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**untuk Menyongsong Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan
Indonesia**

**SEMINAR PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL
FKIP UAD 2013**

Yogyakarta, Juni 2013



PROSIDING SEMINAR PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL
**“Implementasi Kurikulum 2013 untuk Menyongsong Peningkatan Mutu Pendidikan
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**WOMAN'S EXISTENCE IN THE ENGLAND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AS
REFLECTED IN WILLIAM WORDSWORTH'S
THE FEMALE VAGRANT: A SEMIOTIC STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled "Woman's Existence in The England Industrial Revolution as Reflected in William Wordsworth's *The Female Vagrant* : A Semiotic Study". The ideas of this research are to recognize the significance of the poem, to get acquaintance of the poem's elements, and to comprehend how the author indexes the woman's existence in the poem.

The type of this research is qualitative research. All of sources are taken from the books and internet. The subject of this research is the poem *The Female Vagrant* written by William Wordsworth and the object of the research is the indexes of woman's existence in industrial revolution. To collect data, the writer uses two different techniques, namely critical reading and documentation. These datas are analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method and applying the semiotic study by Michael Riffatterre and C.S. Pierce.

The results of this research are as follows. First, the significance of this poem refers to the impact of industrial revolution where it can find three aspects that are influencing for the world namely, economical aspect, political aspect, and social aspect. Second, *The Female Vagrant* contains four elements of poem. They are diction, tone, imagery and figurative language. The diction of this poem uses denotative and connotative meaning. The poem also has tone. The tone are critical, ironic, serious, and dramatic where the main character will experience the hard life in the industrial revolution. Imagery of this poem is divided into five parts namely visual imagery, auditory imagery, thermal imagery, tactile imagery, and kinesthetic imagery. These imagery give imaginative description of this poem. Figurative language is one of the elements in the poem. *The Female Vagrant* uses the figurative language that gives the interesting expression. Third, the author indexes woman's existence by agriculture and mining in industrial revolution and woman's existence in the industrial revolution.

Keywords : Woman's existence, Industrial revolution, Poem, Semiotic study

INTRODUCTION

Woman, besides man also has big influence in the world, including in literary works. Woman has been already used as the inspiration for many literary works. Literary works which tell about woman appeared in the form of novel, short story, poetry, etc. So, there are many literary works that is related to the woman such as *The Female Vagrant* by William Wordsworth, *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* by Abidah El Khalieqy, *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen, *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan and the other literary works that is relating with it.

William Wordsworth was one of the greatest British poets that wrote about the woman in his literary works. William Wordsworth was born on 7 April 1770 in Cockermouth, Cumberland, in the Lake District. William Wordsworth (1770-1850), credited with ushering in the English Romantic Movement with the publication of *Lyrical Ballads* (1798). One of his literary works that was published in the 1789 is *The Female Vagrant*.

The poem tells about a female vagrant that struggles for her life In the eighteenth century, England was underurbanization, industrialization, and fought in the war. As illustrated by the famous poet William Wordsworth in his

poetry *The Female Vagrant*. Through this poem, we can know the woman's existence that is loss of family. We also can see how the existence of a wandering woman was fighting for her life. In *The Female Vagrant* poem, we have three ideas that can tell about this poem namely significance of the poem, elements of the poem, and indexes of *The Female Vagrant* poem.

Woman's Existence

While Hornby (1995: 403) explains that existence is the state or fact of existing. For example: do you believe existence of Angels? Existence is the noun form which is derived from the word 'exist'.

In his dictionary "Guide to Pattern and Usage in English" Hornby (1995: 402), divides the meaning of the word 'exist' into three: (1) To be real or actual. For example: do you believe that Angels exist? The question is similar to the meaning of: Are angels real? (2) To be found or to occur. For example: Kangaroos exist in Australia. The statement means that we can find kangaroos in Australia. (3) To continue living or to survive, especially with difficulty or with very little money. For example: we can't exist without food and water. The statement means that we can't continue living without food and water.

In this context, the researcher prefers to Hornby's theory where he said, the existence is state or fact of existing and it refers to be found or occur where in the industrial revolution, the woman existed. Women in the post industrial revolution, brought them to migrate to the public by showing their existence in entering the work world, although with some risks and a long struggle. Until now, the existence of women in the work world are progressing. They have large freedom to work (Shrodes, 1959: 50). It verifies the changes that have occurred and will occur in the women position in the world and in their representation in themselves (Marry Anne F, 1991: 435).

Elements of Poetry

Poem has some elements which must be understood by the reader. There are four basic elements of poetry. They are diction, imagery, tone, and figurative language (Roy Fuller: 1993, 68).

1. Diction

Diction is the use of words in poetry. When we asked about the diction of a poem, we are inquiring the stylistic and tonal qualities of the words that the poet has chosen. We are concerned with the vocabulary of the poem. A poet should always try to select the

word that most appropriately conveys his intended meaning. Thus good diction begins with the process of selection (Reaske, 1966: 31)

2. Tone

I.A. Richards (in Abrams, 1999: 218) defined tone as the expression of a literary speaker's "attitude to his listener." The tone of speech can be described as critical or approving, formal or intimate, outspoken or reticent, solemn or playful, arrogant or prayerful, angry or loving, serious or ironic, condescending or obsequious, and so on through numberless possible nuances of relationship and attitude both to object and auditor.

3. Imagery

Imagery is images, pictures, or sensory content, which we find in a poem. Images are fanciful or imaginative descriptions of people or objects stated in terms of our senses (Reaske, 1966: 34-35). There are six kinds of imagery, they are (a)

visual imagery, (b) auditory imagery, (c) thermal imagery, (d) tactile imagery, (e) olfactory imagery, (f) kinesthetic imagery.

4. Figurative Language

The purpose of using figurative language is to make expression more interesting and to give imaginative comfort to readers. Figurative languages employ figures of speech such as metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole, and paradox (Reaske, 1966: 12).

Semiotic Study and Semiotics of Poetry

The semiotics is doubly relevant to study of literature. It is usually used for literature uses language, the primary sign system in human culture, and is further organized through various subsidiary codes, such as generic conventions. (Fowler, 1987: 216). The semiotic has three types of signs namely symbol, icon, and index (Daniel Chandler, 2002: 36). This research focuses on the index. Index is a sign which bears a natural relation of cause and effect to what it signifies. For the example, smoke is a sign indicating fire, and a pointing weathervane

indicates the direction of the wind (C.S. Peirce in Abrams, 1999: 280).

A semiotics of poetry is in essence an account of the way readers process or make sense of a text (Jonathan Culler, 2001: 80). According to Riffaterre (1978: 4), the semiotics process take place in the mind of reader, and result from second reading. It divides two steps in understanding the poetry.

The first step in understanding the poem by semiotics is finding the meaning of its elements, namely the referential words. According to language skill that based on the language function as a tool of communication namely the mimetic function. In this step, Riffaterre called it was heuristic reading. Heuristic reading is where the first interpretation takes place, since it is during this reading that meaning is apprehended (Riffaterre, 1978: 5).

The second step is hermeneutic or retroactive. In this step, reading and meaning are increased in stages semiotic namely to disassemble the literature codes structurally, on the basis of significance; definition from the code of the language, from the ordinary meaning, which by Riffaterre called ungrammaticalities with the background of the whole work. The maximal effect of

retroactive reading is the climax of its function as generator of significance. It naturally comes at the end of the poem (Rifaterre, 1978: 5-6).

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher employs the qualitative research to answer the questions for the data language which are in the form of words than numbers and does not employ any statistical procedure. In this research, the researcher classifies the source of data into primary source and secondary sources. The primary source is taken from the poem entitled *The Female Vagrant* by William Wordsworth whereas the secondary sources is taken from the books and internet to support the research. (1) The subject of the study, the subject of this study is the poem entitled *The Female Vagrant* written by William Wordsworth. (2) The object of the study, the object of this study is all indexes that represent the woman's existence.

In collecting data, the researcher uses two techniques, they are critical reading and documentation. Critical reading means that the researcher reads carefully both the primary and secondary sources. Meanwhile, the documentation means

that the researcher writes any necessary data from reading act. Then, the noted data are categorized into their topics.

It has been stated that semiotic study is applied to analyze the poem. The data gained through detailed reading then is interpreted and analyzed through the use of semiotic study. The application of the approach is within several steps. The first step is analyzing the poem, which includes analyzing the social and historical aspects. The second step is to explain about the theory, or anything that is relating with semiotic study. The third step is to make a deeper analysis about the poem through semiotic study which would in the end results a significant conclusion.

In analyzing the collected data, the researcher collects the view of semiotics developed by some linguists such as Michael Riffaterre and C. S. Pierce. From those views, the researcher focuses on the theory of semiotics that is developed by Michael Riffaterre and C. S. Pierce. Other views of semiotics are used only as supporting theory. Then, they are described by using qualitative method.

DISCUSSION

Significance of The Poem

The significance of poem will be found in three aspects where significance of the poem is formal and semantic unity, which includes all the indices of indirection (Riffaterre, 1978: 2). This significance refers to the impact of industrial revolution in England that are seen on the three aspects namely the economical, political, and social.

Economical, Social, and Political Condition During the Industrial Revolution in England.

Industrial revolution is a period where there were many industrial items that are found. It was caused there were many machines that were used to produce the industrial items. With presenting of machines, the production of industrial items became manifold. The manifold of industrial items made the price of items cheaper.

Economical field is identical with the laborers. Wordsworth in his poem, told that the industrial revolution made the villagers changed to the laborers. Of course it made the amount of laborers booming. In large numbers of laborers, it made the owner of industrial set the low

salary for laborers which the owner of industrial would get double profit. And, it was very detrimental for the laborers. Because they got low salary, it raised the conflict between the laborers and employers where the laborers demand the high salary. Because of that decided the companies of industrial were held by the government. And, it raised the social views.

Although there were many conflict about the salary, laborers, and employers. The industrial revolution made the progress of world like the technology development. The one thing that could be the example of technology development is the ship with using modern machines.

The industrial revolution also have an impact on the social field. In Wordsworth's poem, it was told there was the massive urbanization. The population of countryside moved to the industrial cities to become the factory workers. It caused the industrial cities be crowded. On the other hand turned, the workers were not treated appropriately by their employers. The workers became the object of extortion. They had to worked for twelve hours per day or more with the low salary. There were also many the urban that did not get the job, so they had to lived on the streets. Because these factors, the crime rates soared, they did the various

of crimes. As the result, the England prisons became overcrowded.

In Wordsworth's *The Female Vagrant* poem, Wordsworth also touched the political field where the colonial (imperialism) came to the village. Arrival the colonial to the village, made horrific village atmosphere. The war and deprivation occurred continuously. It happened because, the colonial had the motivation to pursuit of wealth and glory in a state. But, after the industrial revolution, the imperialism was pushed by the economic interest.

Elements of The Poem

In *The Female Vagrant* poem, it has four elements of poem. The elements of poem itself has function to make the words of poem more interesting and get the deeper meaning. The elements of poem consist of four elements namely diction, tone, imagery, and figurative language.

The first element is diction. Diction is the selection of a word to make another person know the intended meaning and to capture the tense of dramatic moment (Mary Oliver, 1994: 76). The choice of words which Wordsworth uses in *The Female Vagrant* poem is the denotative meaning and connotative meaning.

Denotative meaning is the objective meaning that you can find in the dictionary, the definition of a word on which everyone can agree with it (Cindy L. Griffin, 2012: 129). The example is:

*And knew not why.
My happy father died.
(Line 86)*

In this line, Wordsworth told that the female vagrant's father died. From this word, we can agree with 'died' word where it has the meaning 'stop living' (Oxford Dictionary, 2008: 123).

Connotative meaning is the meaning which deals with emotional reactions to words (Eugene A. Nida, 2003: 91). The connotative meaning will analyze the meaning of poem deeper and get the meaning of the poem truthfully. One of examples of connotative meaning as it is written in *The Female Vagrant* poem:

*Husband and
children! One by one, by
sword
(Line 132)*

In this line, the author gives us a picture about the war situation. He describes what he sees in the industrial revolution where husband and children are killed with the sword. And, of course it

also show the woes of women when they lost her husband and her children.

The second element is tone. I.A. Richards (in Abrams, 1999: 218) defined tone as the expression of a literary speaker's "attitude to his listener." The tone of this poem are critical, ironic, and serious. It is also quite dramatic because Wordsworth told that the main character suffered from the loss of her family. The main character also experienced homeless and displaced lives, the village nuance turned into a gripping, explosion of war, disease spread, and eventually grow urbanization.

Some of words in the poem that can represent this situation are namely "my days in transport", "when stranger passed", "happy father died", "disease and famine", "agony and fear", "ravenous plague", "driven by the bomb's", "mariner the sail unfurl'd".

The third element is imagery. Imagery is images, pictures, or sensory content, which we find in a poem. Images are fanciful or imaginative descriptions of people or objects stated in terms of our senses (Reaske, 1966: 34-35). There are six kinds of imagery, they are (a) visual imagery, (b) auditory imagery, (c) thermal imagery, (d) tactile imagery, (e) olfactory imagery, (f) kinesthetic imagery.

Visual imagery of this poem through the title itself "*The Female Vagrant*". Wordsworth describes it through some words in his poem like as:

*Light was my sleep;
my days in transport roll'd*
(Line 5)
*We sought a home
where we uninjured might abide*
(Line 55)
*To him we turned:--
we had no other aid*
(Line 77)

In the poem, it appears the visual imagery. The fifth line is looked that the main character lived sedentary. And, it is usually called as the vagrant. Next, it also finds in the fifty third line where the main character was looking for a home to live with her family. The last, in the seventy eighth line, it is stated that the main character did not get a relief from around. From these explanation, the visual imagery shows that the main character became the vagrant in this poem.

The next kinds of imagery is the auditory imagery. The auditory imagery is relating with the sense of hearing. This poem is found the auditory imagery. The one of examples in this poem is,

*And whistling,
called the wind that hardly curled*
(Line 167)

In this line, it would hear ship's whistle. This indicates that when the ship's whistle is audible hardly, the ship will depart. So, it shows that the whistle is the auditory imagery.

The thermal imagery is inclined to palpability. In *The Female Vagrant* poem, it finds the one of its example namely:

*The suns of twenty
summers danced along, –
(Line 37)*

It explained that in this weather, we will feel very hot. The sun shined so bright, so it was like there were twenty suns that was shining on the earth.

Next, there are the tactile imagery and kinesthetic imagery. The tactile imagery is the imagery that can be felt. While, the kinesthetic imagery is the motion picture. *The Female Vagrant* has these imagery. As the example,

*And nothing to my
mind a sweeter pleasure
(Line 18)
When stranger
passed, so often I
have check'd;
(Line 35)*

In the eighteenth line, it is a tactile imagery where we will feel the sweet taste of pleasure. And, in the thirty fifth line is a kinesthetic imagery. In this line, it explained that there were

unidentified men that was walking around the village.

The fourth element is figurative language. *The Female Vagrant* poem, it uses some figurative languages, languages are used to express the idea of speaker indirectly. The purpose of using figurative language is to make expression more interesting and to give imaginative comfort to readers. Figurative languages employ figures of speech such as metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole, and paradox (Reaske, 1966: 12).

Metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly. Usually, a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb "to be" (Reaske, 1966: 36). In Wordsworth's *The Female Vagrant*, metaphor can be found in line nine and ten.

*My father was a
good and pious man,
(Line 10)
An honest man by
honest parent bred,
(Line 11)*

A good man and pious man and *an honest man* are the metaphor that is found in *The Female Vagrant* poem.

A simile is a direct comparison between things which are not particularly similar in their essence (Reaske, 1966: 41).

A poet introduces a simile through a connecting word which signals that a comparison is being made, they are "like", "as", and "than." It finds the simile in *The Female Vagrant* poem, they are,

*We two had sung,
like little birds in
May.*

(Line 67)

*And I in truth did
love him like a
brother,*

(Line 71)

*Like one revived,
upon his neck I
wept,*

(Line 78)

*Peaceful as some
immeasurable pain*

(Line 136)

*While like a sea the
storming army
came,*

(Line 162)

Antithesis is the results when a pair or more of strongly contrasting terms are presented together (Reaske, 1966: 27). Wordsworth has antithesis in his *The Female Vagrant* poem, they are.

*No joy to see a
neighbouring house, or stray*

(Line 41)

*In wood or wilderness,
in camp or town,*

(Line 129)

*On hazard, or what
general bounty yields,*

(Line 255)

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which employs exaggeration (Reaske, 1966: 34). Hyperbole differs from exaggeration in that it is extreme or

excessive. Hyperbole can produce a very dramatic effect. Wordsworth's poem especially on *The Female Vagrant* also has hyperbole.

*The suns of twenty
summer danced along, ---*

(Line 37)

*And homeless near a
thousand homes I stood,*

(Line 179)

*And near a thousand
tables pined, and wanted food.*

(Line 180)

The idea of seeing *the suns of twenty summer, a thousand homes, and a thousand tables* are exaggeration or hyperbolic expression.

A paradox may appear that these opposites are contradictory, paradox often underlines the possibility that both may be true (Reaske, 1966: 38). It means that the paradox contains oppositeness between the fact and the utterance expressed. In this poem, it finds the paradox, as follows.

*We sought a home
where we injured might abide.*

(Line 54)

*I looked and looked
along the silent air,*

(Line 143)

The paradox is fact and utterance. In *The Female Vagrant* poem, it finds the paradox which you can see above. *We sought a home* is the fact that stated the main character is looking for for a home. Then *we injured might abide* is

the utterance which it is an expression from the fact words.

The Indexes of Woman's Existence in the Industrial Revolution

The woman's existence in the industrial revolution that is indexed in William Wordsworth's *The Female Vagrant*. Based on this statement, this poem is analyzed through semiotic study that is views literature as a system of signs of social and cultural phenomena.

The industrial revolution that happened in England in the 18th century brought some effects to many aspects like the modern industries, culture, technology, etc. One of the aspects that also had the big effect was social aspect where the life of people became downtrodden especially on the woman. The woman became the victim of this revolution. She became the vagrant and should struggle her live alone.

The first indexes of woman's existence is woman on the arrival of the colonies and colonial Period. Colonies are the unidentified men that has the power to develop a region. Usually, the colonies had purposes like to achieve economic dominance on the resources, human, and trade in a region. The target of colonies region were usually the areas that had rich

in raw materials for the purposes of conducting state colonialism. The arrival of colonies in a region was a scary moment because they usually did deprivation. The colonies also happened in the industrial revolution era where woman and children became the victim. The poet indexes the arrival of the colonies in his poem as follows,

*My watchful dog,
whose starts of furious ire,
When stranger
passed, so often i
have check'd
(Line 34-35)*

The arrival of colonies is indexed by *when stranger passed*. As the writer states this poem shows the cause and effect from the arrival colonies. The cause of this poem is the arrival of colonies and it raises the effect of the arrival of colonies namely a dog with the furious ire. Besides, there was a female that also felt scary of the colonies arrival. And, the effect of arrival colonies is the female did the rechecking in order that the colonies did not disturb her and her family. In this moment, the female fought for her life.

In this poem, Wordsworth also wanted to show that the colonies dredged out the natural resources and brought it to their country. It would made the colonists state became prospered,

while the colonized increasingly suffered. It was the colonial period. The indexes of colonial period can be shown in these lines,

*My father dared his
greedy wish gainsay;*

(Line 43)

*All, all was seized,
and weeping, side by side,*

(Line 54)

*My husband's arms
now only served to strain*

(Line 95)

*The parting signal
streamed, at last the land
withdrew*

(Line 108)

The indexes raise on the *greedy wish, seized, and weeping, served, and land withdrew*. In the fourth line, the female had to look the struggle of her father in refusing the colonial's desire. The female had to plead for her father. In this situation, all of her wealth were deprived and there was nothing left. Then, her husband was treated to serve them. And, the female could not do anything, she just struggled for her life and her family.

This period also made of the country folk life became difficult. Because their land had been deprived by the colonial, they could not farm again. It was the horrible things that happened in this period. From these explanation, the writer can get the cause and effects on the index of semiotics. The cause is colonial period

and the effects are greedy, served, and land withdrew.

The second indexes of woman's existence is the female vagrant. Vagrant is person who has no home or job and they live in the street (Oxford Dictionary, 2008: 489). In this poem, Wordsworth also told about vagrant, the cause of industrial revolution. In this era, it would be found many vagrant. It was because their home, land, and livelihood that were stripped. From this statement, the writer finds some lines of vagrant as follows:

*To him we turned –
we had no other aid*

(Line 77)

*Me and his children
hungering in his view,*

(Line 95)

*Or in the streets and
walks where proud men are*

(Line 122)

*Better our dying
bodies to obtrude,*

(Line 123)

*Than dog-like,
wading at the heels of war*

(Line 124)

The indexes that are shown in these lines are *no other aid, hungering, streets and walks, dying, and wading*. From these lines, the writer states that the effect of industrial revolution is many women and children became the vagrant. They did not have the wealth or the other things that could support their life. Seizure of home, land, and livelihood would be

used to make new discoveries, therefore it would create the result of modern civilization. The modern civilization was good idea, but the way to achieve it needed to be revised.

Besides, it was caused their home, land, and livelihood that were deprived, it was also caused by loss of family that made them become vagrant. Wordsworth wrote it in eighty sixth line and one hundred thirty second line.

*And knew not why.
My happy father died
(Line 86)
Husband and
children! One by one, by sword
(Line 132)*

The indexes that are shown in this poem are *died* and *by sword*. It stated that the cause of vagrant was the death of family. Her father, husband, and children were killed by sword. And, this situation made the woman become alone. She lived on the street and she did not have anyone to share.

The third indexes of woman's existence is woman's Existence in the war. In the industrial revolution period, it also began with a big war. It was a war that brought the big effect in the social life. The war also brought some problems that caused many people, especially women suffered. It is shown in line 104.

*Ravage was made,
for which no knell was heard.
(Line 104)*

The index is on *ravage was made*. It stated that the effect of *ravage* happened in the industrial revolution and it was shown by the war. A big war caused the *ravage* in this region. Then, the war also was indexed on the poem as follows,

*Ran mountains-high
before the howling blast
(Line 111)
We gazed with
terror on the gloomy sleep
(Line 112)*

The indexes are on *howling blast* and *gloomy sleep* where the *howling blast* is explained as intense war. The result of this war was also shown on *gloomy sleep* where it was the gloomy situation when the war happened. Besides, the war also caused disease, famine, drought and sadness. It is shown in this poem as follows,

*Disease and famine,
agony and fear,
(Line 128)
All perished—all, in
one remorseless year,
(Line 131)
And ravenous
plague, all perished:
every tear
(Line 134)
Dried up,
despairing, desolate,
on board
(Line 135)*

In these lines, the indexes are on *disease and famine, perished, dried up, despairing, and desolate*. The war caused many disadvantages in this situation namely *hungering, sadness, and suffering*.

From these effects, the woman became difficult in finding the foods for her children and her family. The woman also became a nurse in treating her family that was struck the disease. The woman also would experience solitude when her family died that it was caused by the war. Of course, the woman would struggle again for her life.

The writer also finds the other indexes of war in this poem as follows,

*The shriek that form
the distant battle broke!*

(Line 150)

*Driven by the
bomb's incessant
thunder-stroke*

(Line 152)

*While like a sea the
storming army came,*

(Line 157)

*And Fire from Hell
reared his gigantic shape,*

(Line 158)

The writer finds the indexes that show the war on *battle, bomb, army, and fire*. These words can represent the indexes on the war. The cause of battle, bomb, army, and fire are war. And, the war certainly caused tension on both

sides, therefore it could raise the war in industrial revolution.

The fourth indexes of woman's existence is woman's existence in the urbanization. Urbanization is the process which leads to an increasing number of people living large, dense and basically non-agricultural settlements. It also can be concluded that the urbanization is a movement the country folk to urban (Robert Potter, 1985). In the industrial revolution, the urbanization happened on a large scale. This indexes can be found in the poem as follows,

*A British ship I
waked, as from a trance
restored*

(Line 136)

*I seemed
transported to another
world:--*

(Line 165)

*The impatient
mariner the sail unfurl'd,*

(Line 167)

*And whistling,
called the wind that
hardly curled*

(Line 168)

In this poem, it is told the beginning of movement urbanization. The indexes are on *ship, to another world, mariner, and whistling*. These indexes showed that the urbanization was done by ship accrossed the sea.

The urbanization that happened on a large scale caused many villagers stranded in the city. Women and children lived on the streets. They did not have home. While the agriculture in the village abandoned, there was a disparity between the agriculture and industry.

Not all of people who did the urbanization were lucky. Most of them got low salary especially the women and children. It made the owner of industry get the big advantages. Low salary and inhuman of working hours impacted on the welfare gap that was striking. They got unfit dwellings and employed forced. This indexes can be found in the poem as follows,

And homeless near
a thousand homes I stood,
(Line 180)

I heard my
neighbours, in their beds,
complain
(Line 212)

How kindly did they
paint their vagrant ease!
(Line 230)

In these lines, the writer finds the indexes that can represent the explanation above. They are *homeless*, *complain*, and *vagrant ease*. These indexes show the urbanization that caused the women and children became suffered and stranded.

CONCLUSION

1. The poem tells about the significance that was related with the industrial revolution era. Wordsworth's poem explained that the industrial revolution gave big impact for life in all of the world. The impacts were on the political field, social field, and economical field where there was the massive urbanization and it also was influencing in the future.

2. As everybody knows that the poem has four basic elements namely diction, tone, imagery, and figurative language. (a)

The first is diction. This poem uses the diction that is consist of denotative meaning and connotative meaning where it can be found the intended meaning. (b) The tone of this poem are critical, ironic, serious and quite dramatic where the main character suffered in this era. (c) In this poem, it is found five imagery. First is visual imagery that is represented on the fifth line, fifty third line, and seventy eighth line. Then, auditory imagery can be found on the one hundred and seventh line

that is writing *and whistling*, called *the win*. And, thirty seventh line is thermal imagery where it explained about the hot weather. Last, the tactile imagery and kinesthetic imagery on the eighteenth line and thirty fifth line. (d) Figurative language also can be found in this poem. This poem has metaphor, simile, antithesis, hyperbole, and paradox.

3. The researcher concludes that index is the sign that includes the cause and effect relation. The author is indexing the woman's existence in this poem with dividing into two parts, as follows:
 - a. The agriculture and mining in industrial revolution
 - b. Woman's existence in the industrial revolution.
 - Woman on the arrival of the colonies and colonial period
 - The female vagrant
 - Woman's existence in the war

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