
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*

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Abstract

*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 characteristics 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.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Wellek and Warren (1993) stated 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.

According to Agustina (2018) 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) 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 18th and 19th 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 18th to the 19th 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.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

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.

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 Rohr berger socio cultural theory is to know the elements of Romanticism and how they are reflected in the main character/. 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. 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. 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 Khasana (2017) research is titled *Romanticism Of The Syahadat Cinta Karya Maisyarah 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. 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.

2.2. Related Theories

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 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 *Back to Nature*, *Sentimentalism*, *Longing For The Past*, *Primitivism*, *The Revolutionary Soul and Humanity*, *Romantic Melancholy*, *Individualism* and *Exoticism*.

3. METHOD

The research used qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative research is one of the types of research. The data analyzed descriptively. Qualitative descriptive research is the research used the method of reading, identifying, interpret and drawing a conclusion.

The primary data of this research were from 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*. 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.

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.

4. RESULTS

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:

4.1 The Characteristic of Romanticism as Reflected in Lord Byron's Selected Poems

The writer found some datum which identified the characteristic of romanticism by Wordsworth Theory.

Back to Nature

This data 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 other creatures and it were just lovely to know all creatures no matter what have the same right to live in this world.

This data 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 livings 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 relieve feeling that stimulate awareness of the elements that exist in nature by the form of love it conveys.

This ata interpreted these lines talks 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.

This data 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.

This data 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.

This data 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.

This data 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 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.

This data 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, 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.

Sentimentalism

This data 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.

This data 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 data 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.

Longing For The Past

This data 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.

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 was hurt and 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.

This data 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.

This data described 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.

The Revolutionary Soul Humanity

This data 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.

This data 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. 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.

This data 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.

This data 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.

This data 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.

Romantic Melancholy

This data 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.

Data 23 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 flimsy romance*.

Individualism and Exoticism

This data 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*.

This data 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.

This data 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.

4.2 Romanticism Portrayed as Reflected Based in Lord Byron's Selected Poems

It is The Hour

This data 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.

This data 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.

So We Will Go No More Roving

This data 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.

This data 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.

She Walks In Beauty

The writer taken the data 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.

The First Kiss of Love

This data 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.

Remind me Not, Remind me Not

The writer taken the data 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.

5. DISCUSSION

The writer found 31 datum of 2 problems in the Lord Byron's Selected poems entitled *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* contained. Data were discussed below:

5.1. The characteristics of Romanticism as Reflected in Lord Byron Selected Poems

In a collection of poems, each with its own unique theme and perspective, several aspects of love, nature, and the human experience are explored. *It is the Hour* transports us to a serene natural setting, where the beauty of gentle winds and calm waters is entwined with the emotions of love. The tranquility of the surroundings mirrors the serene moments shared between two lovers, illustrating how nature can heighten and reflect their emotions. Conversely, *So We Will Go No More Roving* casts a shadow of regret over the passage of time. It delves into the conflict between youthful desires and the realities of aging. Here, the heart and the concept of love

become pivotal in the transformation of human experience, driving emotional revolution and occasionally becoming a source of pain when time erodes the joys of youth. Moving on to *She Walks in Beauty*, the focus shifts to the admiration of feminine beauty. The poem skillfully employs natural imagery to depict the woman's aesthetic allure and suggests a deep connection between her external radiance and her inner purity. This emotional portrayal emphasizes the profound impact of both inner and outer beauty on the observer. *The First Kiss of Love* transports us to the realm of first experiences in romance. It draws attention to the sincerity and significance of that initial encounter. The poem artfully contrasts idealized fantasies with the complex realities of love, underlining the power and depth that the first kiss holds in shaping one's emotional journey. *Remind me not, Remind me not* then explores the territory of longing, memory, and the lingering effects of love. It paints a picture of an indelible love that one wishes to avoid recalling due to the accompanying pain. The poem delves into the tension between nostalgic fantasy and the harsh realities of heartbreak, while simultaneously demonstrating the persistence of love over time.

These poems, each a distinct narrative within the realm of human emotions, collectively illuminate the intricate interplay between love, nature, memory, and personal growth. Through vivid imagery and poignant language, they capture the essence of the human experience in its many shades and dimensions.

5.2. Romanticism Portrayed as Reflected in Lord Byron Selected Poems

Romanticism is a literary and artistic movement that emerged in the late 18th century and continued throughout the 19th century. It emphasized individual emotion, imagination, nature, and a rejection of the constraints of rationalism and industrialization. The poems you've discussed by Lord Byron embody many of the key characteristics of Romanticism:

Intense Emotion and Passion. All of the poems convey deep emotions, whether it's the passionate moment in *It is the Hour*, the regretful reflection in *So We'll Go No More a Roving*, the admiration of beauty in *She Walks in Beauty*, the euphoria of the first kiss in *The First Kiss of Love*, or the lingering memories in *Remind me not, Remind me Not*. Romanticism placed a strong emphasis on emotional expression and individual sentiment, and these poems vividly portray various emotional states.

Love of Nature. Romantic poets often found inspiration in nature's beauty, using it as a mirror for human emotions. Byron employs natural elements in his poems, such as "soft winds" and "starry skies," to enhance the emotional impact of the verses. In *She Walks in Beauty*, nature is compared to the woman's loveliness, reflecting the Romantic belief in the interconnectedness of nature and human experience.

Focus on the Individual. Romanticism celebrated the uniqueness of the individual, and these poems are deeply personal. Whether it's the lover's moment in *It is the Hour*, the introspective regret in *So We'll Go No More a Roving*, or the exploration of the first kiss in *The First Kiss of Love*, Byron delves into the individual psyche, portraying the complexities of human experience.

Nostalgia and Longing. *So We'll Go No More a Roving* and *Remind me not, Remind me Not* capture a sense of nostalgia and longing. Romanticism often embraced these emotions, as they reflect the yearning for something lost or unattainable, which can evoke powerful emotional responses in both the poet and the reader. **Escapism and Idealization:** Romantic poets often sought to escape the harsh realities of life through their art, idealizing love, nature, and moments of

emotional intensity. Byron's poems exhibit this tendency, particularly in *The First Kiss of Love*, where the first kiss becomes a symbol of perfect, unspoiled emotion and an idealized representation of happiness.

Overall, the writer concluded that these poems by Lord Byron exemplify the core of Romanticism by highlighting individual emotion, nature's significance, and the exploration of profound human experiences. Byron's mastery of language and imagery captures the essence of the movement, inviting readers to immerse themselves in the realms of emotion and imagination.

6. CONCLUSIONS

The writer could conclude that the selected poems by Lord Byron clearly showcase the core aspects of Romanticism, particularly as outlined in Wordsworth's theory. Byron's poems consistently embody the themes of the Revolutionary Soul and Humanity, Longing for the Past, and Back to Nature all central to the Romantic movement. These poems expertly utilize emotional expression, nature's influence, and human relationships to convey their messages. Notably, *She Walks in Beauty* exemplifies Byron's use of imagination, nature, and emotion to engage readers, while also highlighting the link between nature and human emotions. Byron's poetry, in line with the Romantic spirit, underscores the enduring power of emotion, nature's significance, and the deep connections between human experiences and the natural world.

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