

THE SOCIAL DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN LABOR CLASS AND CAPITAL CLASS THAT REFLECTED IN THE WILLIAM BLAKE'S POEM

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Abstract

The purpose of the this study is to perform how does the impacts of social discrimination between labor class and capital class during industrial revolution in England (1750-1850) and how does the condition of labor class that reflected in the william Blake's poem. This research used Mimetic theory that is how to analized the literary work as a reflection the reality life based on the author's imagination and Sociology of literature that is how far the author's social life influence the story in a literary work. Through the poems entitled; London, Chimney sweeper, Infant sorrow, The little boy lost, Ah sun flower, The sick rose, The land of dream and Infant joy, william Blake wishes to described about the suffering of labor class especially for children and women who are exploitated by capital class, they are compiled to work in the factory to cost their life but in fact during work in the factory they had the unfair treatments or inhumane from the capital class, they are given the low wages by the long of work time so that this condition creates suffering for them, but on the other hand the capital class lived in luxury, and then in his poems he also to make allusion to the kingdom and church side who are unable giving solution to solve the condition, pricesly they have conspired to the capital class for getting benefit. Finally through his poems he is able to rise the spirit of freedom human nature which he desire to existence the equal of rights, social status, and wiping out the all of discrimination form.

Keywords: *William Blake, poem, Industrial Revolution, impact social discrimination, labor class and capital class.*

Introduction

The purpose of the this study is to perform how does the impacts of social discrimination between labor class and capital class during industrial revolution in England (1750-1850) and how does the conditions of labor class that reflected in the william Blake's poem. Discrimination is one of the social phenomena that occurred since formerly till today which is an unfair treatment against individual or certain group based on their characteristics such as; social status, sex, ethnic, ras, religious etc, in our daily life today we are still finding the unfair treatment, it occurred because the tendency of human to differentiate to each other, the majority strong dominated group in the relation to the weak of minority group will create the conflict and social problem and giving suffer to the minority group example; there is social imbalance between the rich and the poor, men and woman, leader and employer.

The researcher taking the William Blake's poems because even though he was not famous in all his life, today he is a visible and influential figure in the historical of pertaining to poem and art of painting of the romantic age (1798-

1832). His famous works are found in his collections “ Song of Innocence “ published in 1789 and “ song of Experience”, published in 1794. Through his poems he expressed his feeling about the social phenomena of industrial revolution in his country of England, then in his poems he expressed what he felt and what he looked directly from his experience, he described about the condition of social life which had changed because of Industrial Revolution impacts are: Poverty, war, epidemic diseases, discrimination, prostitution, and all social conflict that occurred at the time, in addition he was able to express the spirit of freedom human nature from the impacts of industrial revolution, that why the researcher was interested to analyze about the social discrimination between labor class and capital class during industrial revolution that reflected in the William Blake’s poems.

Methodology.

The methodology of this research is descriptive qualitative, it means the research method by collecting the data and describe the situation or event observed, researcher using this method because it is useful to describe about aspects of the research by explore the data based on phenomenon of the moment. In analyzing intrinsic element of poem, researcher using mimetic approach theory, it is how to analyze the literary work by viewing a literary work as a reflection of reality life based on the author social background.

Social Discrimination

According to Theodorson, discrimination is an unfair treatment to the individual, group or community based on something. Customarily it has categorical, special attribute such as: ras, ethnic, religious, social class (115-116). opinions those term are used to describe an action from the side of majority group who has domination in their relation to weak group, so it can be told that they have immoral behavior that means discrimination is activism or visible aspect from the negative supposition (negative prejudice) against individual or group. They also have opinion that the minority group is an group who are admitted based on ras, sex, ethnic, religious that had got detriment because of negative prejudice. Example: for woman although they are not classified as a group (exactly a community categorized) or minority group, customarily it is in an oriented male community (male chauvinism) since the creation of human that they had been discriminated, but on the other group who had got special rights (privileged) or not be discriminated, quantitatively they can be classified as minority group, but it can’t be classified as minority group, thus the term of minority is not for all group which has a small number, but it is only for the group which are became an prejudice object or discrimination.

In social life, discrimination is the one of social phenomena that occurred Since formerly till today because the tendency of human to differentiate to each other, the people had been known the social classification in society. Thostein Veblen. (in Waluyo, Bagja 06) in his theory, he divided the society into two groups are: the group of worker (labor class) who struggle to cost their life and the group who has capital (capital class), rich and lives in luxury. The both of group have differences such as; status, background, importance and purpose.

Those differences creates social discrimination between both of group, customarily that is it of labor class who get suffer of the unfair treatment, they have limited rights but on the other hand the capital class live in luxury and they can do anything what they want, example; social discrimination between labor class and capital class in England at the industrial revolution period, the labor class was not so given attention by England government they had limited rights, in the representative they had not right to put their delegation, they only had status as a worker, England government and church side were inclined to taking side to the capital class and give special treatments, they had conspiracy, as the result the capital class act cruelly to the labor class and creating suffer for the labor class.

The Condition of labor class that reflected in the William Blake's Poems

1. London (Publised at 1789)

Through the poem entitled ‘‘ london’’ Blake expressed his experiences about the condition of london city and it people that changed because of the social discrimination impacts from industrial revolution, he walked around and looked some social phenomenos in that city.

*I wander thro' each charter'd street,
Near where the charter'd Thames does flow.
And mark in every face I meet
Marks of weakness, marks of woe.*

In the first stanza the words, *Marks of weakness, Marks of woe* these words mean the sadness and hopeless of London people of the all side city.

*In every cry of every Man,
In every Infants cry of fear,
In every voice: in every ban,
The mind-forg'd manacles I hear*

In the second stanza the words *cry of every man* and *infant cry of tear*. these words describe the sadness, inconvinience and anxious that felt by people and children of labor class, and the words *ban* and *mancles* means the rules that restraint them.

*How the Chimney-sweepers cry
Every blackning Church appalls,
And the hapless Soldiers sigh
Runs in blood down Palace walls*

The third stanza, words *chimney sweeper cry* on the first line describe about the suffering of labor class, they work in the factory by long of work time in low earns, and word *blackening church* on the second line has connotation meaning, it describe the immoral or the badness in the group of church, they expressly connived the conditions and having conspire with the capital class for getting benefit because the all activities of church is cost by

the capital class, they make rule and controlling the all side of people, especially to the labor class, it is clear that capital class live in luxury of the labor class 'suffering. In the last line the words *runs in blood down* describe about the soldiers condition in the palace who got suffering because of war, they must sacrifice their life for the importance of empire.

*But most thro' midnight streets I hear
How the youthful Harlots curse
Blasts the new-born Infants tear
And blights with plagues the Marriage hearse*

In the last stanza, at second line the words *youthful harlot* describe the immoral of England girls from labor class, they are compelled became prostitute for surviving, and words *blight and Marriage hearse* describes the condition of London city that vile and dirty from the industrial cesspool then caused the high of mortality number because the epidemic disease, words *Mariage hearse* is a symbol that describe about mortality. In this poem we will find the imagery, the words *Marks of weakness, Marks of woe* in the first stanza are visual imagery, through these words the reader as though looking the mark and woe of people, and words *cry of every man, infant cry of tear* are the organic imagery these words as though influence the reader to feel the people sadness.

2. Chimney Sweeper (published at 1789)

This poem tells about the suffering of children of the labor class which they are compelled by their parents to work in the factories as a labor of chimney sweeper to fulfill their need by the long of work time. Most of industrialist are more choose the force of labor children and woman because their wages are cheaper.

*When my mother died I was very young,
And my father sold me while yet my tongue
Could scarcely cry " 'weep! 'weep! 'weep! 'weep!"
So your chimneys I sweep & in soot I sleep.*

In the first stanza and first line there is word *I* it is a singular pronoun, it is a symbol that describe as one of labor children which tells about his experience as a chimney sweeper, and in the second line the word *sold* it is hyperbole meaning that means the children are compelled by his parents to work in factory, then in the third line and last line the words *scarcely cry weep, chimney I sweep, in soot I sleep* describe about how the suffered of children that they are unable to fall their tears down, they work all day and they sleep in the unhealthy of place. In the first stanza words *scarcely cry, weep* are the auditory imagery, the reader as though hear the loud of cry.

*There's little Tom Dacre, who cried when his head
That curled like a lamb's back, was shaved, so I said,*

*"Hush, Tom! never mind it, for when your head's bare,
You know that the soot cannot spoil your white hair."*

In the second stanza the words *Little Tom Dacre, Curled a lamb's back*, these words means the condition of children from labor class when they cleaned the chimney of factory, the name of *Tom* is a children from labor class, sometimes they are burned by the soot of chimney in the factory. then the words *Hush, Tom ! never mind it* these word describe about their firmness to face the suffering.

*And so he was quiet, & that very night,
As Tom was a-sleeping he had such a sight!
That thousands of sweepers, Dick, Joe, Ned, & Jack,
Were all of them locked up in coffins of black;*

In the third stanza the words *Dick, Joe, Ned, Jack* these word are symbol in this poem William Blake taking the name of person as symbol, those names describe about the labor of children who work as chimney sweeper, and the last line, word *locked up* means that they are restrained and unable to do anything to free their selves from that condition, and *coffins of black* these words are symbols to describing the children of suffering, in this stanza we can understand that how the cruel of capital class against labor class.

*And by came an Angel who had a bright key,
And he opened the coffins & set them all free;
Then down a green plain, leaping, laughing they run,
And wash in a river and shine in the Sun.*

In the fourth stanza the words *an angel, a bright key, a green plain, leaping, laughing, shine in the Sun*. at the first line these word means the hipness of children to be free from their suffer, word *an angel* describe someone that able to help them, and word *bright key* means the freedom that they desire.

*Then naked & white, all their bags left behind,
They rise upon clouds, and sport in the wind.
And the Angel told Tom, if he'd be a good boy,
He'd have God for his father & never want joy*

The word *have God for his father* means the children hope they will have parents that always love them like a god, not the parents who to compel them to work in the factory.

*And so Tom awoke; and we rose in the dark
And got with our bags & our brushes to work.
Though the morning was cold, Tom was happy & warm;
So if all do their duty, they need not fear harm.*

The words in the last stanza at first line; *Tom a woke*, and *We rose in the dark* and *Tom was Happy & Warm* in the third line these words describe about their dream and desire to get freedom, the words *awoke* and *rose* are their spirit, then the words *happy & warm* means that they believe one day they will go out from the suffer that they have.

3. Ah ! Sun – Flower. (Published at 1794)

This poem described about the women's condition in labor class and they struggle for their freedom of the arbitrariness of capital class which they also must working in the factory same as the children they got mistreatment, unfair treatments from the capital class, beside that after work from factory they also must to create their household. The words *ah !* means a emotion it describes commutation feeling and *sun-flower* there is a strip mark that divided those words, Sun and flower are symbols, sun describe as light or can be meant as a shelter, life or the freedom and flower describes as women, so that word sun-flower means a group of women who desire the freedom. In the first stanza the words *weary of time* means the days that felt by the women labor in full suffer they work all day form they life, and the word *countess* this word is a diction in the connotation meaning it describe the England's women and words *the steps of the sun* and *seeking after* means the woman who in struggle to get freedom, *Sweet golden clime* are the dictions in denotation meaning is a sun light that shining, but in the connotation it describes the light of freedom, but the light is lost like the sun that shining, and in the fourth line the words *travelers journeys* these words means their struggle in hopeless.

In the first stanza researcher find a kinesthetic imagery on the words *the steps of the sun*, *seeking afte* influenced the readers as though fell the moving to the sun

*Ah Sun-flower! weary of time,
Who countest the steps of the Sun:
Seeking after that sweet golden clime
Where the travellers journey is done.*

In the second stanza at first line the words *Youth pined away with desire*, word *youth* describe as Labor, *pined away* describe their suffering *desire* is their hopness, these words means the labor's hopeless and sorrow but they stay to struggle for their preedom. In the second line the word *pale* means the weakness, *virgin* describe as women and *shrouded in snow* means the restraint, then in the third line words *graves* is a diction that means suffering, hopeless, sorrow and the word *aspire* is hopness, thus these words describe the struggle of the labor class especialy the woman of labor to get the reasonably life without discrimination. In the second stanza the words *pale virgin shrouded in snow* are the tactile imagery these words influenced the reader to fell as though thouching the pale's face of virgin that cold like snow

Where the Youth pined away with desire,

*And the pale Virgin shrouded in snow:
Arise from their graves and aspire,
Where my Sun-flower wishes to go*

4. Little Boy lost (Published 1794)

Through the poem entitled Little boy lost William Blake make allusion to the noble or the kingdom side who are deliberately to connive the capital class's despotism against the labor class. They are unable do anything to help or giving solution to solve the labor class's suffering.

*Father, father, where are you going
O do not walk so fast.
Speak father, speak to your little boy
Or else I shall be lost,*

In the first stanza at the first line the word *father* is a symbol to describe the kingdom side who is England government, *little boy* is as labor class, the word *father* has a meaning as parents where the place for us to get protection, but in fact, in second line the words *walk so fast* means that parents or the England government is unable do anything and precisely to connive and never care to the labor class's suffering, in the third line words *speak father* describe about the hopness or labor class's inspiration, and the last line the words *be lost* means despair or sadness that felt by labor class because their inspiration is not heard by the kingdom side or England government

*The night was dark no father was there
The child was wet with dew.
The mire was deep, & the child did weep
And away the vapour flew.*

In the last stanza the words *no father was there. child was wet with dew* and *weep*, describe about the labor class condition who most of them are children labor they had sickness and misery, but nobody can help them to taking out of the condition. The words *no father was there. child was wet with dew* are the visual imagery, the reader as though looking the suffer of people who nobody help them.

5. Infant Sorrow (Pulished at 1794)

Through this poem William Blake tells about the labor class's suffering who compelled their children to work in the factories, the children that should spending their time to play or learning but in fact they are restrained by their parents, in this poem the word *I* describes the children who tell their condition they expressed the suffering or hopeless against their parents' restraint. In the first stanza the words *ground* and *wept* on the first line means the sadness that felt by labor class because the poverty and the narrow of endeavor field, they are unable t cost to their life. The *dangerous world* these words have hyperbole meaning that mean the condition of factories that cruel, brutal and miserly, and the third line the words *Helpless, naked, piping loud*, these

words describe then children' suffering which they have parent but their life is abandoned, then the word *fiend* and *cloud* are the diction that describes the abandoned children which are nobody care to them, the words *groaned* and *wept* are the organic imagery, these words influence the reader as though feel the sadness.

*My mother groand! my father wept.
Into the dangerous world I leapt:
Helpless, naked, piping loud;
Like a fiend hid in a cloud.*

In the second stanza, at the second line the words *father's hand* means a father who is authoritarian, *hand* is a symbol of power, *My swaddling bands* these words are figure of speech personification that describing the children who are restrained by their authoritarian fathers, the word *bands* is the cloth that use to swaddling baby, then the words *sulk*, *mother's breast* means the children's sadness and they only can complain to their mother, the words of *mothers breast* describes an affection or love, but *mother* is also can be ment as a woman who is the weak of human, a mother who is unable to safe their children from the restraint of a father.

*Struggling in my fathers hands:
Striving against my swaddling bands:
Bound and weary I thought best
To sulk upon my mothers breast*

6. The Sick Rose (Published 1794)

This poem tells about the capital class's arbitrariness, greedy and all bed treatment to the labor class, the words *Sick* describing about the suffering and *Rose* is a flower, it is also a symbol of love, so that this tittle means the love that shattered by the ambition, greedy, passions and arbitrariness of capital class. In the first stanza the words *Rose thou art Sick* , the interjection " O " is an expressing of sadness, *thou* is a old alphabet it same as 'you ' but the function as the subject, *thou* is *Rose* that means love, and *art* it is a be 'are' and *sick* is suffering, then on the second and third line the words *invisible worm that flies in the night* are the insect animal that can not be looked, these words are hiperbole that means as a thief, a thief is the one who often moving in the night and doing something wrong such, pilfer or robbing, thief is described as the capital class or noble group, and the words *In the Howling strom* these are also hiperbole *Howling* means the struggle in suffering of labor class, *strom* means the strong wind that can destruct anything, thus those words describe about the suffering of labor class which their rights such as, profer life, justice and freedom, are confiscated by the capital class or noble group. In this stanza researcher find the visual imagery on the words *invisible worm that flies in the night*, reader as though looking an invisible worm that flies in the night.

*O Rose thou art sick.
The invisible worm,
That flies in the night
In the howling storm:*

In the second stanza the words *Has found out thy bed*, means the factories that are built up by the capital class. *bed* is a personification it means a park that something are wonderful and blinding also park can be interpreted as the industrial city that has many factories, and many people coming in great number to work as labor and *crimson joy* is a hyperbole that can be meant as the glowing ambition, passions of greed of the capital class, and *dark secret love* means the tickery or deceit of capital class and noble class to blind the labor class for their ambition, the industrial city attracts the people of labor class to work there, they blinded by the promise giving the proper life but in fact precisely they fall in to the suffering as described by the words *Does thy life destroy?* in the last line.

*Has found out thy bed
Of crimson joy:
And his dark secret love
Does thy life destroy?*

7. The Land of Dream (published at 1794)

The poem entitled The Land of dream tells about the hopeness of labor class, which they desire to have freedom from the suffering of capital class arbitrarines, they hope one day can life in the one secure country, feacefull and fear whithout discrimination. In the first stanza the words *awake*, means the spirit of labor class to get freedom and at second line, *weep in the gentle sleep* these words means the desire of labor class who struggle in their suffer, in the first stanza researcher find the organic imagery on the words *weep in thy gentle sleep?* Reader as though fell the sadness in a gentle of sleep.

*Awake, awake my little Boy!
Thou wast thy Mother's only joy:
Why dost thou weep in thy gentle sleep?
Awake! thy Father does thee keep.*

In the second stanza, the words *land of dream* are the personifications of the hopeness of England people especially for labor class they have ideal to live in the country peace, prosperous and justice without discrimination, then in third line the words *mother* is a symbol of love or affection, a mother who gives her affections to her children, and then on the fourth line the words *lilies* and *waters fair*, describes about the beauty of the land that they hope.

*"O, what land is the Land of Dreams?
What are its mountains, and what are its streams?
O Father, I saw my Mother there,
Among the lillies by waters fair.*

In the third Stanza the words *the lambs clothed in white* are the personification, these words describes the good people in that land, the people who helped, taking and giving among of them *white* is a symbol of purity, on the second line the word *She* is a third singular pronoun for women, and Thomas is the name of a man, *Sweet delight* describes a happiness, *She* and *Thomas* are simile a couple who live in happiness, so the words *she walked with her thomas in sweet delight* means the capital class and labor class that live together and loving to each other and there is no discrimination, then in third line words *wept for joy* mean the sadness of people in labor class, and *like a dove, I mourn, dove* is a bird that desire to fly it is a hyperbole that describes the people of labor class who long for the freedom like a bird

*Among the lambs clothed in white
She walked with her Thomas in sweet delight.
I wept for joy, like a dove I mourn
O when shall I return again?"*

In the second stanza the words *I, pleasant, wandered* and *Could not get to the other side* describe the hopeness of all parents or all people to take their children to live such in the land dream but they are unable to realize all.

*Dear child, I also by pleasant streams
Have wandered all night in the Land of Dreams;
But though calm and warm the waters wide,
I could not get to the other side.*

In the last stanza the words *father*, and the question *what do we here* describe the children's complains about what they feel in their reality life, the words *unbelief* and *fear* means the inconvenient that felt by the children, the words *The land of dream is beter far, above light and morning star* describing the hopeness of children to live in happiness, *Light* and *morning star* are personification these words mean the something that to protect or shelter them.

*Father, O Father, what do we here,
In this land of unbelief and fear?
The Land of Dreams is better far
Above the light of the Morning Star.*

8. Infant Joy. (Published 1819)

This poem tells about the happiness of labor class especially for the children, they are happy because the England government had prevailed the bills about ; social collateral for labor, prohibition of exploitation the children force who under age, prohibition of exploitation woman force in the subterranean mining, creating and accommodating for poor and needy people also abandoned children. In the first stanza the words, *I have no name* and *two days old* mean a baby that just born, same as a someone who has just got freedom.

*'I have no name;
I am but two days old.'
What shall I call thee?
'I happy am,
Joy is my name.'
Sweet joy befall thee!*

The words *happy, sweet, sing* and *joy*, in the first and second stanza are describing about expressing the happiness that felt by the children they celebrate their freedom by singing and joy

*Pretty joy!
Sweet joy, but two days old.
Sweet Joy I call thee:
Thou dost smile,
I sing the while;
Sweet joy befall thee!*

In this poem from the first to second stanza researcher only find the organic imagery are on the words; *happy, joy*, and *sing*, these words influence the reader also to feel the happiness of the labor class.

The impacts of social discrimination between labor class and capital class during industrial revolution.

Social discrimination between labor class and capital class giving the bad impacts for the people in the labor class especially for the children and women. The industrialist or the capital class making exploitation to the children and women only for getting benefit, most of children who are under age and women in England are compelled to work in factories by long work time but they got incomparable wage, the children who should spending their life in playing, learning and get the affection from their parents but in fact precisely they must take over their parents to work in factory, and the women beside working in the factory they also must create their household, because of the life's hardship most of women's are falling down to the prostitution world, this condition make suffering for them.

On the other hand the capital class lives in luxury they never think about labor class's fate, they have conspire to the side of the government and church to make rule and control the people life for their personal importance thus this apprehensive condition creates the hostility from the labor class, and make them to taking side to the socialism group, this conflict was followed by the worker strike from the labor, they demanded the rehabilitation fate, finally at 1819 the England government prevailed few bills for the poor people and labor class which the bills contained are; social collateral for labor, the prohibition to use the children force who under age, prohibition to use the woman force in the subterranean mining, creating and accommodating for poor and needy people also for abandoned children.

The impacts of social discrimination can we see on the lyrics of the William Blake's poems, in the poem of **London**, on the second stanza researcher found the

words *Infants cry of tear* that means the sadness of children, at the third stanza there are words *Chimney Sweeper cry*, and the last stanza the words *Youthful Harlots* that describes the suffer of women who are compelled falling down in the prostitute for surviving. William Blake wrote this poem when he looked the condition of London city that changed, from the peaceful city became the crowd city and he looked the under age of children who are working in the factory as a Chimney Sweeper, and in the poem of **Chimney sweeper**, in the first stanza the words at second lyrics *my father sold me While yet my tongue* means the children who was compelled to work by their parents.

In the poem of **Little boy lost** in the second stanza the words *Child was wet with dew*, then in the poem of **Infant sorrow** in the second stanza at the first and second line the words *Struggling my fathers hands* and *my swaddling bands*, and in the poem **the land of dream** in the first stanza, at first line the words *Awake, awake my little boy*, then in the poems **infant Joy**, in the first, second and third stanza *I have no name, I am but two days old, I happy am* these words describes about the children who are happy because at 1819 the England government prevailed the bills of Cotton factories regulation act that are: the prohibition to employ the children under nine and the limitation of work time 12 hours per day for children. Finally in the poem of **Ah Sun- Flower** in the first stanza the words *Countest the steps of the sun*, and second stanza the words *Pale virgin shorouded in snow* that describe about the suffering of England women of labor class, and in the poem of **The sick rose** at the first stanza the words *O rose thou art sick* and *in the howling strom* means the suffering and struggling of labor class from the arbitrariness of capital class or England government based the quotations of poems, those are clear that the social discrimination between labor class and capital class caused the existence of exploitation to the children and women.

Analysis

Industrial revolution that occurred in England had changed the social structure in that country it merge the classification of England society are labor class and capital class, according to (Veblen 06) in his theory, he divided the society into two groups that are; the group of worker (labor class) and the group who have capital (capital class). that is it occurred in England. In the industrial revolution period the England was inclined taking side to the capital class, the unfair treatment to the capital class giving the suffer for them, based on Theodorson theory he says that unfair treatment to the individual, group or community, customarily has categorical or special attributes such ras, ethnic and social class (115-116), and the majority group who has domination in their relation to weak group (minority group), it can be told the majority group have immoral behavior. Social discrimination between capital class who can be called as majority group and labor class (minority group) giving the impact that is there is exploitation of children and women force in the factories which they were given incomparable repayment with their exertion, so that it caused the conflict between the both of class, Collins says' the difference of status, can creates of conflict (in Waluyo, bagja 07), that is it occurred in England on the industrial revolution Period.

William Blake is a poet in the romantic age who lived in the industrial revolution Period, he directly looked the condition of labor class and the capital

class and the impact of social discrimination labor class and capital class and then he expressed about the all phenomena into the poem, based on the point of view of the literature sociology and author has an important role to build up the story in an literary work, in producing his works an author is influenced by things such as economic, politic, social and culture where he lives. In addition author's social background also will influence his works and it can be known from his biography because biography can explain and illuminate the actual product of poetry (Wellek and Werren 75), thus we can understand the author's purposes in his work.

Conclusion

Based on the result of research towards the William Blake's poems entitled; London, Chimney sweeper, Ah sun-flower, Little boy lost, The sick rose, Infant sorrow, The land of dream, and Infant joy, researcher taking some conclusions. firstly on the intrinsic element of those poems, the language styles like symbols that used making these poems become expressive and the languages are romantic impressed, then these poem are showed imaginatively with the special dictions which are suitable to the characteristic of literary work at the romantic age, make the poems have more values of art. On the extrinsic element this poems are influenced by the social background of the William Blake as author who lives in the industrial revolution.

The revolution that occurred in England giving the biggest influence to the social structure of England people, the merge of capital and labor class create the imbalanced or social discrimination in the society and giving the bad impacts to the labor class especially for children and women, most of industrialist or the capital class making exploitation to the children and women force to work in the factories, during working in the factory they had the inhumane treatments then got the incomparable repayment with their work, thus this condition gives suffering for them. In addition through his poems William Blake tries to express his experiences about the social problems that occurred in his community, through his lyric of poems he described about the suffering of labor class especially to the children and women, and his critical to the kingdom and church side who are unable to give solution to solve the social problems, beside that through his works William Blake really wants to existence the equal rights, social status and wiping out the all discrimination forms.

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