



NATURE IS TRUE BEAUTY OF WORLD

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Nature is a whole word in itself, it is a feeling, an expression, true love, the whole truth. It caters to every part of the world, life, feelings, emotions. Its direct and true relation is with the heart. It is familiar with you and me and every creature. It makes life absolute, knows each and every juncture of life. It instructs us the reality of every moment, the exquisiteness of innocence, the ups and downs of life. Nature is a place of peace and there is an inner connection with the soul, the true conscience of self is with the self. Nature is the best and excellent teacher without any limitation of class, gender, economic status; It welcomes every creature with open arms. It teaches patience, diligence, self-reliance, love, etc. It exists as a very important and evergreen subject of literature from ancient times to the modern world. But some writers have presented nature very beautifully in their writing that it seems that nature is love and author is its lover.

Nature as theme of poetry-

Nature has been a recurring theme in poetry for ages. Its varied landscapes, its changing seasons, its creative and destructive power, its beautiful phenomena; Poets of every generation have inspired him to compose verses on it. The power, simplicity and sheer beauty found in nature has always fascinated poets. Among the best-known nature poets are Emily Dickinson, Frost, Gary Snyder, John Clare, and Mary Oliver. In poetry, the love of nature flows fluently into the love of man. The philosophy of nature's poetry assimilates nature and man and creates a spiritual connection between them. The poetry of nature is essentially imaginative. It is believed to be a very unique way in which ordinary objects are presented and treated with extraordinary enthusiasm and far-reaching vision. Ordinary birds also turn into ideals of life and petty flowers supply ideas that are 'too deep to tears'.



John Keats and nature

John Keats was the most famous poet of the Romantic poets. For Keats, nature was a great source of inspiration and images of nature are prevalent in his poetry. Keats loved nature for its sensual appeal like flowers for their vibrant colors and fragrance; And the flowing water for its quiet sound and coolness. Keats has described the natural world with great accuracy and more than a hundred plant species have been identified in his works. John Keats is one of the most famous Romantic poets and nature poets. For John Keats, nature is more than a physical world. It is evident in every poem by John Keats that he loves nature and admires it unconditionally. For John Keats, nature is man's best friend, nature calms him; It comforts him; peace of mind. Thus John Keats has increased the importance of nature through his poetry. Nature gives him peace and helps him to forget the fear and fretting of life. John Keats lives in his imagination most of the time with nature, so nature is his close friend.

*“ The squirrel’ s granary is full,
And the harvest’ s done.*

*I see a lily on thy brow,
With anguish moist and fever-dew,
And on thy cheeks a fading rose
Fast withereth too.*

*I met a lady in the meads,
Full beautiful—a faery’ s child,
Her hair was long, her foot was light,
And her eyes were wild.”*

(La Belle Dame Sans Merci, 1819)

Nature is cabbalistic in the eyes of John Keats. He not only loves the natural world but also talks about its mysteriousness. He affirms nature eternal. For John Keats nature always wears the colors of the soul. He studies nature, loves nature, and lives close to it. It is not wrong to say that poetry



without nature is barren. There is no attraction in it; without it poetry becomes unproductive. It can only bore people; a little touch of nature can add interest. It can calm not only the body but also the soul. It is stunning and pleasurable. John Keats really loves nature, so he finds beauty everywhere. This is the reason behind her fame regarding the pursuit of beauty. In loneliness, he takes pleasure in the companionship of nature; the detailed depiction of the natural world is a hallmark of John Keats. He not only sees nature but also feels it. Nature resides in his heart, so it is impossible to separate it from him.

*“ Beauty is truth, truth beauty,—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.”
(Ode to Grecian Urn, 1819)*

Johns Keats goes into detail when it comes to nature. This is because they have observed it closely. Referring to the description of a natural object, he creates a clear imagery. Readers can move with Keats into the natural world of the imagination. His observation is curious. He presents his emotions in his poems, which can grab the attention of the readers. The art of making pen drawings from natural objects can be learned from John Keats. His contribution in this regard is noteworthy. He has used nature as a symbol to express his feelings and thoughts through his poetry. His love is delicate. It does not compel readers to love nature, but it is created automatically when readers read poems. He does not mix any other element with nature and keeps it pure and proper. His love for nature is for him only. If he mixes nature with something, it is suffering and suffering; He has said that sadness resides with beauty; Nature is the sweetest thing; It is beautiful, so sadness is an integral part of it. Be that as it may, John Keats undoubtedly creates a natural environment in his poems due to which he can be called a poet of nature.

Keats self-consciousness is an essential philosophical commentary on the imagery that connects with nature. Keats lends a strong romantic glow to nature. The worship of nature determines the vitality of man for his psychophysical existence:

Nature is an element that comes up again and again in Dickinson's poems as a means of conveying life's messages. By incorporating familiar aspects of wildlife, such as bumblebees and flowers, she is



able to create a picture that portrays the hopes and concerns found in everyday life.

Emily Dickinson is an ambivalent person. She has two feelings that diverge with each other towards nature and animals. When it comes to nature, Dickinson continues to perplex. She doesn't know how to feel because she doesn't understand it. Dickinson has tumultuous and beautiful feelings towards nature. She also knows that it is natural for people to bond with animals, but she considers them to be devious.

She is a very close witness of nature in its rich assortment. She shows an exceptional understanding of the affiliation between man and nature in her nature poems. She in no way indulges in the false glorification of nature. She also analyzes the nature and scope of nature in the life of man. Dickinson is deeply involved in solving the mystery of nature in his nature poems. He has written more than five hundred poems on the subject of nature.

*“Nature sang for nothing
But intimate Delight”*

Emily Dickinson never claimed to have understood the deepest mystery of nature. Despite being endowed with a deep power of observation, she failed to penetrate into the innermost depths of nature. He had accepted that man could never understand God or nature because of his limited imagination. Nature is still a mystery because of its mysterious operation. The intrinsic quality of nature can never be fully understood by the limited imagination of man.

Nature is like a well that has no boundaries; It can only be seen on its surface. There is always a certain awe and awe in its reaction to the extreme remoteness and inaccessibility of nature. For Dickinson, when a person becomes part of nature, when he enters a haunted house, he becomes conscious of his imminent death. Thus, he is lost in impenetrable darkness. Man is often misled by the external beauty of nature because true beauty resides within the objects of observation.



“To pity those that know her not

Is helped by the regret

That those who know her, know her less

The nearer they get.”

Dickinson likens nature to a 'haunted house' and the mystery of its ghost cannot be solved in satisfactory terms. The apparent simplicity and artlessness of nature is deceptive and hides an elusive complexity that we have neither the desired knowledge nor the ability to describe. Therefore, nature remains mysterious because the deeper we delve into its processes, the more complex and awe-inspiring they become. Essentially, nature exists as an alien, shocking force that defies all analysis. Nature is also a symbol of immortality. Nature is beyond the teachings of science and religion in divine matters. Revitalization by putrefy is the principle of nature. For him, the lesson of nature is the endless rise after death.

“When it comes, the Landscape listens-

Shadows-hold their breath-

When it goes, 'tis like the Distance

On the look of Death”

Nature is not motionless but a self-motivated occurrence. In the fate of biological life, he saw the fate of human life. The lesson of his nature was the endless coming from death to life. The old generation is sacrificed for the new. That's how life goes on. Nothing is permanent in nature or human life and that is its beauty and endless allure. Emily Dickinson resolutely believes in the theology of nature. Nature is a symbol of immortality for him. She spiritualizes nature and searches for God in it. The poem 'The Pine at My Window' is a symbol of immortality. Man cannot fully understand nature music. It is extremely elusive and beyond human comprehension. There are rhythms and principles of organization that are beyond human ability to see or differentiate.

Emily Dickinson supposes that a supernatural bond endures between man and nature and that nature tells the man about mankind and the universe.



Dickinson claims that a separation exists between the world of nature and the world of man. Man lives in the heart of nature, but remains separate from it. No one can solve the mystery of nature just by looking at it. Man often misunderstands nature by its outward manifestations. 'A Bird Come Down the Walk' deals with the theme of separation between the world of man and nature. It is claimed that no meaningful permanent dialogue can be possible between them. This is due to the presence of the element of mistrust that keeps the rift between them going. Sensing fear, the bird eventually leaves the human world for its natural habitat where it finds a sense of security and acceptance. Nature is also hostile to man and threatens him with additional suffering because of his mindless indifference to human needs and aspirations. Dickinson never failed to emphasize the decaying and corrupting power of nature. Death was at the core of nature, constantly threatening man with extinction. Nature likes to deceive the hearts of those who loved her the most. Spring is a favorite season, and it has always attracted a zeal from Dickinson and a sense of promise hidden in all things spring. With the revitalization of nature in spring, it is natural to feel and share the joy of life's renewal.

Emily Dickinson has given an important place to nature in her poetry. She considers nature to be man's most trusted companion. She calls nature a 'haunted house' that alerts us to our impending doom. A note of sadness plays in his nature poems. Nature serves as an inevitable symbol of more significant losses. She feels almost intoxicated in the midst of nature. She argues that nature is the knowledge that surpasses our capacity to express. Nature is also the enemy of man. It never fails to emphasize the decaying and corrupting power of nature. She is fascinated by the spring season, but in the autumn season. She has also given due importance to small creatures in her poems. For Dickinson, nature symbolizes the continuous coming from death to life.



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