena taking place at a certain time period in history, social trends, and characters' behavior.

2.2.4 Theme

A novel's theme is the main idea that the writer expresses. Theme can also be defined as the underlying meaning of the story. Theme is also a major idea that the novelist sets forth in writing the book. Theme gives the novel greater depth than it would have if it were a simple recitation of a series of actions. An author uses the other elements of the novel to build the work's theme. It relates to Landy (1972; 192) says, "Theme of a story refers to some general idea embodied in the story".

Theme is also the basic idea, concept, and life point of view from the writer which became the background to create a literary work. Because the literary work is a reflection of life in society, so the different theme will be appearing. The theme can be about moral, ethnic, religion, culture, technology, life tradition. But, theme can be author's point of view, idea, or author's desire in solving the problems.

In addition, theme is one of important intrinsic aspects that has a role to improve the literary work because theme is the basic of the author to build a story. Theme can form some topic of the story. It can be defined as the instruction that is presented by the author in the story. The main function of theme is giving an input for the other intrinsic elements such as character, setting, and plot. It becomes the last element that unites the whole of the story. It means that the author creates and forms a plot and presenting the characters in basic is an action led by a theme.

The writer finds information that there are five kinds of theme. The first, physical theme that relates to the physical condition of human such as love, bashful, and so on. The second, moral theme is the theme that related to the human's moral, it seems as the relationship between the people, the relation between man and woman. The third, social theme is the theme that related to the social problem in the society. The fourth, egoistic theme is the theme that related to the personality reaction of human who always demand for their human rights. The fifth, divinity theme is the theme that describes the situation of human as the creature of god.

a. Critical Analysis

The term of criticism is derived from Greek; *Crites* which means judge. Critics come from *criterein* “judge”, *critereion* which means “the base of judgement” and *criticos* means “judge literature”. Literary criticism can be interpreted as an object of literary studies (humanities disciplines) who conducted the analysis, interpretation, and assessment of the literary text as a work of art (Hariyanto, 2012: 231).

Graham Hough (1996: 3) says that literary criticism is not just limited to text editing and determination, interpretation and value judgments, but literary criticism include broader issues about whether it's literature, for what, and how it relates to issues another humanitarian. Abrams in the assessment literature (1901: 57) describes that literary criticism is a branch of science that deals with the formulation, classification, information, and literature.

According to Wellek and Warren (1993: 530) states :

“Literary studies (humanities) covers three areas, namely: literary theory, literary criticism and literary history. All three have a close relationship and bound to each other. Literary criticism can be interpreted as an object of literary studies (humanities disciplines) who conducted the analysis, interpretation and evaluation of literary text”.

Theory of Literature describes various aspects of literary theory, criticism, and history. After defining various aspects and relationships of literature in general, Wellek and Warren divide analysis of literature based on two approaches: extrinsic, relating to factors outside a work such as the author and society, and intrinsic, relating to factors within such as rhythm and meter.

2.4 The Elements of Romanticism

Romanticism occurs as the protest to the Industrial Revolution (1800- 1850) which exploits technology and science that were brought by the Enlightenment Era in the last 17th century in Europe. Romanticism also opposes the social and politic norm by the aristocrat that caused capitalism, technology exploitation, and social discrepancy. One of the effects from the movement of Romanticism especially in English literature is the great quantities of using the characterization of Byronic

Hero. It uses as the symbol of rejection to the industrialist in 18th century. It tells the description of the behaviour and consideration of human that can be guessed mathematically and accurate because there is a feeling and mood that regardless from the rationality.

Romantic which comes from English (Romantic) is used in the middle of the 17th century at the time of the romantic heroic triumphs. Romantic words, beside has a meaning as old romance, it also means something that is not real and difficult to obtain in reality because of the adventures which are far away from ordinary life in the 17th century. Romance stories are fun and bring up the fact. However, in the 18th century, romanticism had conceived notions of fictitious or exaggerated.

In addition, it is also used in the romance novel or poem that describes a pleasant atmosphere, especially on the more literary works emphasize the setting. Furthermore, the romance refers to emotion, as Noyes (1967) said "In further development, the term romanticism commonly refer to the resurrection of progressive thought and emotion, which is never stressed entirely by the rationalism of the 18th century" (p: 20).

Beside that, the people of romantic generally prefer liking towards beauty and sadness which is based on nature. It causes that the human closer to the nature. The most important characteristic of romanticism is the natural goodness of humans, which means that humans will always do well as long as there is no outside influence. According to romance, if humans make mistakes, then lust will be limited

by the mind, but if they do good thing, then it will be influenced by a normal emotion that will lead to the right direction.

In addition, it also encourages the romantic individualism which is believed that emotions are created in man will give identity to the man himself. To determine the certain definition of romanticism, it is difficult to point out the number of important elements as Grooten (1953) said, "Though it is very difficult to give a satisfactory definition of romanticism, it is possible to point out a number of important elements" (p. 240).

Characteristics of Romanticism

According to William Wordswod (1984), "Characteristics of romanticism there are nine characters, they are Back to Nature, Sentimentalism, Longing for The Past, Romantic Style, Primitivism, Write at Young Age, The Revolutionary Sould and Humanity, Romantic Melancholy, and Induividualism and Exotism" (p. 20: 80).

2.4.1 Back to Nature

Elements of Romantic is first and foremost in the form of awareness of the external world. The romantic in the 19th century had inherited from the writers before them, a tendency to appreciate and high spirits in the external worship of love for the revival of this nature increase the strength of their observations. It raises awareness about the human relationship with nature and the value to be gained by the artists and poets of their environment. Therefore, it can lead to awareness of the relationships between nature and human beings and as well got to be gained by artists and poets coming from their environment. All of it will lead to a fresh feeling,

sharpen their vision, and it will also cause these authors to find new meaning to the object and things that have been considered normal and meaningless. Not only wonder at the external universe in poetry, but also there are their interpretation of outstanding natural, various, familiar, and flexible.

2.4.2 Sentimentalism

Sentimentalism refers to emotional disclosure excessive or not in place. In the works literature, emotions such as joy or tenderness, love, human nature will love. In this case sentimentalism refers more to an excessive or inappropriate emotional expression.

In a literary work itself, the emotion in the form of preference for softness, romantic love, fondness towards human that everything is more directed to patetis than ethical. With the existence of this, then the romantic sentimentalism more often leads to the attitude of obtrusiveness himself or indicate uncertainty. However, sentimentalism was shown result of a collection of ideas and feelings themes and the patterns are original creativity.

2.4.3 Longing for The Past

Longing for the past refers to the priority of search the mysteries of the past to a place far away, because the writers at the past have always treveled far. The romantic writers are seen in medieval life and thought, because of the time able to fulfill the longing of all that feels strange, distant, and mysterious. In the middle 19th century. The author of the pre-Romanesque as developed two sentimental tendencies to look back on past debris and wide mendows. Longing for the past is

also to encourage them in finding and interpreting old texts, legends, and folk traditions.

2.4.4. Primitivism

Primitivism is the tendency of things is natural or unnatural is free of rules, the rules and conventions of the cultural complex. The primitivism assume that the feeling in the arts only produce work that is artificial or mere imitation, and entrusted to the spontaneity, free expression of emotions and intuition.

Primitivism is more of a tendency towards things that are natural, that is something that is free of reasoning, rules, and conventions of civilized society complex. The primitivism assumes if the reasoning in the arts just to produce work that is both artificial and more imitation, and entrust it to spontaneity, expression of emotions freely and intuition. It has a close relation to the cult of a primitive and naturally also an idealization of children and childhood. It also can absorb the physical beauty of the beautiful nature. This approach to the objects of nature is capable of creating a delicate sensitivity and intrinsic moral free of analytical reasoning.

2.4.5. The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity

Romantic tendencies which flourish in the United Kingdom in the 18th century in the form of love will be natural, romantic moodiness, primitivism, sentimentalism, and yearning for past became the primary literature. But the romance continues to grow according to the circumstances of the community. A

variety of social events in the United Kingdom, France, and the United States participate adds a romantic literary traits.

The existence of the awareness of the perils of industrialization in the United Kingdom and extended to the United States cause widespread humanitarian values will be at the end of that period. Moral sincerity also the coloring of their works that are essentially missed an equation, fraternity, freedom, and life in harmony within the community.

2.4.6 Romantic Melancholy

In the part of romantic melancholy, the pre-romantic literature always confuse with such melancholy admiration for nature. It is also more emphasis on melancholy that is bleak and inside. In this case they get peace when visiting places that are quiet and calm. It is relates to ponder the fate of mankind, death, morality suffing and sorrow, that is felt inclined to favor the desire for tranquility and complete sector in remote places. In this case the themes that often appear like contemplation of things that are gloomy and sad, a symbol of the failure or futility, love unhappy and suffering human being part of romantic melancholy.

2.4.7 Individualism and Exotism

In everyday life, Individualism and Exotism demonstrates the romantic beauty, desire, aspiration, joy, and sadness openly. By the actions that frankly, they admit secret, sins, and their desire to society at large. Romantic poets are not only likely to flee into the feelings and the dream world of their own, but also seek emotional experiences in the external world in the form of things that are far away,

both in time and place. Their emotions are very much influenced by appeals of suggestion and mystery. Everything that too is capable of forming a feature in romantic literature known as individualism and exoticism.