



INTERPRETING THE SYMBOLISM OF NATURE IN THE ROMANTIC POETRY OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

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Abstract

The reason for this study is to investigate the numerous undertones of "nature." Also, it attempts to pinpoint the vital equals and disparities between William Wordsworth's and Robert Ice's wonderful purposes of nature. This study depends vigorously on perusing recently distributed chips away at the subject since it is hypothetical in nature. A sizable number of distributed sources regarding the matter, as well as expert scholarly word references, reference books, and the web, were concentrated on by the specialists. The review arrives at the resolution that "nature" has not consistently had a similar pertinence or a similar measure of importance. To decide whether the thought of nature was used in English writing in a similar way when the English Romantic Development, it needs likewise be examined corresponding to how English romantic artists utilized it. The thought of nature as it was perceived in the US of America when Robert Ice ought to likewise be concentrated by scholastics and scholarly pundits. At long last, it is essential to examine how nature is utilized in poetry, especially early pioneer poetry, to communicate reflection impacted by the book of scriptures.

Keywords: Interpretation, nature, romantic poetry, William Wordsworth, figures of speech.

1. Introduction

One of the most outstanding English Romantic writers as well as an artist of nature was William Wordsworth (1770-1850). He was an individual from the English Romantic Development, which tested the standards of the previous age. Romanticism is at times portrayed as a condition of motion set apart by unclear longings, an inclination for nature over innovation, primitivism over development, and instinct over reason. However, Wordsworth wasn't your typical romantic; all things considered, he joined a clique or a revolt



for its own motivation. All things considered, he saw the start of another scholarly period as a chance to break liberated from the controlled idyllic style of his day and foster a language for men to impart to different men.

Wordsworth venerates and reveres nature as a consecrated cleric. Maybe more genuine, earnest, and adoring than some other English artist's affection for nature is his. He had an intensive comprehension of nature. He accepted that nature's components are all injected with heavenly pith. This conviction is very much expressed in his sonnet about nature, Tintern Convent. He said that the torment and bitterness of the human mind are wiped out by nature. As per William Wordsworth, partaking in the magnificence of nature now and later on gives joy. The writer accepts that nature is man's best mother, medical attendant, and moral teacher. As indicated by William Wordsworth, there is a profound association among individuals and the normal world. Human person is incredibly impacted by nature. The writer clears up for his sister Dorothy that nature is given to her loves and is generally honest. The most perfect reasoning comes from nature. His polytheism can't be isolated from his mystery. Wordsworth said that nature's manifestations are all instilled with profound energy. His nature poetry is all extremely strict.

Poets have always drawn inspiration from the surrounding landscape differences, seasonal shifts, and natural events to tailor their poetry. To commend and adore the effortless nature, the Greek artist Theocritus began making idylls in the third century B.C.E. He made such notable characters as Lycidas, who filled in as the motivation for scores of functions as the quintessential shepherd, including the notable sonnet "Lycidas" by John Milton. Initially a short, tranquil peaceful verse, an idyll has extended to envelop epic experience sonnets set in a dream past, for example, Ruler Alfred Tennyson's retelling of the Arthurian story, The Idylls of the Lord. The scriptural Melody of Tunes is additionally viewed as an idyll since it often utilizes pictures from nature to convey its story of adoration and enthusiasm. The eclogue, a poem that is in sync with nature and the seasons, set in a pleasant, peaceful, rural setting, and often including conversations between shepherds, is the most well-known type of pastoral poetry that has survived and maintained its purity. Virgil penned the first eclogue around 37 BCE. The eclogue also thrived throughout the Italian Renaissance, with Dante and Petrarch being two of its most prominent writers. Before beginning to create outstanding

unique work, it became something of a prerequisite for new poets. Utopia by Sir Philip Sidney and Edmund Spenser's English show stoppers of the class incorporate The Shepherde's Schedule, which utilizes the months of the year to diagram the progressions in a shepherd's life. Spenser makes an examination between the shepherd's unreciprocated love and "the chilly ground," "the frozen trees," and "his own colder time of year beaten groups" in "January." He states in "April" that "Like April showers, so streams the streaming tears." William Wordsworth said that poetry "takes its starting point from feeling recalled in quietness" regarding the custom of normal poetry. The artist might be generally promptly propelled on the off chance that he went outside to look at his general surroundings and, transformed his sentiments and perceptions into poetry. In their later compositions, like in his sonnet "Tribute on Implications of Eternality from Memories of Youth," visionaries like Henry David Thoreau did exactly that.

2. William Wordsworth As A Poet Of Nature

Wordsworth is unequalled as a writer of nature. He is an admirer of nature, a devout cleric or admirer of nature. He without a doubt cherished nature more sincerely and delicately than some other English writer previously or later. Rather than prior artists, he treats nature with additional regard and gives it its own independent spot in his sonnet. Wordsworth had an entire perspective and an inventive, remarkable viewpoint on nature. He viewed nature as having its very own character. He felt that each component of nature is mixed with an eminent energy. This thought of a heavenly soul saturating Nature's things is all known as otherworldly polytheism, and it is obviously expressed in Tintern Convent as well as in various segments in Book II of The Preface. Wordsworth felt that being in nature given joy to individuals' souls and that it healingly affected the people who were lamenting.

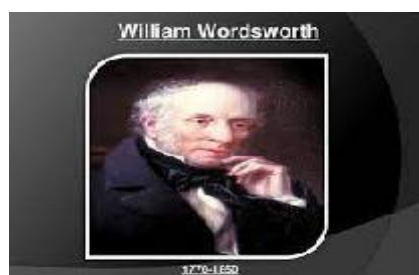


Figure 1:As a poet of nature, William Wordsworth



He spiritualized nature and considered it to be an incredible moral instructor, the best mother, defender, medical caretaker, and elevating force for man. As per him, there is proportional mindfulness, profound association, or "spiritualist intercourse," among man and nature. He acquaints his peruses with the act of soul-to-nature correspondence. He accepted that individuals who experience childhood as one with nature are ideal all around.

2.1.The Nature Of William Words Worth's Poetry:

Wordsworth linked a contemplative, empty, and melancholy state to a restless thirst for scientific understanding. He had the opinion that conversing with nature or chatting to rural residents is a better way to learn than reading books. He believed that all goodness and truth come from living in harmony with nature. The romanticists' guiding principle was nature, but in a totally different manner. The quintessential poet, a naturalist who paid special attention to the finer points of his surroundings (plants, animals, topography, and weather), was William Wordsworth. William Wordsworth was a literary artist who was also self-aware; his works were referred to be Wordsworthian. Wordsworth's "nature" is produced in equal measure by his extensive reading and by his wandering through the emotionally stirring landscapes of the Lake District.

In several of his poems, he answers to nature's communication with him by speaking for it. 'Nature' by William Wordsworth directs our attention away from the fixed world of ethnocentric symbol of creation and into the ephemeral realm of postmodern meaning. William Wordsworth wrote at a time when there were few restrictions and writers were free to express themselves. The French Revolution signaled the start of this period's transformation, which lasted through the Industrial Revolution.

3. Research method

3.1.Method of Research

Because the results are verbal rather than numerical, the researcher employs a qualitative approach. Observations, interviews, and life history stories are examples of qualitative data. They make it possible to hear the voices of the people being studied. Most often, qualitative data is examined by applying various coding processes to it.



3.2.Source of Data

The poetry of William Wordsworth, which was downloaded from the internet, served as the research's data source. Only six poems were utilized by the author, and they were all acquired from the same website and were retrieved on Thursday, August 18, 2011.

3.3.Technique of Collecting Data

Method for gathering information includes:

- i. Read some poems by W. Wordsworth.
- ii. Recognize the phrases that use the figure of speech.
- iii. Format the facts on the plain paper in accordance with the figure of speech.

3.4.Technique of Analyzing Data

The method in examining the information comprises of:

1. Editing the Data

The accumulated data is altered and expounded on in a paper.

2. Classification of Data

These information is divided into five categories, including simile, metaphor, personification, exaggeration, and irony.

3. Interpretation of Data

To determine what types of figure of speech are included, the data that have been categorized are discussed.

4. Result of study

4.1.The Daffodils

This sonnet depicts seeing daffodils on a blustery spring day while walking around William's sister Dorothy near Britain's Ullswater Lake. William had the feeling that the daffodils were



moving and welcoming him to join and exploit the fields' lovely breeze. His profound love of Nature is apparent all through the sonnet. The entire sonnet is underneath:

I walked alone across hills and valleys like a cloud in the sky. An abundance of golden daffodils suddenly appeared in front of me, dancing and fluttering in the wind along the lake and among the trees. They extended down the bay's edge in an endless line, like the stars that shine and glimmer on the Milky Way: 10,000 people glanced my way while bouncing up and down in a lively dance. The waves next to them were dancing, yet they were more giddy than the glistening waves. A poet had to be homosexual, so I just stared and stared while giving it little attention. What richness the show had given me: They often flash in front of that inner eye, which is the happiness of solitude, while I'm lying on my sofa in an empty or reflective mood. This causes my heart to swell with joy and cause it to dance with the daffodils.

The author extracted two literary devices from the poetry: simile and personification.

4.1.1. Simile

A likeness is a hyperbole wherein two essentially irrelevant things are straightforwardly diverged from each other. The metaphors:-

- I wandered lonely as a cloud.
- Continuous as the stars that shine.

Two things are explicitly differentiated in the words above; they are desolate as a cloud, which shows both forlorn and a cloud. There is just a cloud in the sky; all other sky components are absent. The poet compares loneliness to a cloud in his or her imagination.



The creator then compared constant as the stars that sparkle in the following proviso. The stars continually sparkle over the course of the night till it closes. As a result, the continuous language in this poem is similar to that of the stars at night.

4.1.2. Personification

Representation is a hyperbole when an idea or article is given human qualities or feelings or is examined as though it were alive. People are personified as:-

- Beside the lake, beneath the trees;Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.-
- The waves beside them danced

The trees in the previous statement have been given human characteristics or sentiments as if they were living. The author believed that trees might flutter and dance like human characteristics.

The following line speculates on the possibility of waves dancing. Although waves are an inanimate object, the author gave them human traits.

❖ *Evening on Calais Beach*

The author wrote the poem on seashore not far from Calais. The focus of this poem is on a person connecting with nature, and the scene near the seaside is one of natural beauty. The poem uses imagery and literary devices to create this picture. The Romantics believed that being one with God meant spending time in nature, and they recognized God in all of creation.

It is a lovely evening, peaceful and unhurried, and the holy hour as serene as a nun. Full of admiration, the vast sun is peacefully setting, and the softness of heaven hangs over the sea: Listen! The powerful Being is awake and creates an unending roar of thunder with his endless activity. Kind Child! Kind Girl! That walks with me here, even though you seem unaffected by grave thinking, your character is still magnificent. The whole year, God is with you while you worship at the inner sanctuary of the Temple. You are always in Abraham's bosom.



The author extracted two literary devices from the poetry: metaphor and simile.

4.1.3. Metaphors

A figure of speech known as a metaphor allows for the implied comparison of two dissimilar items without the use of the words like or as. The analogy is:-

- The broad sun is sinking down in its tranquility.

The wide sun is dropping down recommends that the expansive sun is sinking down, and there are two similar items that are implicitly compared in the previous statement.

The poet describes the sun as descending softly and sweetly, shielding every human being on earth.

4.1.4. Simile

A comparison is a saying wherein two substances that are in a general sense irrelevant are unequivocally stood out from each other. The metaphor is:-

- And doth with his eternal motion make sound like thunder -- everlastingly.

There are two items that are specifically contrasted in the words above; they are sound like thunder and thunder. The ocean's eternality in this poem's reference to sound may be equated to the characteristic of any deity who has everlasting life.

❖ *Perfect Woman*

This poem relates the story of William Wordsworth's marriage to Mary Hutchinson in 1802. They had been close friends since they were in school together. Each of the poem's three stanzas has 10 lines, with rhyming phrases at the end of each line to maintain a steady beat.

*She was a ghost of joy. When she initially caught my attention, a
beautiful apparition sent to serve as a momentary decoration;
her eyes were like lovely twilight stars; Similarly like Twilight's,
her drab hair; however, everything else about her is drawn from
the joyful daybreak of May; A homosexual image or dance form
that may frighten, surprise, or misdirect. I could see her up*



close, and she was both a spirit and a woman. Her family moves freely and lightly, and takes strides toward virgin independence. a visage that did meet Sweet records and made sweet promises; For the everyday fare of human nature, a creature that is neither too smart nor good; for momentary woes, crude tricks, praise, criticism, love, kisses, tears, and smiles. And now my vision is calm. the machine's very pulse; A entity that is thoughtfully inhaling and exhaling, moving between life and death; strong reasoning, moderate will, endurance, foresight, physical strength, and aptitude;

The author extracted two literary devices from the poetry: metaphor and simile.

4.1.5. Metaphor

A figure of speech known as a metaphor allows for the implied comparison of two dissimilar items without the use of the words like or as. The analogy is:-

- She was a phantom of delight.

She was a phantom of joy refers to both she and a phantom of delight, and there are two dissimilar items that are implicitly contrasted in the statement above. The poet imagines that he is speaking with a lovely lady who is genuinely mortal.

4.1.6. Simile

A metaphor is a hyperbole wherein two fundamentally inconsequential things are straightforwardly stood out from each other. The analogies are:-

- Her eyes as stars of twilight fair.
- Like twilight's, too, her dusky hair.

Her eyes and the stars of the sundown fair are two things that are explicitly analyzed in the expressions above. The poet compares a lady with eyes that sparkle constantly and hair that resembles twilight—the transitional period between day and night when everything seems to shimmer. The poet envisions eyes that are akin to stars.



❖ *She Dwelt Among The Untraded Ways*

The subject of this poem is a young lady called Lucy. Lucy can be a fictional, beautiful lady who perished after living alone in the countryside. Wordsworth simultaneously lauds Lucy's beauty and laments her passing in this poem.

*She was a maid that no one praised and very few
loved who lived by the springs of Dove in the
untraded areas. A violet partially obscured from view
by a moss-covered rock! When there is only one star
in the sky, it is fair as a star.*

*Few people were aware that she existed. When Lucy
ceased to exist; however, she is now buried, and my,
what a difference that makes! I listened while
remaining quiet and immobile, carrying the music in
my heart long after it had stopped being heard.*

The creator separated one type of speech, the likeness, from that poetry.

4.1.7. Simile

A comparison is a hyperbole wherein two elements that are in a general sense different are expressly stood out from each other. The allegory is:-

- Fair as a star, when only one is shining in the sky.

Two things are expressly differentiated in the expressions above; they are fair as a star implies fair and a star. The writer compared reasonable for a solitary star, suggesting that in spite of the fact that there is only one star overhead, it sparkles splendidly all over the place. The artist analyzes the forlorn to stars in his creative mind.

❖ *The World Is Too Much With Us*

This sonnet illuminates general society regarding pundits of the Primary Modern Transformation's assimilation in realism and partition from nature. This sonnet may be



viewed as a kind of scrutinize of contemporary society. Wordsworth believes that individuals in the contemporary day have lost their connection to nature. The sentences in the poem make the poet's rage clear.

*The world is too much for us, and we squander our abilities
by being early and late, buying and spending. There isn't
much in nature that belongs to us; it's a disgusting blessing
that we've handed our hearts away. This Sea, which supports
the moon on her chest; the winds that will roar constantly
and are now clustered like dozing flowers; we are out of sync
with this and everything else; it doesn't move us. -- Amazing
God! Standing on this nice lea, I may get sights that might
lessen my melancholy, yet I'd rather to be a Pagan suckled in
an outdated belief. Observe Proteus emerging from the water
or hear Old Triton blowing his wreathed horn.*

The creator removed three figures of speech from that poetry: comparison, exemplification, and similitude.

5. Conclusion

The employment of figures of speech in William Wordsworth's poetry is then discussed by the author. The author comes to the conclusion that personification, metaphor, and simile are the three primary figures of speech. Similes and metaphors are the figure of speech that is used the most. The sentences that pre-owned comparisons were "I meandered alone as a cloud in "The Daffodils," "His everlasting movement make a sound like roar in "Night on Calais Ocean side," "Wonderful Lady," "She Stayed Among the Untraded Ways," and "The World is A lot with Us." They likewise included "We are up-assembled now like dozing blossoms in "The World is A lot with us," "This city now doth like a piece of clothing wear."



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