

William Wordsworth's portraying of the Industrial Revolution in his poem "The World is Too Much with Us"

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المستخلص

تحاول الدراسة البحث في قصيدة ويليام وردزورث "العالم أكثر من اللازم معنا" لتصويره الثورة الصناعية ورموزها في بريطانيا. يهدف هذا البحث إلى وصف كيفية تصوير الثورة الصناعية البريطانية وما تعنيه الرمزية بالنسبة للثورة الصناعية. سيتم ربط المواضيع بتصوير القصيدة للثورة الصناعية. وقد تم استخدام المطالبات في هذه الدراسة: الثورة الصناعية، المادية، الإشارة، والرمز. تم استخدام ثلاث تقنيات في هذه الدراسة. لقد كانت ذات طبيعة شكلية وتاريخية وهيكلية. وكشفت النتيجة الأولية لهذه الدراسة أن الثورة الصناعية في العالم كثيرة علينا وشملت أربعة تحديات: القضايا السياسية، والقضايا الاقتصادية، والتحول من الطبيعة إلى التقدم التكنولوجي، وسكان العالم الطبيعي. تتم مناقشة موضوعات سياسية مثل السكان والطموح وإساءة استخدام السلطة والحملات الانتخابية. وتناقش المواضيع الاقتصادية مثل المال والعمل والرغبة. إن التحول من التطورات الطبيعية إلى التطورات التكنولوجية يفسر تطور الحضارة من العصور القديمة إلى العصور الحديثة. تحدث سكان العالم الطبيعي عن أولئك الذين اختاروا العيش في الماضي وتكريس حياتهم للوثنية. الاستنتاج الثاني لهذه الدراسة هو أن الرمز المرتبط بالثورة الصناعية في العالم كثير علينا كان له ثلاثة رموز: الطبيعة، الفقر والجشع، والحيارة. رمز طبيعي يوضح حالة البيئة والحضارة خلال الثورة الصناعية. يتم تعريف الفقر على أنه نقل سكان الريف الفقراء إلى المدن والبلدات للعمل في عملية التصنيع. الجشع والتملك هما مثالان على مدى اهتمام الأفراد بالقضايا الدنيوية.

Abstract

The study attempts to investigate William Wordsworth's poem "The World is Too Much with Us" for portraying the Industrial Revolution and symbols in Britain. This research aims to explain how the British Industrial Revolution was depicted and what the symbolism meant concerning the Industrial Revolution. The topics would be tied to the poem's depiction of the Industrial Revolution. The claims have been employed throughout this research: the setting, materialism, industrial revolution, symbol, and allusion. The formalistic, structural, and the historical were the three techniques utilized in the present study, the initial outcome of this study revealed that the industrial revolution in "The World is Too Much with Us" included four challenges: political, and economic issues, the transformation from nature to technological advances, and citizens of the normal world. Political aspects such as power abuse, population, ambition, and campaigning are discussed. Economic topics such as money, labor, and desire are discussed. The shift from natural to technological developments

explains the evolution of civilization from the ancient to contemporary periods. The inhabitants of the normal world spoke about those who chose living in the past and set up their lives to paganism. Another conclusion of this study was that the symbol associated with the Industrial Revolution in "The World is Too Much with Us" had three symbols: greed, and possession nature, and poverty. A natural symbol explained the state of an environment and civilization during the Industrial Revolution. Poverty is defined as rural residents who are impoverished being transported to cities and towns to work in the manufacturing process. Greed and possession are examples of how individuals are too concerned with worldly issues.

Keywords: Great Britain, Industrial Revolution, Symbol, nature and poverty.

INTRODUCTION

It is widely understood that individuals look into literary works to expand their understanding. Literary works encompass life experiences such as happiness, despair, love, and so on. Novels, short tales, poetry, and plays are examples of literary works which were fascinating to know. William Hudson states in his book "An Introduction to the Study of Literature":

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

It indicates that literature is a human's experience of what occurring to others.

There are several types of Written works, particularly poetry. According to (Knickerbocker and Renninger):

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

It reflects that poetry is a creative effort that uses language for its aesthetic brilliance as well as its meaning. Poems are known not just to express the poets' emotions, but

also to make us feel these feelings concerning people, thoughts, or situations, in the poem.

William Wordsworth is a Romanticist Writer from England. He has composed a large number of poems. Wordsworth's initial poetry volumes, *An Evening Walk* and *Descriptive Sketches*, were published in 1793. Wordsworth's poem was published in the 1807s. It describes the Industrial Revolution as well as the world's lack of protection and respect for nature. Citizens there are preoccupied with matters of time and money, and they do not consider nature to be valuable.

The setting refers to the period and place in which a tale occurred. (Rene Wellek and Austin Warren) state:

"The setting is the environment; and environment, especially domestic interiors, may be viewed as an expression of character. A man's house is an extension of himself. The setting may be the expression of human will. It may, if it is a natural setting, be a projection of the will" (Wellek and Warren 1956, p. 220-221).

The setting, as stated above, supplies the required plot and is vital for providing readers with representational impact and generating a distinct scene.

The process of industrializing humans and expanding natural landscapes is known as the Industrial Revolution. Due to Trevelyan's book "*History of England: Volume Three*":

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

According to the description provided above, the Revolution symbolizes the transition from the old time to the new one. It happened at various times and places

throughout the whole world. Furthermore, the factories switched the power sources used in the creation of humans and animals.

"The concept of materialism relates to the dominant willingness of individuals in life to chase material goods. Belk states that: Materialism is the importance a consumer attaches to worldly possessions. At the highest level of materialism, such possessions assume the central place in a person's life and are believed to provide the greatest sources of satisfaction and dissatisfaction." (Belk, 1985, p. 265).

According to the above statement, possession signifies everything to materialistic individuals. They believe that obtaining numerous goods in life will satisfy them, but they are mistaken. As a result, getting plenty of material stuff in life is their major desire.

The term Allusion refers to the extent of authorial influence at work inside it, distinguishing it from inadvertent writing that operates outside the author's direct control. "Allusion and Intertext: Dynamics of Appropriation in Roman Poetry", by Stephen Hinds:

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

Hinds considers intentionality as a valuable tool for distinguishing the allusive from the intertextual, even if he concedes that allusivity is ultimately formed by the reader. In poetry, a symbol is anything that represents an idea, thinking, or the subject of the tale. "A symbol is a word or image that represents something different from what is represented," writes Leahy (Leahy, 1963, p. 22). It shows that a symbol portrays a person, object, picture, or word and conveys a deep meaning to us.

In the present research, we look at Wordsworth's poem "The World is Too Much with Us" as a depiction of the British industrial revolution. In this study, we have

two major problems. The task is to figure out how this revolution was portrayed in Britain and to identify the symbols symbolizing the Industrial Revolution in the selected poem. As a result, researching the topic will help readers grasp the Industrial Revolution and its symbols.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

"The World is Too Much with Us" is the subject of the study. The poem is fourteen lines long and serves as the research's data source. The analysis is supported by three different methods. The targeted methods include formalist, historical, and structural approaches. As defined by Guerin in "A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature", "an approach of formalist has a methodology, a history, and a theory with practitioners and some critics" (Guerin, 2005, p. 93 - 94). It shows that the formalist way is primarily concerned with the work. Furthermore, the formalist technique might assist the researcher in explaining the symbolic significance of the poet's poetry.

In addition, Guerin states "A historical perspective sees literary work as a mirror of its author's life and times or the lives and periods of the characters in the work" (Guerin, 2005, p. 51). Moreover, the historical aspect is one of the aspects that is used to study a literary work in which both the writer and reader realize the literary work's meaning by recalling an event or events from a long time ago that are written about in the literary work.

The structural technique is employed to study the word component, Scott in "Five Approaches to Literary Criticism". Writes: "We will come across the truth if the appreciation and assessment are clear and easy to comprehend" (Scott, 1962, p. 83). In other words, structural strategy is adopted as the primary strategy across all structures. It concentrates on every word to determine its meaning. The descriptive-qualitative research approach was used in this study. This approach collects data from the poem and describes it depending on the circumstances stated in the poem. The descriptive qualitative approach was utilized in this study since the data is not in terms of quantity, but rather of specific words or phrases. As noted by Isaac and

Michael in "Handbook in Research and Evaluation for Education and the Behavioral Sciences": "the descriptive qualitative approach is preferred because it gives a systematic, factual, and correct account of a scenario" (Isaac, 1987, p. 42). As a result, this study uses descriptive qualitative approaches to analyze data as well as descriptive methods to progressively characterize the research. Library research is a method of gathering data. As pointed out by George in "The Elements of Library Research": "What Every Student Needs to Know, library research entails identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/expert opinion on a research question; at some point, every other research method requires this" (George, 2008, p. 6). This means that library analysis is employed to acquire data in the form of printed resources to assist the study. In addition, information is gathered from several literary websites on the internet to assist the investigation.

DISCUSSION

There are two issues that must be discussed. The first issue concerns how the Industrial Revolution was depicted in Britain, while the other one concerns the symbols depicting it in Wordsworth's "The World is Too Much with Us." The poem is shown below:

"The World is Too Much with Us (William Wordsworth)1807

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

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

The winds will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers,
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not, --Great God! I'd rather be

A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn; (10)

So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,

Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

Wordsworth's "The World is Too Much with Us" depicts the British Industrial Revolution.

The Industrial Revolution started in the 18th century in Great Britain. The Industrial Revolution gave the beginning of an extensive number of new socioeconomic issues., including political and economic issues, as well as the shift from natural to technical changes, and individuals in the natural world have had to be reminded of this.

Political Themes

Technology advancement has resulted in such wide-ranging changes that have occurred around the world, even in places where industrialization has not yet existed. For example, consider the government, religious views, social classes, along the economy.

Population

Britain saw great alterations throughout the first industrial revolution, including scientific advancements, an increasing gross national product, new technologies, and innovations in architecture. For the remainder of its life, this country has been altered for the better. The speaker indicates the population of Britain in the opening line, "The world is too much with us; late and soon." During that time, the population of Great Britain increased, which influenced political concerns like immigration from villages toward cities. When they relocated to Great Britain, they were required to follow these various types of rules, which may have come as a culture shock to them. As a result, the phrase "too much with us" refers to the circumstances in Great Britain in the 18th century. The government attempts to relocate the elderly person to another territory known as New Britain. To reduce the population in the country, the government constructed a new homeland for citizens and forced them to relocate elsewhere. The terms "late and soon" refer to the period when people in Britain

fought to become government leaders every time. "Late" refers to the afternoon till midnight, and "soon" refers to midnight until the afternoon. Simply said, individuals in Great Britain are always struggling to achieve what they desire while simultaneously coping with societal obstacles. In summation, the first sentence shows the struggle of individuals in the country who have tried to get what they want and desire. They labor every day from early dawn till late at night.

Ambition

During the age of industrialization, people were oblivious to the value of nature in their lives. individuals would be evicted and there would be no life once individuals misused the environment to fulfill what they wanted. People require space to thrive, and nature supplies nourishment. The speaker demonstrates in the third line, "Little we see in Nature that is ours," that people are unconcerned with the environment since they are too preoccupied with achieving their targets.

People in Great Britain will pick a leader who cares for society and the environment, but in fact, the persons chosen are only bragging and grabbing people's attention to be elected and achieve power in society. The term "Little" here alludes to worry and care, whereas the word "Nature" refers to a natural substance that has already lived among us for many years and must be kept, and the word "ours" refers to our or people's lives rather than owning or holding anything. As a result, the phrases "Little", "Nature", and "ours" in the third line "Little we see in Nature that is ours" demonstrate the similarities between humans and nature. To summarize, they have forgotten that individuals are still connected and dependent on nature. People would be ejected because there might be no longer any life if they ruined nature to achieve their goals.

Abuse of Authority

People with Britain's ability levels propel them to develop into harsh people who are concerned with everything but social problems and the quest for political power. In the fourth line, "We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!" the speaker demonstrates the capacity of people in Britain that causes them to be callous

individuals who care about nothing except societal issues and the struggle to be the government's leader. As a result, many in the countryside believe that individuals who join politics have lost their hearts. The seventh verse portrays the forgetful and negligent individuals who strive to be the head of government and gain control, "And are upgathered now like sleeping flowers." People who live in the countryside believe that although they lack authority and are not treated better than they could be, they are still human beings, just like the rest of the world's inhabitants. They, like "sleeping flowers," will understand, sooner or later, that they can build something nice and worthwhile, not just in politics and power.

Campaign

The vast majority of those who believe in and are attracted by the campaign's words have just opted to quit the entire place. The individuals who live in town have even fewer qualifications and encounters, allowing people who support them like politicians to form wide opinions about them. The sixth line reads, "The winds that will be howling at all hours," This refers to a yell that is always aired at any moment to attract public attention. This comprises political acts aimed at gaining power in Great Britain. As much as possible, via newspapers, radio, or street shows.

Likewise, Great Britain citizens long for a leader capable of effectively managing Great Britain and New Britain without damaging society. The majority of individuals who have faith in and are absorbed by the campaign's words belong to those who recently relocated and returned from the village.

Economic Matters

Many individuals believe that residing in Great Britain will bring them pleasure and success. It boasts several amenities, such as vehicles which can carry everyone from one location to another in a minute, a steam heater, a park, public transit, and road paving.

Money

A lot of people become hungry because they are unable to decide whether to buy their food or not. To succeed in New Britain, they require financial aid. Furthermore,

they no longer desire money, but rather food as time passes. The speaker says in the second sentence, "Getting and spending, we waste our powers," depicts people's activities. "Getting and spending" suggests that they are always racing from one item to another. the next, making money one day and spending it the next. The speaker stated in the first line that individuals who relocate from Great Britain to "New Britain" have low pay and that it is connected to earning and spending money, people who work in factories make some money and spend it to exist in New Britain. As a result, their lives revolve solely around earning and spending money, and the expression "We lay waste our powers" describes how people in New Britain waste their energies working in factories. As a result, the issues include the need for new equipment to execute work better, people's obligations, not paying taxes, and starvation. The government necessitates innovators and employees to work together to create new tools which will reduce time in the industry. Additionally, increased needs necessitate greater funding to compensate the innovators and machine workers who contributed to the new creation.

At the same time, the government should pay people to continue working, but mass dismissals occur over time. Furthermore, many individuals go hungry because they do not have enough money to buy food. To exist in New Britain, they must obtain money or food.

Labor

The typical person is no longer as dependent on land-related concerns, such as the wages that farm labor can provide or the plant and animal goods that farms can provide. The fifth line's phrase "This sea that bares her bosom to the moon" refers to the water's surface, which reflects moonlight. It carries the sense of unexplored knowledge because of the needs of life that should be satisfied. The water is teeming with mysteries that could only be unearthed with sophisticated tools. Also, citizens in New Britain don't have a chance to explore the land beyond the sea from the Atlantic since they need to work to survive. The phrase "bears her bosom" indicates that the area is available for exploration.

Exploring in this context is an action undertaken to gather what humans want from nature, especially food or other important things. As a consequence, they want to look into it, but doing so requires the employment of machinery and gadgets and even the addition of more personnel. To cut the trees, they will require an axe or saw, and a vehicle to transport the wood from the cutting site to the factory, and a lot of people to turn the wood into something else, for example, furniture, tables, doors, and chairs, depending on demand. The phrase "to the moon" denotes "out of reach" and "mysterious." The moon is a lovely sight that may be viewed from a long distance. It reflects the sun's light, enabling the night to become light and humans to avoid living in total darkness. Reaching the moon necessitates the use of specialized equipment such as a rocket, and space suit, as well as oxygen to breathe. To exist in space, individuals require specific food that can be taken by their bodies and create energy. People discovered that the moon was not a suitable location to dwell after reaching it. There is no evidence of life. The individuals who transferred from Great Britain to New Britain could not discover the land in this situation. It remains a mystery. The mystery here may be a hazardous animal, toxic flora, or even locals living on the property for the first time. Besides that, when exploring the area, scientists must discover vegetation they have never seen before on the new island.

Urge

The British people's unending struggles fought against their choice, are prompted by the importance of their daily requirements. The eighth phrase, "For this, for everything, we are out of tune," indicates that everything that transpired in Britain and New Britain was very expensive. They have to work hard to achieve what they desire, which is continually displaced by their important commitments, which Make them into something important. People in the nations of Britain are not immune from paying taxes. To make citizens feel safe, the government supplies security and has increased the number of police officers in the country. safer. Furthermore, tax funds are utilized to compensate manufacturing workers. Britain's government is working to boost industrial technologies. The phrase "For this, for everything" points out the

British government and people seek a range of things, including sophisticated technology, regulated security, stability in Britain, and a more advanced Britain than other nations. Further, people in Great Britain demand high pay to remain alive in New Britain they need a beautiful and decent home to avoid the cold and heat. Working allows people to earn money, which they may then use to buy food. Paying for petrol and public transit is an absolute need. This gas is a technology that can heat every home and every room in Great Britain without the use of a chimney or the lighting of a fire within the room. People who work a long distance away from home require transportation. The phrase "we are out of tune" means that people in Great Britain are out of control. Control in this context refers to their actions to obtain something they require.

In their daily lives, people must battle for a bit of bread. In summation, the eighth line depicts the tale of individuals in Britain's unstoppable battles owing to the necessity of their daily necessities, regardless of whether it is in opposition to their desire.

Alteration from Nature to Technological Changes

Many people in Great Britain have suffered as a result of this transformation. The influence affected people's mindsets at the time. The phrase "It moves us not" refers to how the transition from ancient to contemporary civilization has had detrimental consequences, such as individuals losing who they are and being consumed with work, neglecting God, always feeling deprived, desiring more and more, and even misusing nature for their profit. As a result, many individuals are ignored and do not profit from technology. People in Great Britain constantly work hard to live in the modern age of technology, and they neglect the ones who gave them life. The term "— Great God" in the ninth informs about the faith that Great Britain and New Britain are gradually losing. As a result, individuals do not think that if they do anything wrong, God will punish them, even though they are unaware of the concepts of heaven and hell and the hereafter. It suggests that people were solely

frightened of the government's rules and regulations at the time. They will be arrested if they do anything improper.

The People of the Natural World

Humans, plants, animals, soil, rocks, water, and air were all part of the natural world before the Industrial Revolution. Furthermore, individuals must respect their environment, which includes plants and other creatures. In other words, the majority of British people were either farmers or artisans who created handicrafts. However, as industrialization began, employment and family life were irreversibly altered. The words "I'd rather be" appear in the ninth line, while "A Pagan suckled in an outworn creed" appears in the tenth. narrates the story of a person who chooses to live in the past and serve God. Many people are dissatisfied with the move from nature to technology. People who originate from nature, as well as older men who have been compelled to relocate to the city and employ technology, have a lack of technological understanding. They are searching for a profit since they live in the age of current technologies. To live in life, they abandon unproductive activities and pursue another source of income. In this statement, the speaker informs us about a modern-day man who has given up on his life. The expression "pagan" means someone who studies religion rather than the religion that had been predominant at the time. There is a Christian religion in Great Britain, for example, yet pagans worship another God, who is not certainly their own God. Furthermore, the phrase "suckled in an outworn creed" refers to being blessed by something already ancient, outmoded, and no longer utilized. Furthermore, adoring something conserves energy and money. In truth, they avoid a harsh culture that lacks sympathy for others.

"So might I, standing on this pleasant lea," states the eleventh line, and in the twelfth verse, "Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn." They teach us about emptiness, which might make us happy, the phrase "pleasant lea" refers to Meadows with only dirt, wind-blown grass, and sunshine. The phrases "glimpses" and "less forlorn" refer to having a vision of something. Disappointing someone right away may result in less grief. The twelfth line is connected to the eleventh line, which

indicates that standing amid a meadow may burn you in the summer heat and make you chilly in the cold at night. In other words, the individual attempts to live as an ancient, with nothing to brag about and nothing to hide, with no desire for ambition or drive, but he becomes a servant of God who is no longer admired by other people and receives nothing in return. The thirteenth sentence follows, "Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;" and line fourteen, "Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn." It describes archaic notions concerning Greek beliefs that have since been abandoned. Proteus is a sea god that can foretell the future but refuses to do so. Proteus may transform into a marine creature or other inanimate items. Triton is the son of Poseidon, the sea god who wields a golden conch horn. The trumpet is used to quiet the waves of the ocean. In other words, this individual is attempting to explain that life in the past is easy, that people do not have to work hard and wait for God to send food from the sea. In summary, these individual attempts to live in peace without receiving any guarantees.

Industrial Revolution's symbols in "The World is Too Much with Us"

Throughout this sub-chapter, the researcher seeks to discover and explain the symbolism in the poem "The World is Too Much with Us" that relates to the Industrial Revolution in Britain.

1) Nature

"The World is Too Much with Us" is a metaphorical poem composed by Wordsworth that describes nature through symbolic representations.

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

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

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

A poet stresses man's detachment from nature, claiming that the "sea," "winds," and almost nature has lost all sensitivity to human beings. The fifth line, "This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon," shows that the "sea" is a lady by the use of the word "her." It reminds us that the sea is nature's mother. That phrase indicates that the water has no choice but to lie beneath the moon. He contrasts "This Sea" to someone

taking off their shirt and "bares her bosom," claiming that it ought to move us, but it doesn't. The water is viewed as a driving force that should steer us away from civilization and technology.

The wind is a serene and charming natural animal, similar to a flower. The speaker contrasts the winds to something else, therefore they are not "howling" at this moment. "sleeping flowers" are "upgathered" and uses the term "like" to draw the comparison. "Sleeping flowers" represent that humans are just dormant, and that there is a potential that they may awaken and realize the power of nature.

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

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

The speaker compares people to an instrument of music that is out of "tune" with nature. All of this, along with other aspects of nature, is totally out of rhythm with humanity. "It moves us not" in the sense, that it has no emotional or even a spiritual influence on us. Humans have become estranged from nature as a species. The Industrial Revolution was approaching, and the economy was prospering.

2) Poverty

Many people remain unemployed because many people with limited incomes have minimal involvement in the job market. Thus, impoverished rural families have moved to cities and towns to work in industries.

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

The speaker portrays "getting and spending" as depressing those who are forced to work hard without good wages. Their employment is pointless because their compensation is insufficient to meet their everyday needs. The statement "We lay waste our powers" indicates a dismal and uncertain future for them. They have little prospects for a better life because the Revolution devastated the way they live. Their long hours and inability to make enough money to meet their basic needs had a devastating impact on their lives.

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

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

The phrase "the winds that will howl at all hours" relates to the breakdown and disruption of the peace in Britain throughout the 1800s, which resulted in uncertain or disorderly situations. "At All Hours" depicts how the Industrial Revolution produced mental illness in women and children as an outcome of being forced to work full-time in factories without little rest. They feel that their only option is to endure a life of sorrow, stress, and struggle because of their employment situation. The phrase "And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers" emphasizes that a peaceful existence is attainable, albeit a remote prospect. "Up-gathered now" refers to a civilization that wishes to be free of the industrial revolution brought on by the government in order to avoid having to work hard. Their hearts will eventually heal despite their constant suffering. feel serene as if they were "sleeping flowers." Furthermore, it signifies the potential of working people becoming emancipated from the oppression, poverty, and starvation of the government.

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

In the next lines, the poet explains how people's heart begins to yield, saying, "Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn." People ultimately decide to submit since they are tired of living in suffering. The phrase "less forlorn" refers to intense fear, and the people are terrified.

3) Greed and Possession

There is an image in Wordsworth's poem that deals with the circumstances of the British industrial revolution, including greed and possession.

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

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

The author starts "The world is too much with us" with the word "the world," alluding to material concerns like money, property, and power. It goes on to say that it is "too much with us," meaning that people are excessively preoccupied with earthly issues. It adds substance to the argument when they say that individuals "waste our powers" by wasting our time, brains, and energies on "getting and spending." In other words, their thirst for more money consumes them, and their

time is occupied by their behaviors of obtaining, spending, and managing their goods.

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

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

It indicates that, while people waste their time acquiring material belongings, the genuine beauty of the land cannot be possessed. The poet then laments, "We have given our hearts away," and encourages people to cherish nature even though it is not ours to possess. Furthermore, the speaker describes the natural beauty that people lose out on because they are preoccupied with their desire for money and goods.

CONCLUSION

A poem is a piece of literature with a unique style of writing, beauty in harmony, and complexity in topic. The distinctive qualities of the poem lead the researcher to examine and perform research named The Image of Industrial Revolution in Britain in Wordsworth's "The World is Too Much with Us." The ideas employed in this study include the theory of setting, the Industrial Revolution, materialism, allusion, and symbolism. The approach that is taken to examine, and a few steps are all part of the research process. This study employed formalistic, historical, and structural techniques.

There were two problems in this research. The challenge is determining how that Revolution was depicted in Britain, as well as the symbols depicting the Industrial Revolution, as described in Wordsworth's poem "The World is Too Much with Us." There were four industrial revolution difficulties, according to the study. They are political concerns (population, ambition, power abuse, and campaigns), economic issues (money, labor, and desire), the transition from natural to technology developments, and people of the natural world. There are three symbols: one for nature, one for poverty, one for greed, and one for ownership.

Lastly, through this research, readers will have an understanding of the British Revolution and the symbol depicted in "The World is Too Much with Us".

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