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## **The Concept of Nature as Theme of Romanticism in William Wordsworth's Poetry (With Reference to 'London')**

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## Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the concept of "Nature" in William Wordsworth poetry and how he tackles this concept. William Wordsworth deals with the theme of nature as main theme in his works for that reason he could be considered as the poet of nature. The study aims also to identify the effect of the concept of nature in William Wordsworth poetry and in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century's' romantic poetry. The study hypothesizes that the concept of nature has different meanings in William Wordsworth poetry and he uses especial ways to reflect his concepts of nature in his poems. The researchers utilize the primarily and secondary authentic material to collect the data, the researcher use descriptive analytic method through coding technique. This study selects poem of William Wordsworth, (London,).After the analysis of the data, the researchers found that the concept of nature is used by the poet to reflect different meanings. Sometime the poet perceives nature as a friend, healer and companion and so on; finally, the researcher recommends that nature should be given much care in all aspects because it is a source of happiness and inspiration.

Keyword: Romantic poetry Concept of Nature - Romanticism - William Wordsworth's inspiration

## المخلص

تهدف الدراسة الي تفصي مفهوم الطبيعة في شعر ويليام وردورث , كيف تناول الشاعر مفهوم الطبيعة في شعره , تتناول ويليام وردورث مفهوم الطبيعة كموضوع اساسي في اعماله لذلك هو يعتبر شاعر الطبيعة . كما هدفت الدراسة الي معرفة اثر مفهوم الطبيعة في شعر ويليام وردورث والشعر الرومانسي في القرنين الثامن عشر و التاسع عشر، افترضت الدراسة ان لدى مفهوم الطبيعة معاني مختلفة في شعر وليام ودورث و ان وليام وردورث استخدم طرق خاصة لابراز مفهوم الطبيعة في قصائده . استخدم الباحثون المصادر الرئيسييه و الثانويه لجمع البيانات , استخدم الباحثون المنهج الوصفي التحليلي من خلال اسلوب التفسير . إختار الباحثون في هذه الدراسة قصيدة ويليام وردورث (لندن) لاختبار الفروض بعد التحليل توصل الباحثون ان مفهوم الطبيعة يستخدم بطرق مختلفة في بعض الاحيان يستخدم مثل الصديق و المعالج و الرفيق وغيرها. و اخيرا يوصي الباحث بعطاء الطبيعة اهمية كبيره في كل المجالات لانها مصدر السعادة والالهام.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الشعر الرومانسي - مفهوم الطبيعة- الرومانسية- ويليام وردورث – الالهام



## Background

Nature is considered to be one of the most significant characteristic and theme in romantic poetry. There are many poets in the romantic period who write about it in their works. William Wordsworth is one of them who writes a great deal of ideas in dealing with nature. Romantic poetry was the poetry of romantic era which was an artistic literary musical an intellectual movement that originated in Europe towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. And Romanticism considered as rejection to the enlightenment and neoclassical concepts. Oosthoek k. (2015) states that " Romanticism was reactionary response against the scientific rationalization of nature during the enlightenment commonly expressed in literature music, panting and drama"

A. O. Lovejoy's famous essay 'On the discrimination of romanticisms' insisted on the need for discrimination between the meanings of the term at various times and in various countries. The danger perceived by Lovejoy was that the word loses all meaning unless we insist on defining our references. Other critics, René Wellek and Northrop Frye, argued that Romanticism is not essentially an idea but 'an historic center of gravity, which falls somewhere around the 1790-1830 period'.

Romantic poetry refuses all concepts such as (neoclassicism and enlightenment) and it adopts the idea of individualism, emotion, subjectivity, nature and imagination that indicate to romanticism. Romantic poets in this period avoid realism in their ideas. It is provided to be poetry to escape from suffering in the world at the middle age. According to (Gorder, 2014) "romantic literature everywhere developed, imagination was praised over reason, emotion over logic, and initiation over science".

Also Reese's (2022) said "Romantic poetry challenges the idea that reason alone can lead to human fulfillment and embraces idealism, physical and emotional passion, individualism, reverence for nature, and the supernatural in revolt against Enlightenment ideals that, for Romantic poets, were too limiting. Nature is the main theme and appears clearly in romantic literary works; such as poems "Daffodils", "London" and "My heart leaps up", "Tintern Abbey" and " the table turned".

This research aims at investigating the concepts of nature in William Wordsworth poetry with special reference to his poem "London", This study is significant because it reveals an important issue of the poet i.e. William Wordsworth which is the impact of romanticism in his literary works specially poetry. Without knowing the role of romanticism, his poems cannot be understood profoundly.



William Wordsworth poetry reflects the aspects of nature that is related strongly to romanticism. It deals with different views of nature especially in his poem. In "London" the poet reflects the especial beauty of the city of London he shows the view from Westminster's bridge at early morning; this view considers majestic view when you see the most important and famous things in city London such as;(ships, tower, domes, theatres and temples), and how it has unique nature. So, for romantic poetry "nature" is an important theme.

The researchers uses descriptive analytical method and coding technique to analyze the selected poems in order to examine how Wordsworth expresses his concepts of nature in his work. The study discusses the different meanings of nature in Romanticism in general and in Wordsworth poetry in particular. The study also examines how William Wordsworth has been affected by nature in his works; so this lead to investigate a style of Wordsworth in writing his poems

This study also aims to reveal William word worth ways; and how he tends to portrait nature in his poem "London" also how his unique style appears in this poem and how he perceived nature. William Wordsworth shows nature in various images, this reflects that every side of nature is subject to writes about. William Wordsworth proves that nature is spiritual things.

### **Statement of the problem**

This research aims to investigate and discuss the concept of nature in William Wordsworth poetry with reference to his poem "London" The main problem of this research is that the above mentioned poem cannot be understand well without knowing the role of nature in writing them and their various concepts. According to Muthanna Z .et.al,(2015) "the understanding of nature and meaning associated with it depends primarily on the subject and age in which the natural work appears" the poems of the most of romantic's poets in 18<sup>th</sup> century affected by the concepts of nature in their works, William Wordsworth is one of them. The study will analyze and examine the selected poem in order to reveal the concepts of nature according to Wordsworth. So the meaning and understanding of the poem will be easy when understand the concept of nature which is associated to romanticism.

### **Objectives of the study**

This study aims to achieve the following objectives:



1. To identify different meanings of the concept of nature in William Wordsworth romantic poetry.
2. To discuss how William Wordsworth reflects nature in his poem "London".
3. To know the effect of nature in 18<sup>th</sup> century romantic poets.

### Questions of the study

This study aims to answer the following questions

1. What are the different meanings and the concepts of nature in Romanticism?
2. What stylistic features William Wordsworth used to reflect his concept of nature in his poems "London"?
3. To what extent do the concepts of nature have an influence in 18<sup>th</sup> century romantic poets?

### Hypotheses of the study

This study aims to verify the following hypotheses

1. The concept of nature has many different meanings in romanticism.
2. William Wordsworth uses especial ways to reflect his concepts of nature in his poem "London".
3. The concept of nature has deep influence in 18<sup>th</sup> century romantic poetry.

### Methodology

Throughout this section the researchers will reveal the processes and the steps that are followed to conduct the study. These steps include the research design, the data collection instruments as well as the data analysis.

### The research Design

Dogpan (2003) states that qualitative methods are used most appropriately in literature because it studies phenomena that provides an analytical frame as an objects within which the study is conducted and which the case illuminates and explicates. He states that the analyzing of poetry enables the researcher to study or examine the poem or the concept of nature. In particular the researchers adopted this method because it's very flexible and can analyze the poems which can provides and enable the researchers to



observe the concept of nature in William Wordsworth poetry that via the analysis of his poem "London" This important poem will be analyzed with the intention to explore and depict the aspects and features of the influence of nature in his works. The source of data is documented materials therefore, the researchers plans to collect the data from many documents. The sample is selected from the most distinguished work of William Wordsworth to become a father of nature in romantic period. "London was Written by Wordsworth that is valid to proof that Wordsworth was the influence of nature in his works. Also a lot of theories and approaches that explain and emphasizes the role of nature on human behavior and achievement and will be used to answer the questions of the study. The type of analysis will be rational one and it will be based on literary norms.

### Data Collection

The researcher use primary sources original text of the poems The researchers selected a poem that was written by William Wordsworth, "London", Also, a lot of related information which are useful will be collected from many different sources of information such As books, references as well as encyclopedias

### Data Analysis

The researchers uses descriptive analytical method by using coding techniques to analyze the poem which was written by William Wordsworth the poem will be analyzed via the process of analysis. In order to explicate or give a detailed literary analysis of a poem, it is useful to ask and to answer many questions that are crucial in analysis of any poem such as:

1. What is the literal sense of the poem?
  - How could the poem be paraphrased: restated in prose form?
2. What is the diction of the poem?
  - What sort of language does the poem use: formal or colloquial, abstract or concrete, vivid or vague, archaic words, slang?
  - Does it create vivid expressions or innovative ideas by manipulating syntax (word order), semantics (word meaning), structure, effects or associations of normal language?
  - Do any words have other connotations: associations beyond the standard denotation, or definition?
3. What is the tone of the poem?
  - What sort of attitude, mood or emotion does it convey?



- Is there irony: a discrepancy between what is stated and what is meant?
- 4. What is the rhetorical situation implied by the poem?
- Who is speaking? to whom? on what occasion? for what purpose?
- What is the speaker's relationship to you, the reader? Are you being spoken to directly?
- Are you being ignored? Are you overhearing the speaker?
- 5. Does the poem use figurative language (simile, metaphor, etc.)? If so, give examples.
- 6. What kind of imagery does the poem use?
- What do you see, hear, taste, smell, touch in your imagination through the words of the poem? (A poem ALWAYS has imagery!)
- 7. Does the poem use symbolism? If so, give examples.
- 8. How does sound contribute to the effect of the poem?
- Does it have rhyme, either exact or approximate repetition of a final sound?
- Does it use repetition of sounds, words, lines, refrains?
- Does it contain alliteration, assonance, consonance, onomatopoeia?
- Is the effect of these devices cacophony: harsh or discordant sounds, or euphony: pleasing, harmonizing sounds?
- 9. How is the poem structured?
- Does it have stanzas, or is it free verse: having no formal structure?
- What is the rhyme scheme?
- 10. What is the theme of the poem? The message that the writer wants to convey?

## Literature Review and previous studies

### William word worth biography

William Wordsworth was born in 1770 at Cocker mouth, Cumberland, and he spent much of his boyhood among shepherds and dales men of his native country. He was educated at Hawkes head School, Lancashire and at Cambridge. Then he came to visit France in (1790 and 1791-92). In 1793 he published "*an evening walk and descriptive sketches*". A small legacy left by a friend made him so far independent that he was able henceforth to devote himself entirely to poetry.

His friendship with Coleridge, which began about (1796), did much to stimulate his genius. Two years later Coleridge joined him to publication of the most famous poem "*lyrical ballads*" ; this poem consider the collection between William Wordsworth and Samuel Coleridge the first publication of poem in 1798 this consider the beginning English



of romanticism it includes Coleridge " Rime of the Ancient Mariner" and Wordsworth " Tintern Abbey".

Jonathan, k (2014) " the lyrical ballads (1798) Wordsworth and Coleridge first major literary undertaking and pioneering work of English romanticism-came into being at a tumultuous moment in English history" the second edition of lyrical ballads between William and Coleridge was published in 1800; it includes more poems by Wordsworth; in this poem Wordsworth and Coleridge amend their own idea about poetry. In 1802 he married Mary Hutchinson, and he devote form his household, he settled first at Grasmere and later at Rydal mount. Though he continued to write steadily, he failed for many years to catch the public ear, while the critics almost all the way treated him with disdain. But then he began to put himself on his own way, and readers from the new generation began to perceive greatness and meaning in his poetry. The natural beauty and grandeur of this area was a major source of inspiration for Wordsworth throughout life, according to W.H (2016, p. 190) "his love of nature was boundless and his knowledge of nature was equal to his love"

In1810, the friendship between Wordsworth and Coleridge was broken by an open quarrel. Offsetting the sadness of these middle years however was the steady growth of Wordsworth reputation as a poet. William Wordsworth's major work was his autobiographical poem titled "the prelude" completed in 1805. He continued to make changes and it was not published until his death. William Wordsworth died by re-aggravating a case of pleurisy on 23 April, 1850, and was buried at St. Oswald's Church in Grasmere. His widow Mary published his lengthy autobiographical poem to Coleridge as the prologue several months after his death.

### **The Concept of the Term Romance**

According to Peter Childs and Roger Fowler (2006:108 ) The term Romance can encompass the medieval narrative poem. Spenser's Faerie Queene gothic horrors and Mills and Boon is bound to be difficult to define. The linguistic history of the word (the romance, a romance, romance) reflects a movement from the definite to the indefinite which illustrates the necessary diffusion which must accompany such linguistic longevity and plasticity As Gillian Beer points out (The Romance,1970), the 'term "romance" in the early Middle Ages meant the new vernacular languages derived from Latin, in contradistinction to the learned language, Latin itself'. Enromancier, romancar,romanz meant to translate or compose books in the vernacular. The book itself was then called Romanz, roman, romanzo. The word became associated with the content of these diverse works – usually non-didactic narratives of ideal love and chivalric adventures. Then these medieval



romances, which took both poetic and prose form and which continued to influence the Elizabethan romance, tended to be regarded with some suspicion and even contempt by the classically oriented writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The romance is usually concerned with a frankly fictive world, though the medieval romance was more directly rooted in contemporary fact than might seem apparent from our perspective. At the same time it could be viewed increasingly as an imaginative and psychological projection of the 'real' world. In the nineteenth century, renewed interest in things medieval (cf. GOTHIC), together with a growing respect for the power of the imagination and the intangible truth of the inner world, gave new life to a form which tended now to be counter posed to the apparent facticity of the novel. In many mid-nineteenth-century works, such as Jane Eyre, Dombey and Son and Silas Marner, many of the qualities of romance and realism appear along-side each other in the narrative. Hawthorne saw the essential difference between the two as lying in the imaginative freedom granted to writers of romance which enabled them to pursue psychological and mythical truth more single-mindedly. The main criticism of the romance, from Cervantes to Dr Johnson and Jane Austen, has been a moral one. The reader, it is argued, is seduced into applying its values, appropriate enough to the artificial world treated by the writer, to a real world in which pain has a genuine sharpness and the romantic pose is little more than a pallid gesture. This sense is retained in modern practice: sentimental ideals are presented in the knowledge that their power lies simultaneously in their apparent reality and actual ideality.

### **The Concept of Romanticism**

According to Peter Childs and Roger Fowler (2006: 208-109 ) Romanticism is not essentially an idea but 'an historic center of gravity, which falls somewhere around the 1790-1830 period' (Frye). They accused Lovejoy of attempting to break this historic characteristic into its component parts and of trying to insist on a romantic period or character wherever any of these components appear. This 'fallacy of time-less characterization' of Romanticism they saw as destructive of the specific quality of the historic romantic period. They attempted to define the romantic event from a more isolated critical context. Whereas Lovejoy saw Romanticism as the general term for a range of related ideas, poetic, philosophic and social, his refuters lay more stress on the characteristic images which haunt the romantic imagination. The central distinctive feature of the romantic mode was said to be the search for a reconciliation between the inner vision and the outer experience expressed through 'a creative power greater than his own because it includes his own' (Frye); or the synthetic IMAGINATION which performs this



reconciliation and the vision it produces of a life drawing upon 'a sense of the continuity between man and nature and the presence of God' The central feature of these attempts to define a Romantic entity is the development of romantic theories of the imagination. M. H. Abrams provided an indispensable account of the origin and development of romantic theories of perception and imagination in *The Mirror and the Lamp* (1953). Underlying these theories, from the end of the eighteenth century and for the next hundred years or more, is the sense that humanity has become separated from nature, which leads to a false characterization of external nature as 'fixed and dead'. The romantic poet seeks a way to reactivate the world by discovering the creative perceptiveness which will allow the writer to draw aside the veils which modern living has laid across the senses and seek a perception where the false separation of Nature (fixed, external objects) and nature (the living being of the perceiver) can be reconciled: a new synthesizing vision. The romantic thinker often feels that such a faculty is not an invention, but a rediscovery of the truth about the way we perceive and create which has been lost in the development of more complicated social forms and the growth of rational and self-conscious theories of human thought. This belief leads to a marked historicism, to an increased interest in primitivism theories of culture: to a persistent strain of historical reconstruction in romantic writing, a medieval element in poetry and the novel, and an idealized resurrection of ballad and folk-song. The romantic thinkers are finally baffled by their loyalty to the traditional concept of art as an embodiment or vitalized representation of a separate perceptive act in the 'real' world. But their struggles with Romanticism this problem prepare the way for the more total concepts of the post-romantic artists, the SYMBOLISTS and IMAGISTS who force romantic aesthetics to its logical conclusion by identifying a desire for complete reconciliation between perception and art: 'How can we know the dancer from the dance?' (Yeats) Romantic artists suffer an agonizing struggle to grasp and express what they perceive; they are continually aware that they cannot objectively 'trust' what they see since they are involved in creating what they see. They are barred from the convenient symbolic systems available in existing mythic patterns because such public symbols falsify the truth of personal feeling. On the one hand lies the quagmire of personal mythology with its resulting lack of communicative power (Blake), on the other the terrible isolation of the specific and actual: 'the weary weight of all this unintelligible world' (Wordsworth). The artist feels isolated, unable to discover what must exist, some objective form or Form to embody the sense of continuity between the imagination and the visible world, and is drawn towards those experiences which offer a blurred version of the separation of ego and event, drug hallucination or the radical innocence of childhood perceptions. But such experiences



are special and not typical, and they are also transient, Thus Wordsworth, looking back at the apparent directness of childhood, sees it slipping away as ‘shades of the prison house’ close round him. Coleridge argued that ‘we receive but what we give’ (‘Dejection Ode’), but his poem celebrates this realization in the context of the inevitable pressures of time and decay. At the heart of the romantic dilemma is the agony of the disappearing dream. Life in nature is life in our nature, and that is subject to decay. With the romantic thinkers and poets, with Wordsworth’s lost ‘splendour in the grass’, Keats’s and Coleridge’s ‘fragments’ (‘The Fall of Hyperion’, ‘Kubla Khan’) we have begun the artistic dilemma which leads to Yeats’s desire for the immutable permanence of the golden bird of Byzantium and the modern, post- Symbolist search for unchanging form in the heart of chaos itself. During the 1970s Harold Bloom, Paul de Man and other Yale critics, all distinguished Romantic scholars, concerned themselves with Romanticism in the light of the work of Derrida, initiating a major reformulation of Romantic writing through deconstruction. Paul de Man, for example, argued that the romantic historical consciousness had been a powerful influence on the modern development of a historical identity. Their work has been enormously influential on subsequent studies of the subject. A movement in art and literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in revolt against the Neoclassicism of the previous centuries...The German poet Friedrich Schlegel, who is given credit for first using the term "romantic" to describe literature, defined it as "literature depicting emotional matter in an imaginative form.

## Characteristics of romantic poetry

### Nature

Nature is one of the important themes of romantic period. It is considered a source of inspiration for many poets in romantic period. Every poet or writer in this period has especial relationship with nature and how it effects in his sense Reese.P (4, 2022) “*many scholars consider Romantic poets to be predominantly nature poets, as they explore nature through spiritual, philosophical, physical, and aesthetic lenses, ultimately leading to the consideration of the relationship between humanity and nature and how that relationship might be improved.*” Nature not only as (tree, flowers, water, moon, sky and so on) also a man is considered a view of nature; when they change, effects on others, when they gave happiness, and so on. Wordsworth recognized in his works in all views of nature.

### Symbolism



It is a way to show something in simple way. Symbols are used to convey an idea, message, theme or relationship in a poem. For instance, an object or character can represent an abstract idea that's difficult to describe otherwise. Most famously, roses, hearts and moons in poetry symbolize romantic love

### **Individualism**

In free essay state that (May, 2017)"*Individualism is shown in Wordsworth's depiction of the natural world because in essence he becomes nature in his writing. In similitude with Wordsworth's poetry, Percy Shelley uses the natural world in his writing to express individualism but in a slightly different way*"

According to this essay we can observe the relationship between Wordsworth and nature to represent his individuality in his works.

### **Emotions**

All romantic poets expressing their real emotions through their works and it is considered a personal emotion for something or someone. For example William Wordsworth in his poem "Daffodils" he tended to express his emotion when he saw this flowers beside the lake and how it effects in his emotion all this views

Sharma .k (2014) "The poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" is not only a typical romantic poem, but also tells us how a poem is written in the romantic sense".in contrast with neoclassical poets, that they emphasized a reason above emotions.

### **Imagination:**

Imagination is a powerful a spiritual force for many poets in every time; when a poets have an imagination they have a power to show creativity in his works.

Imagination is related to morality, and scholars believed that literature, especially poetry, could utilize it improve the world,

### **Subjectivity**

Romantic poetry is the poetry of passion, emotions and imagination. Romantic poetry opposed the objectivity of neoclassical poetry. Neoclassical poets avoided describing their personal emotions in their poetry, unlike the Romantics.

### **Industrial revolution**



Industrial revolution changes way of people lives. People moving to the cities. They left their villages to live in towns. And left their work in farms to work in factories. This is one of main reasons for romantic poets to write and use their emotions. They tended to stay in rural area and the magic of these natural areas become a source of inspiration.

### **Sublime**

Most of the famous romantic poets used sublime to reflect the effect of nature in their works. They depicted what they felt when he wrote their works. It refers to use of language and description that excites thoughts and emotions beyond ordinary experience. Wordsworth defines poetry ;as the spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling it take its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility.

### **Romanticism and nature**

Romanticism has closely relationship to nature, nature considers the source of inspiration of human feelings, thought and imagination. This connection comes as response to industrial revaluation in the 18<sup>th</sup> century; that makes a big change in the world at that time. (2015) k. JAN. *OOSTHOEK* "*it was not simply a response to the rationalism of the enlightenment but also reaction against the material change in society*"

This change makes many people leave the rural areas to live in cities. Also this connection comes from the Scientifics and enlightenment against culture and society. Some poets ,writers and philosophers believed that nature is basic source of inspiration and literary work for many poets in romantic period. These relationships between romanticism and nature promote arts, music and literature to become more acceptable. Many writers and philosophers believe that nature is source of healthy emotion, feeling and ideas and thoughts. William Wordsworth for example; describes nature in his work, he aims to depict the characters, behaviors, feeling in his work. This strong relationship with nature leads him to be a greatest poet in romantic period, because he takes his power from nature.

### **The Influence of Nature in 18<sup>th</sup> century on English poetry**

Eighteen century poets specifically romantic poets used the concept of nature in different ways. It became a source of inspiration for the poets in that period for that reason and became the main feature of 18<sup>th</sup> century English poetry. The remarkable feature of 18<sup>th</sup> century poetry is that poets used nature to depict their emotions and feelings symbolically. The poetry probably contains an allusion to the rainbow of Noah. "For



example, William Wordsworth and other poets in this age as Shelley and Keats and Coleridge reflected nature in special views and images

“romantic poets tended to share a lot of ideas and most of this is way they view nature”; also it was becoming the main theme for their works. In Pre-romantic and Victorian age. Nature plays different roles; specifically in human lives

The 18<sup>th</sup> century known as age of reason; where the focus was on search for truth and clarity in the world of disorder through reason.

### **Critical point of view on William Wordsworth works**

First, what is literary criticism? According to Saeed F.F (2016,p 330) said "Literary criticism is the discipline of interpreting, analyzing and evaluating works of literature"

There are different views on William Wordsworth works from different scholars; Wordsworth as poet of nature Nasrullah.M (2017) "Nature is regarded by Wordsworth as a fundamental unity, and here a human community resting on equality is held to be an integral part of that unity. At this stage, Wordsworth regarded the entire feudal fabric, resting on the power of royal courts and “life,” as removed from “the natural inlets of just sentiment, from lowly sympathy and chastening truth”"

About his language in poetic works Sana. M and Abdul Bari.K (2016, p14.15)"Philosophical' language in as much as its use can result in a better and clearer understanding of the basic truths. But in city life emotions are not openly expressed a choice of the real language in a state of vivid sensation. Coleridge also agreed with Wordsworth idea of plain poetic diction. Without selection of true language, we cannot acquire true taste and feelings of poetry in real sense. The language of truly selected poet for poetry is alive with trope and synesthetic metaphor. Wordsworth demands that poetic diction can be modeled on primitive, passionate and natural utterance, that is most spontaneous, the product of emotion. Wordsworth always talks about the selection of the language of the lower classes. For the advertisement of lyrical ballads of 1798 he stated that his object in adopting a simpler language for his poems merely to assertion how for the diction of communication in the midriff and the lower groups of society was adapted to intention of poetic luxuriating. In his poem daffodils he uses similes, which are the rhetorical devices by utility the words like or as are. Such as: “I wandered lonely as a cloud” Because the poet is a lover of nature, so he walks around his surroundings to enjoy



the creativity of nature like a drifting cloud. So by using simile masterly he relates himself to a wandering cloud passing over hills and valleys.

In another stanza of same poem he uses simile for daffodils as such as, Daffodils are, "Continuous as the stars that shine" Pelagia. G (2015,p 91) said "Arguing against Wordsworth's Preface to Lyrical Ballads (Coleridge does not admit that he contributed ideas to the Preface and urged Wordsworth to write it) and attacking caricatures of Wordsworth as writing poems in low language, Coleridge tries to show that Wordsworth's language is not exclusively the language of low and rustic life, but an ordinary language shared by all classes and simultaneously uniquely his own. Poems must be "representative" (256) and an element of Wordsworth's greatness is his ability to discern "the sameness of the nature" irrespective of rank"

Hareshwar.R (2017) states that: "Wordsworth's Preface explains his concept of poetry. His concept has newness. Wordsworth has rejected the intellectual aspect of the origin of poetry. For the first time, he emphasized the role of emotions.

According to him,' Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotions recollected in tranquility.' Poetry springs from the soul of man. As has been well said,' the clear spring of poetry must flow freely and spontaneously. It can't be made to flow through artificially laid pipes. Poetry is born not in the mind but in the heart overflowing with feeling'. Thus poetry is the product of feeling, mood and temperament. According to Wordsworth there are four stages of the process of poetic creation. These stages are observation, recollection, contemplation and imaginative excitement. The poet observes certain objects of nature. It excites in him certain emotions. He carries those emotions in his heart. Later on the recollects those emotions in the moments of tranquility, contemplates upon them and as a result poetic creation takes shape."

### Previous studies

Alnoor.A (2016) has conducted a research entitled "Nature Dominant Theme in Romantic Poetry" the main objectives of the study is that to provide whoever interested in literature with good idea about the romantic poetry, also it aimed to investigate how nature is used by great poet in romantic poetry. And also focus on the age of romanticism and the influence of both society and other age of English literature. The main hypotheses of the study are that nature is source of inspiration and nature is significance and dominant theme



of romanticism. The main recommendations are that romantic poetry should be included in high school colleges and instates curriculum.

This study has been conducted by Elaidrous.A(2015) under the title "Rise and Evaluation of Romanticism" the main objective of the study is to exploring traits in literature prior to widely destined dates to speculating durability of romantic literature. Also it aimed to predicting the recession of anti-romantic literature. The main hypotheses of this study trace back the emergence of romantic ideals and try to find ground for ending romantic literature. The study recommended readers and all teachers to detect the term romanticism historically and mentally.

Ibrahim.A(2020) the study entitle "Romantic poets love nature and celebrate it in different aspect" the study shedding a light on the nature of romanticism in English literature. This study shows the great impact of nature on English romantic poets. The study finds that the English romantic poets who were influenced widely by nature have affected their literary product English poetry as well as adore nature and produce fantastic verses of poetry. It serves as a mirror which reflects all the humanistic activities in people social life.

Almiqdady .etal (2015) the study has been entitlrd as " The Concept of Nature in the Poetry of William Wordsworth and Robert Frost A Comparative Study" this study aims to investigate the different meanings for the term —natureℓ. Moreover, it seeks to identify the major similarities and differences in the use of nature in the poetry of William Wordsworth and Robert Frost Since this paper is theoretical in nature, it depends primarily on reviewing already published works on the topic of research. The research concludes that the term —nature has not always had the same meaning or carries the same level of significance. The research finds that the use of nature in poetry that reflects meditation under the influence of the bible should be explored especially that composed by early colonial poets.

## Analysis and Discussion of Data

Throughout this section the researchers use analytic method to analyze the selected poems "Daffodils", and , " London" , .in order to explain or give a detailed literary analysis of a poem and to examine the concept of nature in William Wordsworth poetry.

### (London) Composed Upon Westminster Bridge

By William Wordsworth

Earth has not anything to show fairer:  
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by  
A sight so touching in its majesty:  
This City now doth like a garment wear  
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,  
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie  
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;  
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.  
Never did sun more beautifully steep  
In his first splendor valley, rock, or hill;  
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!

The river glided at his own sweet will:  
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;  
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

General meaning and structure

London was written by Wordsworth and considered as a sonnet. It contains fourteen lines and an expression of wonder it takes the form of Italian sonnet. The poem begins with a natural view of London city and the River Thames. The speaker, being a silent observer, says that there is nothing more wonderful than this enchanting sight. He adds, anyone who passes without enjoying this lovely view, surely owns a dull soul. To him, this beautiful morning appears like a blanket over a calm city. He lists the things he sees around in a pollution-free environment. Stunned by the bounties of nature, he tells the reader that the sun has never sprinkled its rays on the earth like this. Also, he has not experienced such peace and joy before this. Major themes in "Composed upon Westminster Bridge": Man versus nature and amazement are the major themes of this poem. The speaker, being a lover of nature, not only stops to adore the glories of nature. However, he also feels sorry for those who have missed this delight. He catches these wonders early in the morning when the world is at rest, and there is no hustle or bustle around. Moreover, the uncontaminated environment allows him to get a clear glimpse of theatres, temples, ships, domes, and natural objects. While venturing out to take in that special atmosphere, he says that he has never felt so much calm in his life before.

The rhyme scheme of the poem is (ABBACCBAADEDEDE)

Earth has not anything to show more fair:  
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by  
A sight so touching in its majesty:

At the beginning of this poem Wordsworth begins with showing the sight from Westminster bridge and then he exaggerated that nothing as beauty of city London on all the earth; when the poet saw this view at early morning in London from Westminster bridge, he passes with his sister Dorothy; even so this view made his dull soul touch the greatness of its beauty. The poet use hyperbole in the first line of the poem to exaggerate from the beauty of view.

This City now doth like a garment wear  
The beauty of the morning; silent, bare,  
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie  
Open unto the fields, and to the sky;  
All bright and glittering in the smokeless air.

Here in these lines the poet uses simile to depict the city London that appear a beautiful morning as a beautiful pieces of cloth; ship, towers, domes, theaters and all other building in London make up the beauty of this city; silent and bare are add beauty to the sight. If you open your eyes on fields and sky; those refer to the earthly and ethereal landscape. Here the city takes especial sight between the beauty of earth and heaven, not just the beauty of earth and sky but the bridge between them and a sight of building between earth and heaven in the morning. In line eight he describes that morning is bright and glitter and the air is smokeless it's clear without the smoke of the factory.

Never did sun more beautifully steep  
In his first splendor valley, rock, or hill;  
Ne'er saw I, never felt, a calm so deep!

Here in these lines he said he never saw the sun rose in beautifully seep between building excepted in valley, rock or hill. This view made him felt clam and relax, he never felt as this emotions before.

The river glided at his own sweet will:  
Dear God! the very houses seem asleep;  
And all that mighty heart is lying still!

In the last three lines the ports mention to Thames River has its own sweet via the city and under the poet feet. Then he personified houses it seem asleep but he refer to the



people who live in London and a people is consider is heart of the city made it lying in silent.

In this poem he perceives nature as the healer the soul.

From the analysis the researchers conclude that the poet look at nature as healed of his soul and relaxer. Nature is peaceful being that never harms anyone but it makes people feel relax and comfortable, so beauty everywhere can touch a human soul Here the researcher saw the poet look at nature as a friend he never sees as him before he look beautiful he wearing beautiful cloth and everything in that morning looks beautiful in magic joined between natural and urban object they give this morning sight never forget in the poet's mind

## Findings

1. Nature is not only just source of inspiration but also considered to be as a healer, a friend, God, companion and source of happiness , relaxer, companion as well as guide.
2. William Wordsworth through his poetry gives the reader a chance to look nature in new way and not just an object.
3. Wordsworth uses his unique way to write about nature and reflect a different concepts of that describe his feelings and sense in his works
4. Nature is the source of enthusiasm and energy.

## Conclusion

Romantic period is considered as one of the most important time in English literature. And the theme of nature is an important theme in all romantic works in general. Also nature is considering to be as a source of inspiration for many poets in this period. William words worth considered a poet of nature because he adopts a theme of nature in majorly of his works and there is especial relationship between William Wordsworth and nature. This relationship made his works unique and distinguish one. The reader perceives this clearly in the selected works. The study aims to explain different meanings of the concept of nature in William Wordsworth romantic poetry and it hypothesized that nature has many different meanings in romanticism and other theory of poetry. The study takes the descriptive analytical method through coding techniques. The researcher uses the primarily and secondary material to collect a data from different sources. Throughout this



study the researcher took two of William Wordsworth poems and made analysis for them to show how nature is mainly theme, also is appear clearly in these selected poems. And every one who come across romanticism and romantic period they come across the famous poet and the famous works " daffodils" , and " London" The poems that the researchers took as case study to saw how the concept of nature appear in this works. After finishing this study, the researcher found out the main concept in these poems is concept of nature; and every line talks about the beauty, the magic of nature. Finally, not only just for William Wordsworth but also for other poets in the period like (Coleridge, Percy Shelley, John Keats and other) they fended nature is source of inspiration in their works. This is supported by what has been said by W.H (2016, p. 190) "his love of nature was boundless and his knowledge of nature was equal to his love"

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