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ENVIRONMENTAL DISCOURSE AND ECOLOGICAL
CONSCIOUSNESS: AN ECO-CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF
WORDSWORTH SELECTED POEMS



Uzma Javid^{*1}, Rabia Rabbani², Urood Malik³,
Sumayya Ali⁴

^{*1,2,3,4}MPhil scholar, Department of English, University of Abdul Wali
Khan University, Pakistan

^{*1}extrapen25@gmail.com, ²rabiarrabbani28@gmail.com,

³uroodkhan666@gmail.com, ⁴Khanferozali197@gmail.com

Abstract

This research delves into William Wordsworth's deep and growing relationship with the natural world as portrayed in his poetry. Wordsworth's poetic journey is marked by a shift from early works in which nature serves as an idyllic sanctuary and source of solace to later works in which nature reveals potentially menacing aspects as he responds to numerous environmental changes of his time, notably industrialization. His poetry admires nature's vibrancy and its significance as a source of renewal, healing, and inspiration. These shifting perspectives are strongly related to his poetry's sociopolitical and philosophical impacts such as the Romantic movement's reaction to industrialization. This research further emphasises Wordsworth's description of nature in the context of modern environmental discourse, demonstrating his connection with contemporary environmental concerns as well as his portrayal of nature as a teacher and source of interdependence. Wordsworth's ongoing significance can be seen in the inspiration he provides to modern environmentalists, as well as the profound insights into the relationship between humans and nature that reflect present ecological consciousness. This study emphasises the natural world's endless and transformational power as represented in Wordsworth's poetry.

Keywords: Nature, Interdependence, Environmental discourse, Romantic movement, Ecological consciousness.

Introduction

The term "nature" refers to the entire physical universe, which includes natural phenomena such as weather patterns as well as living and non-living elements like animals, plants, rocks, and landscapes. These factors have a significant impact on both poets and ordinary people, affecting their attitudes and habits. Nature is a great source of inspiration for poets in particular. Nature is described by the Oxford Dictionary of English (2003) as "the collective phenomena of the physical universe, ranging from plants and animals to landscapes and Earth's features, excluding human creations" (p.1172). Essentially, this definition emphasizes that everything that was not created by people belongs to nature. William Wordsworth's intimate connection with nature is a frequent motif in many of his poetry. In *Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey* (1798), he remarks on the soothing and inspirational force of nature while revisiting a childhood environment. *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud* (1807) depicts an emotionally intense meeting with dancing daffodils, demonstrating nature's capacity to elevate the human soul. *The World Is Too Much with Us* (1807) condemns human materialism and places nature, particularly the sea and winds, as a spiritual counterbalance. *To a Butterfly* (1801) dwells on the butterfly's transitory beauty as a reminder of life's transience. *The Solitary Reaper* (1807) displays a young woman singing in a natural setting, emphasising humanity's universal connection to the beauty of nature. Wordsworth's tremendous regard for nature and its roles, from inspiration and solace to symbols of change and renewal, is reflected in these poems (Wordsworth, 2015).

William Wordsworth (April 7, 1770 – April 23, 1850), a well-known Romantic English poet, was born in Cockermouth, Cumberland, in England's picturesque Lake District. He was the son of a legal representative, John Wordsworth, and Anne Cookson, and served as Britain's poet laureate from 1843 until his death in 1850. Wordsworth is most known for his collaboration with Samuel Taylor Coleridge on *Lyrical Ballads* (1798), which is regarded as the Manifesto of the Romantic Movement in poetry. *The Prelude* (1799), a semi-autobiographical Romantic epic, is equally noteworthy. Poems in his large body of work include *Ode on Intimations of Immortality* (1807), *The Solitary Reaper* (1807), *Composed upon Westminster Bridge* (1807), *The World is Too Much with Us* (1807), and many more. Wordsworth's contributions have profoundly enriched English literature, placing him among the celebrated Romantic poets of his time, alongside Percy Bysshe Shelley, John Keats, Lord Byron, and others.

Romantic poetry is distinguished by subjectivity, spontaneity, portrayal of nature, supernaturalism, simple poetic diction, revolt, melancholy, and veneration of rural life. The major aim of this investigation is to talk about the various significant functions of nature as they are represented in Wordsworth's poetry.

William Wordsworth's poetry, a prominent character in the Romantic literary movement, is marked by its profound and enduring connection with nature. Wordsworth's investigation of nature's role in human existence is wide and profound, revealing a genuine appreciation for nature and its transformational impact on the human soul. Holmes (2008) observes, "Wordsworth's poetry can be seen as a great response to the fundamental societal shifts brought about by the Industrial Revolution, emphasising the importance of re-establishing a corresponding relationship with the natural world amidst the expanding urbanization and mechanization of society" (p.45).

Wordsworth's poetic journey through nature is more than just the representation of lovely vistas; it also includes a complex tapestry of philosophical and spiritual issues intermingled with the natural world. Throughout his illustrious career, he journeyed from an early vision of nature as a calm haven to a more nuanced knowledge of its dynamic and occasionally ominous features (Wolfson, 2010).

1.1 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To examine Wordsworth's changing perspectives on nature and the intellectual forces that influenced them.
2. To analyze how nature is depicted in Wordsworth's poems as both vibrant and potentially menacing.
3. To assess the continuing significance of Wordsworth's description of nature in the perspective of contemporary environmental discourse and eco-criticism.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How did Wordsworth's changing views on nature correspond to the shifting sociopolitical and philosophical influences on his poetry?
2. How does Wordsworth's poetry portray nature as both dynamic and possibly menacing, and how does this change over the course of his career?
3. How does Wordsworth's description of nature in his poetry relate to ideas on human-nature ties and ecological consciousness?

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The study of "Environmental Discourse and Ecological Consciousness: An Eco- Critical Analysis of Wordsworth Selected Poems" tries to address gaps in current literature by analyzing Wordsworth's shifting ideas on nature, their philosophical basis, and their present relevance. It aims to investigate nature's multidimensional role in his poetry, demonstrating how it influenced his life and the sociopolitical setting of his time. Furthermore, the study emphasizes Wordsworth's nature engagement's lasting relevance in current environmental debates, expanding our understanding of the relationship between literature, nature, and human consciousness during the Romantic era and beyond.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

This research is important for both literary and environmental scholarship. It provides deeper insights into the Romantic poet's works as well as the cultural and environmental conditions of his time through a comprehensive analysis of Wordsworth's changing relationship with nature. This research enhances the understanding of Wordsworth's poetry, his changing views on nature, and the ways in which his works still have relevance in the context of modern eco-criticism and environmental discourse. For those who admire the relationship between literature and nature, environmentalists, and literary experts alike, it is a priceless resource. Finally, this study connects

literature, nature, and contemporary environmental awareness, offering light on the complex connection between human consciousness and natural world as portrayed by Wordsworth's literary legacy.

1.5 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The scope of this research is characterized by three major delimitations. Firstly, it focuses on a specific selection of Wordsworth's poems, avoiding an extensive analysis of his whole body of work. Secondly, the research expands on previous critical examinations of Wordsworth's poetry while acknowledging the possibility of divergent readings. Thirdly, the research is limited to the English language, limiting the exploration of non-English sources and perspectives.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review is a study of scholarly materials on a certain topic. It provides an overview of what is already known and enables you to identify relevant theories, methodologies, and gaps in the body of knowledge (Hart, 1998). A literature review is a systematic, explicit, and transparent procedure for finding, evaluating, and synthesizing the current corpus of finished and documented work generated by researchers, academics, and practitioners (Webster and Watson, 2002).

According to Johnson's (2019), Wordsworth's poetry deviates from literary norms of the time by emphasising the beauty of nature. It emphasises Wordsworth's excellent use of nature imagery, which guides readers to the power of the natural world. Johnson also delves into Wordsworth's work's deeper philosophical and aesthetic components, claiming that his love of nature reveals a genuine connection between humans and the natural world.

Black (2018) evaluates how Wordsworth's distinctive perception of nature as a source of restoration and renewal surpasses just aesthetic satisfaction. Wordsworth's poetry, on the other hand, are seen as a type of therapy, allowing individuals to find consolation and rejuvenation. Black's analysis emphasises Wordsworth's description of nature's transformational and healing force, indicating that his poetry goes beyond literary artistry to provide a road for personal contemplation and healing.

Zeng (2018) stated that William Wordsworth eulogises natural landscapes, notably pastoral countryside furnished with flowers, trees, birds, bright skies, and running streams. Additionally, Zeng emphasises Wordsworth's keen observation to the significant influence of nature on the human heart, emphasising how the natural world possesses a transformational power over the human mind in his poems.

According to Jabeen (2018), nature has a significant relevance for Wordsworth because it is not only magnificent but also a source of joy and satisfaction.

Robinson (2017) examines Wordsworth's poetry as an effective medium for communicating his strong belief in the interdependence of all living beings and the dire need to preserve the natural world. According to Robinson, Wordsworth's lines go beyond artistic creation and serve as a powerful invitation to action for environmental protection and the acceptance of ethical lifestyles. The investigation emphasises Wordsworth's poetry's lasting validity in environmental discourse, stating its ability to evoke a communal commitment to environmental protection and promote a positive connection with the natural world.

Green (2016) discusses the deep relationship between Wordsworth's poetry and his spiritual and ethical views. Green claims that Wordsworth's poems are spiritual practises that emphasise the interdependence of all living beings and the spiritual power of nature. It examines how Wordsworth's poetry extends beauty to portray a spiritual ecology, emphasising humanity's deep connection to the natural world.

Mir (2016) claims that in the existence of nature, William Wordsworth's emotions are enriched, and he expresses a deep desire to remain in nature's company. This insight emphasises Wordsworth's strong and enduring relationship with nature, which acts as a prominent theme in his poetry and gives him with spiritual and spiritual fulfilment.

According to Parab (2015), William Wordsworth advocated, within the context of Romanticism, that a deep connection with nature is a mechanism by which the human mind can relieve itself from the chaotic and powerful emotions that frequently plague it.

In the view of Almiqdady, AbuMelhim, and Al-Sobh (2015), William Wordsworth is considered as a worshipper of nature, an admirer of nature, and even a high-priest of nature. They illustrate that Wordsworth's passion for nature was likely more real and sincere compared to that of any other English poet.

Grey (2014) stated that Wordsworth's poetry is a response to the social and environmental changes of his time, especially the influence of industrialization on the natural world. Gray's interpretation emphasises Wordsworth's use of environmental imagery and its deep relationship to his wider social and political challenges, emphasising how the poet's work represents a critical commentary on the effects of industrialization and changing scenery in the 18th and 19th century.

As stated by Neha (2014), William Wordsworth placed an elevated value on Nature's moral influence. Nature, according to Wordsworth, was spiritualized and viewed as a great moral teacher, a perfect mother, guardian, and nurse of humanity, and an element of expanding influence. Wordsworth's admiration for nature as a guiding factor for human morals and character growth is a prevalent theme in his poetry.

According to Huang, Pei, and Fu (2014), Wordsworth endured tremendous misery while living in a noisy and crowded society. He found comfort only in nature, where he could uncover beauty and purity that affected his perceptions. The natural environment was an excellent realm for Wordsworth, acting as a source of motivation for his lyrical poetry. This viewpoint emphasises Wordsworth's intimate connection with nature and his belief in its effective and inspiring power.

Wordsworth's poetry, according to White (2013), is distinguished by its emphasis on the individual's interaction with nature and the transformational force of nature. White's assessment of the literature provides an overview of Wordsworth's key works and their themes relating to nature and the human experience.

Wordsworth highlights the beauty and harmony of nature in his poetry. According to Bilal and Cheema (2012), Wordsworth additionally examines how nature's stability stands in contrary to the world's chaos and challenges. This statement exemplifies Wordsworth's acute awareness of the contrast between nature's harmony and the complexity and struggles of human existence, a theme that he frequently portrays in his poetry.

According to Smith (2012), Wordsworth's poetry emphasizes the significance of nature as a source of spiritual and emotional rejuvenation for individuals. Smith's literature assessment includes a detailed examination of Wordsworth's use of nature imagery and its significance in his poetry. Similarly, Jones (2015) contends that Wordsworth's poetry demonstrates his deep respect for the natural world, as well as his belief in its power to inspire creativity and connection with the divine. Jones examines several significant poems of Wordsworth and their nature-related themes in depth.

As Susan Wolfson (2010) points out, Wordsworth's view of nature developed dramatically throughout the course of his creative career. Nature is frequently portrayed as an idyllic sanctuary bringing relief to the troubled spirit in his early works, particularly those in Lyrical Ballads. Nature, however, takes on a more complicated and metaphorical role as his poetry evolves, representing both the majesty and unpredictability of the natural world, reflecting Wordsworth's own increasing consciousness (Wordsworth, 1991).

Wordsworth's constant love of nature is illustrated in his famous poem *Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey*. According to critics such as Richard Holmes (2008), Wordsworth's poetry might be interpreted as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, pushing for a reconnection with the natural world amidst rising urbanization. Wordsworth's strong affection for rural landscapes and their restorative effects shines through in his writings.

Wordsworth's well-known poem *Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey* is one of the best examples of his profound love of nature. He highlights the healing and restoring influence of nature by reflecting on the comfort and inspiration he finds in natural surroundings in this work (Wordsworth, 1992).

Scholars such as Bate (1991) emphasize the spiritual dimension woven throughout Wordsworth's natural poetry. They say that Wordsworth's encounters with nature are transforming events that lead to a profound insight of the self and a heightened awareness of the interdependence of the self

and the universe. This spiritual side is powerfully portrayed in poems like *The Prelude*, where nature serves as a trigger for intense contemplation and illumination (Wordsworth, 2005).

Anne K. Mellor (1980) delves into the gendered dimensions of Wordsworth's nature poetry, showing how his male perspective frequently dominated images of nature. Mellor claims that Wordsworth's portrayal of nature is strongly gendered, with the female figure being reduced to passive positions or symbolic links with nature.

Abrams (1971) claims that "God is at intervals ceremoniously refers to, but remains a spontaneous and nonoperative factor; if all references to deity were struck out of *The Prelude*, there would be no significant change in its subject matter or growth and development" (p.90).

Symons (1969) asserts that William Wordsworth is the only poet who can express the vital essence of natural reality to readers in a way that no other poet has ever done. Wordsworth's strong connection with the natural world, frequently described as having the viewpoint of a thoughtful peasant, is credited with his ability to convey the real essence of nature.

According to Grierson and Smith (1966), "Wordsworth had sharp ear also for all natural sounds, the voices of beasts and birds, as well as the sounds of winds and waters; the sighing of trees in a high wind got his mind going, and he wrote thousands of lines walking by the side of a stream" (p.307). Wordsworth views nature as a teacher.

Legouis and Cazamian (1957) stated that "to him nature appears as a creative power stronger to any other, the educator of senses and mind equally" (p.1010).

Willy (1950), in studying William Wordsworth, emphasises that Wordsworth's conviction in nature's ability to heal was a real fact of his own experience. He adds that Wordsworth's perception of nature's healing and ecstatic power was a fundamental feature of both his life and poetry, an assumption that characterised him as a poet who had a real and genuine connection with the natural world.

Read (1949) says that nature is represented as "the highest theme of poetry" in regard to the theme of Wordsworth's poetry. This viewpoint emphasises the fundamental significance of nature as a central and dominating theme in Wordsworth's poetry, emphasising its relevance as the main focus of his verses.

Lacey (1948) states that Wordsworth "speaks of Nature so much more commonly, and in such words of rapture, that it is apparent that Nature is in the forefront of his consciousness and God is in the background" (p.31) while discussing the significance of nature in Wordsworth's poetry.

Arnold (1915) praises Wordsworth and claims that "his poetry is excellent because of the extraordinary power with which he feels the joy provided to us in nature" (p.153). Wordsworth was a moralist as well as a naturalist. Compton-Ricketts (1963) expresses the same belief, saying that "he is a moralist at heart" (p.311). Mukherjee (1996) describes Wordsworth as a "prolific writer" (p.9). His contribution to the realm of English literature through romantic poetry is enormous.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a systematic strategy to discovering the solution to a specific problem (Bist, 2014). It is the process by which researchers describe, evaluate, and anticipate occurrences. Its purpose is to provide a research work plan (Mantra, 2015).

This section describes the research method, approaches, and procedures used for investigating the role of nature in Wordsworth's poetry, using consideration the evolving perspectives and its contemporary significance.

3.1 NATURE OF THE STUDY

This research takes a qualitative approach, which enables a comprehensive study of Wordsworth's poetry, their themes, and their connections to nature. Qualitative analysis is especially suited to analysing the numerous and multiple characteristics of poetry.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION

3.2.1 Primary Data

The primary data for this research comes from a comprehensive study of William Wordsworth's poems. A selection of his significant works has been picked for thorough consideration, such as *Lines*

Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey, The World Is Too Much with Us, The Solitary Reaper, I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud. These poems have been chosen for their profound nature-related themes. The primary data collection process includes:

- In-depth study of selected poems to find out recurring themes, imagery, and metaphors that relate to nature.
- Analyze changes in Wordsworth's depiction of nature throughout the course of his poetic journey.
- These works explore the emotional and intellectual aspects of nature.

3.2.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is obtained from scholarly articles and books that give context for Wordsworth's poetry, his changing views on nature, and the ecological and environmental circumstances of his time. The Literature Review chapter already discussed the essential sources and their significance.

The process of collecting secondary data includes:

- A careful investigation of the library and online resources for appropriate material.
- Analyze and synthesized secondary materials in order to gain an extensive understanding of Wordsworth's interaction with nature.

3.3 DATA ANALYSIS

To study the selected primary and secondary data, qualitative content analysis is adopted. Identifying recurring themes, patterns, and significant aspects related to Wordsworth's portrayal of nature, the progression of his viewpoints, and their relevance to modern environmental discourse are an essential component of the analysis.

Data analysis involves the following steps:

1. Theme Extraction: From the primary data, common themes relating to nature are extracted.
2. Interpretation: The outcomes are discussed in accordance with Wordsworth's changing suggestions on nature and their relevance currently.
3. Comparison: The primary data themes are compared to secondary data sources' findings.

3.4 SELECTION OF PRIMARY TEXTS

The primary texts for this research are an attentively chosen selection of poems by William Wordsworth. The selection criteria concentrate around their thematic connection to nature portrayal. The primacy of nature in the poem, the variety of settings (urban, pastoral, and rural areas), and the evolutionary progression of Wordsworth's views on nature over his career are all significant aspects. Poems such as Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey, The World Is Too Much with Us and I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud were chosen for their iconic nature-related themes, whereas others, such as To a Butterfly and The Solitary Reaper were chosen for their distinctive examinations of nature's influence on human emotions and experiences.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The primary data, which consisted of Wordsworth's poems, was obtained from a wide variety of his works, which was available in the college library and included numerous editions of his poetry. Digital versions of his poems were also collected from accepted online sources. A systematic procedure was used to seek for scholarly articles and books on Wordsworth's poetry and nature themes for secondary data. Google Scholar and sci-hub databases were frequently used to obtain a wide variety of secondary data.

3.6 DATA STORAGE AND MANAGEMENT

Data was digitally organized and stored securely to ensure availability and future reference. To protect the obtained data, proper archiving processes were followed.

This extensive research methodology was carefully designed and carried out to assure the study's reliability and validity on "Environmental Discourse and Ecological Consciousness: An Eco-Critical Analysis of Wordsworth Selected Poems."

3.7 THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

The theoretical framework for this research is based on eco-criticism principles, which provide a lens for comprehending the dynamic connection between literature and the natural world (Glottfelty & Fromm, 1996). This framework allows for the investigation of Wordsworth's poetry not just as an artistic expression but also as a reflection of his increasing ecological knowledge. By setting Wordsworth's writings within an eco-critical framework, we may examine how nature acts as a primary character in his poetry, embodying ecological themes and imparting deep messages about human-nature relationships and the growing environmental ethos of his time.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Content analysis is a systematic research process that involves the structured investigation of textual, visual, or auditory data to identify underlying patterns, themes, and meanings within the content. This strategy is used by researchers to get insights into the subject matter and the implicit signals included in the materials they analyze. Content analysis is a useful method for evaluating and comprehending many types of content, such as written documents, photographs, videos, and recorded conversations (Smith, 2015).

This chapter delves into the analysis of Wordsworth's changing perceptions on nature and their relevance in contemporary environmental discussion.

4.1 WORDSWORTH'S CHANGING PERSPECTIVE ON NATURE

Wordsworth's evolving views on nature closely aligned with the sociopolitical and philosophical movements in his time. Wordsworth's perspective was fundamentally altered by the Romantics' persistent opposition of industrialization and urbanization as he grappled with the significant effects of societal change. His poetic journey serves as an enduring example of how people can still be connected to nature despite shifting sociopolitical conditions.

4.1.1 Correspondence to Sociopolitical and Philosophical Influences

William Wordsworth's literary development is a profound reflection of his changing views on nature, which are intricately entwined with the sociopolitical and philosophical currents of his time. Johnson (2019) adds the perceptive observation that Wordsworth's poetry entails a notable divergence from the accepted literary traditions of his time. In stark contrast to the prevalent norms of the time, his works place a resounding focus on the beauty and majesty of the natural world.

The philosophical causes that significantly influenced Wordsworth's worldview can be linked to this transformational change. One of the most fundamental of these impacts was the Romantic Movement, which fiercely responded against the strains of industrialization and urbanization as they grew (Smith, 2012). The Romantics, especially Wordsworth, were motivated by a strong desire to recover the inalienable bond between people and environment, which they believed was under trouble.

By highlighting the complex interactions between Wordsworth's shifting perspectives on nature and the sociopolitical and philosophical influences that affected his poetry, Smith (2012) delves even further into this idea. In Wordsworth's earlier works, especially those skillfully assembled in *Lyrical Ballads*, nature is portrayed as an idyllic haven that can comfort troubled spirits (Wolfson, 2010). This portrayal relates strongly with the Romantics' deep attachment to nature and their passionate desire to avoid the negative effects of industrialization.

Nature plays a more intricate and figurative role as Wordsworth's poetic journey progresses, representing both the beauty and unpredictability of the natural world (Wordsworth, 1991). This significant change is evidence of Wordsworth's deeper connection with modern issues and improved understanding of the changing social scene. Wordsworth and other Romantics

emphasised the need to balance the rapid industrialization and urbanization with a better appreciation of the role that nature plays in the human experience.

4.2 NATURE AS VIBRANT AND MENACING

The shift in perspective emphasises Wordsworth's capacity to adjust and react to the shifting environment around him. It emphasises his strong ties to nature and his dedication to finding solutions to the problems caused by industrialization and potential dangers to the balance of the natural world.

4.2.1 Vibrancy in Early Works: Renewal and Restoration

Wordsworth celebrates the vigour and vibrancy of nature in his early poems. In his most recent book, Black (2018) explores the essence of how Wordsworth's poetry so masterfully depicts nature as a source of renewal and restoration. Nature is shown as an energetic force that is bursting with vitality. For people, it acts as a source of revitalization and emotional renewal (Smith, 2012).

Smith (2012), who emphasises that Wordsworth's early works are deeply rooted in the appreciation of the beauty and vibrancy of nature. Wordsworth's deeply optimistic perspective of nature is wonderfully reflected in these poems' many depictions of tranquil settings. A compelling example of the healing and transformational power of the natural environment is the way in which it is portrayed as lively and life-affirming. In these early works, nature serves as a symbol of hope, providing consolation and rejuvenation to those who are in need of comfort and inspiration.

4.2.2 The Potentially Menacing Aspects: Response to Environmental Changes

Wordsworth's poetic tone evolves as his literary career moves on. The metamorphosis of Wordsworth's poetry, as pointed out by Grey (2014), coincides with the major social and environmental developments of the time, particularly the industrialization of the landscape. In this later stage, nature is increasingly acknowledged to have potentially dangerous qualities rather than just being seen as a source of renewal.

Grey (2014) claims that Wordsworth's work is influenced by the changing sociopolitical and environmental landscape. Nature presents here as a complicated force capable of both nurturing and menacing. Wordsworth's poetry demonstrates his growing concern about industrialization's possibly devastating impact on the natural environment. His earlier works' tranquil landscapes are paired with an increasing knowledge of the environmental issues of his time.

4.3 WORDSWORTH'S RELEVANCE IN CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL DISCOURSE

Wordsworth's poetic exploration of nature is not just enduring in the modern world, but also extremely essential to ongoing environmental discourse and eco-criticism. His works continue to inspire and provide insight into the complex interaction that exists between people and the natural world.

4.3.1 Resonance with Modern Environmental Discourse

The opinions of notable scholars such as Jones (2015) and Robinson (2017) are brought to the forefront to assess the lasting relevance of Wordsworth's descriptions of nature within the context of contemporary environmental discourse and eco-criticism. Wordsworth's poetry, according to Jones (2015), demonstrates his profound appreciation for the natural world and its essential ability to spark creativity and establish a deep relationship with the divine. This viewpoint is inextricably related to the values and principles of contemporary environmental discourse, which emphasise the critical importance of environmental conservation and the adoption of sustainable living practices (Robinson, 2017).

Jones' (2015) explanation emphasises Wordsworth's portrayal of nature's continuing relevance, particularly in addressing contemporary environmental problems and challenges. The poet's ability to create a profound sense of respect and admiration for the natural environment remains to have

an impact in a world grappling with concerns of ecological sustainability and the obligation to maintain the planet's natural resources.

4.3.2 The Spiritual Dimension: Interdependence and Wisdom

Bate (1991) and Grierson and Smith (1966) reinforce the assumption that Wordsworth's philosophical concepts about nature are still relevant in the modern time. Bate explores into Wordsworth's spiritual dimension, emphasising the transformational power of experiences with nature in offering significant insights into the intricate interplay between the self and the world. This spiritual dimension is in line with modern ecological consciousness, which recognizes the value of understanding the natural environment as a source of wisdom, connectivity, and inspiration.

Grierson and Smith (1966) strengthen this viewpoint by emphasising Wordsworth's keen sensitivity to the sounds of nature and his vision of nature as an admired teacher. This agreement with modern ecological thought emphasises the idea that the environment provides essential lessons and wisdom that can guide humans towards peaceful cohabitation with the natural world.

Bate's analysis focuses on Wordsworth's poetry's pervasive spiritual and intellectual depth, as well as its ongoing importance in modern debates about the intricate relationships between humans and nature, as well as the growth of ecological consciousness.

4.4 NATURE AS A SOURCE OF BEAUTY

4.4.1 Early Works

Nature is brilliantly emphasised as a source of beauty, consolation, and inspiration in Wordsworth's early works, such as *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud* and *Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey*. These works demonstrate his outstanding ability to evoke the splendour of the natural world through vivid imagery and sensory language. Nature is a soothing refuge in these poems, a respite from the complications of modern life, and a source of artistic creativity. Wordsworth's strong admiration for nature is visible establishing the platform for his everlasting relationship with nature.

4.4.2 Later Works

As we examine Wordsworth's later works, such as *The Solitary Reaper*, we observe that his admiration of the beauty of nature endures. Although there is a little alteration in his understanding of nature's aesthetic aspects. In this poem, we see nature's beauty integrated with subjects of change and constancy, representing Wordsworth's evolving perspective. While nature's fascination remains a key theme, it is now considered through the prism of life's transience, eliciting both joy and destitution.

4.5 NATURE AS A TRANSFORMATIVE FORCE

4.5.1 The World Is Too Much With Us

The World Is Too Much with Us, by William Wordsworth, is a moving condemnation of human materialism and a plea to rebuild a spiritual bond with nature, especially the sea and the winds. Nature is not only a source of beauty in this way, but it also serves as a check on human tendencies. Wordsworth's poetry encourages a return to nature in the context of production and urbanisation, demonstrating its transformational and revitalising power.

4.5.2 Nature's Healing Power

As Black (2018) clearly stated, Wordsworth's poetry is a type of treatment, providing harmony and rejuvenation. The transformative and healing power of nature can be seen in Wordsworth's poetry, which transcends literary artistry. They operate as a remedy for the human soul, providing an avenue for deep introspection and healing. Nature becomes a source of inner rejuvenation and a refuge for the anxious spirit in these poems.

4.6 NATURE AND THE HUMAN NATURE CONNECTION**4.6.1 Interdependence of Living Beings**

Robinson (2017) indicates Wordsworth's conviction in the interconnection of all living beings, as well as the critical necessity to safeguard the natural world. Wordsworth's expressions in his poems go beyond artistic production to serve as a strong call to act for protection of the environment and the adoption of ethical lifestyles. His poetry's extending importance in environmental discourse demonstrates its ability to inspire a common dedication to environmental maintenance and develop a strong connection with the natural world.

4.6.2 Nature's Moral Influence

According to Neha (2014), Wordsworth made a high priority on nature's moral influence, portraying nature as an excellent moral teacher, directing humanity towards moral development and character growth. This theme influences Wordsworth's poetry, emphasising the morals and ethical lessons that nature provides to the human soul.

4.7 THE CHANGING METAPHORICAL ROLE OF NATURE**4.7.1 Early and Later Works**

The analysis of Wordsworth's poetry demonstrates a change in his portrayal of nature. Nature is an exquisite retreat, a source of consolation and tranquility in his early works. Nature, however, takes on a more complicated and allegorical role as his poetry progresses. It begins to represent the majesty as well as the uncertainty of the natural world, illustrating Wordsworth's own changing perception.

4.8 SPIRITUAL AND ECOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS**4.8.1 The Prelude**

The spiritual dimension, as stated by Jonathan Bate (1991), is deeply woven throughout Wordsworth's poems. Nature encounters can be transforming, leading to tremendous self-awareness and an understanding of the connection of the individual and the natural world. Poems such as "The Prelude" reflect this spiritual dimension, in which nature inspires great thought and insight.

4.8.2 Spiritual Ecology

Green's (2016) claim that Wordsworth's poetry emphasize spiritual ecology is noteworthy. His poetry improves on the concept of beauty to depict a spiritual ecology, emphasizing humanity's close relationship with nature. In Wordsworth's works, nature is more than just a backdrop; it is a dynamic force that shapes the spiritual and emotional qualities of human beings. This spiritual ecology emphasizes humans' intrinsic relationship with the environment, expressing Wordsworth's conviction in nature's transformational and inspirational force in our lives.

CONCLUSION**5.1 SUMMARY**

The poetry of William Wordsworth explores into the changing correlation between nature and human existence. It follows his poetic expansion from an idealised depiction of nature as an escape to a more intricate, allegorical picture impacted by evolving sociopolitical and ecological contexts. This study emphasises Wordsworth's work's ongoing importance in modern environmental conversations, demonstrating its ability to associate with today's environmental problems and demonstrate our significant connection with the natural world. Wordsworth's lasting contribution is his profound perceptions into nature's everlasting and transformational force, which provide continual motivation and direction as we confront contemporary environmental issues and strive to expand the knowledge of our relationship with the natural world. His position in English literature is extraordinary and eternal.

5.2 THESIS CONTRIBUTION

We made substantial contributions to the realisation of William Wordsworth's deep connection with nature and its portrayal in his poetry through this research.

1. Exploring Wordsworth's growing perceptions on nature, from a peaceful refuge to a complicated entity, to better understand his literary course.
2. Emphasising nature's numerous roles in his poetry, including tranquilly, therapy, spiritual guidance, ethical direction, and a plea for environmental action, along with beauty.
3. Highlighting the modern validity of Wordsworth's nature descriptions, developing eco-consciousness and moral obligation, and relating the past and the present in environmental discussion.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE RESEARCHERS

Although this research provides useful insights, there are certain aspects that need to be explored further:

1. Explore how socio-political elements affected Wordsworth's nature poetry.
2. Compare Wordsworth's environmental themes to contemporary ecological challenges to get insights into today's environmental discussion.

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