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The Representation Of Nature In Romantic Poetry

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Abstract: - There are many descriptions and allusion of nature in English Romantic poetry. The function of nature is to gain the deep understanding of the human condition, covered mostly by all the authors of romantic era. This study demonstrates the profound influence of nature on English romantic writers. The English romanticism movement had a significant impact on English literature. Nearly all romantic poets were inspired by every beautiful nature view. This study attempts to concentrate on a few works by romantic poets like Keats, Shelley, William Wordsworth, and how they represent nature through their literary works. English poetry is known for its wonderful words and love for the natural world. It acts as a mirror, reflecting all humanistic pursuits in daily social interactions. As we know poetry is a part of English literature which William Wordsworth described as the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings or the expression of imagination.

Introduction

There are numerous portrayals and notions of nature in English Romantic poetry. The romantic poets examine the significance of nature in understanding human behavior from many perspectives. These poets allege that nature is some sort of living thing that is calling out for preservation and expressing their ideas to the world. Romantic poets enjoy nature and find solace in all of its facets. Nearly every romantic poet touched the suffering of the soul and every instance of breathtaking natural beauty substitutes the pain and agony of an individual. Romantic artists wrote poetry about nature in an effort to alleviate human suffering. As a result, romantic poets consider nature to be a source of revelation. They speak in simplistic terms and represent nature as God. This study focused on how nature has been portrayed by romantic poets and how it is the best example to live a happy life. The Enlightenment Era's cerebral thought gives way to romanticism, a moment of healing and inspiration. John Keats was a leading figure in the expression of these admirable principles because he was born at the start of Romanticism. John Keats raises numerous queries regarding the nature, survival, passion, love and death justified by these lines "When I behold, upon the night's starr'd face, Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance" where Keats states that the night sky defines the human quality.

John Keats

One of the greatest admirers and lovers of nature was Keats. He captures the beauty of both the natural world and its artistic manifestation. His appreciation of the natural world is entirely sensual, and he appreciates its breathtaking sights and settings for their own reason. In his poem ode to a Nightingale, he writes:

My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains

My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk

Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains

Keats is astounded by the Nightingale's delight. He attempted a number of techniques to put his fears aside before in order to hear the bird's voice. Keats thought he was either under the influence of drugs or he had been poisoned. However, the song of the Nightingale gave calm and a lasting joy. It means to connect with Nature you will feel endless enjoyment. The best way to create happiness is through nature.

Keats praises the creative beauty of nature in his poem. In his poem Ode on a Grecian Urn, he depicts an artistic splendor of nature, expressing his desire for perpetual beauty. He calls it as "unravished bride of quietness and a foster-child of silence and slow time". Keats continues on saying that imagined music is much sweeter than music that is actually heard.

Percy Bysshe Shelley

Great scholars and critics consider Shelley to be a lyrical poet of Romantic period. In poems like "To a Skylark" and "Ode to the West Wind," in which he employs metaphors from nature to create a connection between his mood and art, Shelley reveals his unique perspective on beauty. Poetry is a useful tool for stifling imagination and caprice, and fantasy is the true source of empathy, emotion adoration, and sympathy, all of which are dependent on the ability of one person to excite another's. "A man, to be greatly good, must imagine intensely and comprehensively; he must put himself in the place of another and of many others," Shelley himself questions. According to Shelley, nature has a therapeutic effect on a person's personality. He feels the soothing influence of nature on his heart and finds refuge there. He uses poetry as a means of communicating his ideas to the world. He depicts the ever-changing and ephemeral moods of nature, such as clouds, wind, lightning, rocks and caverns, the fury of storms, dancing, sparkling waves, etc. In his Ode to the West Wind:-

Drive my dead thoughts over the universe,

Like withered leaves to quicken a new birth! (63-64)

In order to begin a new life, the life of happiness, he makes an appeal to the west wind, the most powerful force in nature, to take away his dead thoughts of old memories from him like shrunken leaves falls abruptly in the autumn season. He actually want both the men and the women should remain happy throughout their life. Shelley claimed that the bird Skylark, which emitted an uninhibited music from heaven and rose higher and higher, could never be a bird. According to the poet, it is a joyous spirit that soars skyward at dawn and vanishes into the air at the time of dusk, just like the stars disappear in the broad day time. It is a bird of paradise which influences people all over the world by its soothing voice. In the opening lines of the poem the bird has been considered as "blithe spirit".

"Pourest thy full heart/

In profuse strains of unpremeditated art."

The words "Pourest thy full heart"

It indicates that the bird expresses its innermost feelings through song, and Shelley applauds the Skylark's impromptu musical output which he writes, "In profuse strains of unpremeditated art." Nothing artificial is used in its music, which touches richly the entire soul. And according to Shelley, it spreads its rebellious message like the moon spreads its ray as a soul of revolution.

William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth directed readers' attention to mountains and hills, the sky and stars, rivers, and forests. Man has forgotten this beauty of nature as a result of modern living. Globalization and urbanization are slowly consuming rural communities' natural beauty, which also influences both men's and women's laughter. He personifies the natural world and its elements in the most creative way. He laments the separation between nature and humanity. He opposes the world's most unhealthy civilization which begins with the industrialization. Nature is personified by the poem "Daffodils".

"Besides the lake, beneath the tree

Fluttering and dancing in the bridge".

"Nature is a teacher whose wisdom we can learn, and without human is vain and incomplete," according to Wordsworth. William Wordsworth saw that if a man treats nature as a friend, he would heal himself from all the diseases. Nature serves as a source of healing therapy. He considers nature as his companion, teacher, and protector. In Tintern abbey he writes:-

Through a long absence, have not been to me

As is a landscape to a blind man's eye:

But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din

Of towns and cities, that owned to them.

In hours of weariness, sensation sweat, (22-27)es

Wordsworth emphasizes how the memory of beautiful images may uplift a person beyond his physical demands and also from the confusion of the concrete world.

Conclusion

The three writers who are considered as the admirer of nature are John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, and William Wordsworth. They claim that mankind has received endless joy from nature. Inspiration can come from nature. The best example of how to live a happy life for humans is found in nature. William Wordsworth views nature as a source of beauty and a soother for joy, serenity, and tranquility. The poetry of their era and possibly for many generations to come has been influenced by their poetry. Many literary critics and academics from all over the world have always had a strong interest in romantic poetry. Through the use of pastoral imagery and natural beauty, these romantic poets have done their utmost to uplift humanity. They held the view that all questions have an answer in nature. They admire and celebrate nature's beauty in all of its forms. In conclusion, nature is the source of discovery that inspires romantic poets and individuals to have happy, upbeat, and successful lives.

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