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## WILLIAM WORDSWORTH WAS A NATURE POET

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### ABSTRACT

*Ode to Autumn*, was written by Wordsworth. Nature's beauty in plenty can be seen in the first stanza of the poem. Autumn is a "Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness," The Season with the co-operation of the sun loads the trees with the fruits – the Grape, the Apple, the Gourd, the Hazel nuts each with its distinctive colour. Autumn has its flowers. The buds in the late Summer bloom into flowers in Autumn Season.

Keywords:-beauty,plenty,Season,Summer,Autumn,Nature.

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### INTRODUCTION

William words worth (1770-1850) is one of the most famous of the English Romantic poets. He was born at Cockermouth in England and was educated in Saint John's College at Cambridge. He had a strong affinity towards nature right from his child hood. He spent a year in France and was influenced by the French Revolution. However, he had to return to England, where his association with S.T.Coleridge proved to be a turning point in the history of English Literature. Together , they published Lyrical Ballads in 1798. Its publication is considered to be the beginning of the English Romantic Movement.

Wordsworth 's preface to the second edition(1800) was the literary manifesto of the movement. The concluding piece, "Tintern Abbey", is one of the triumphs of his genius. "The Solitary Reaper", The Green Linnet, I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, Ode on the Intimations of Immortality, Resolution and Independence and Ode to Duty are a few of his very successful poems. His best work was done between 1796 and 1808. He received the degree of Honorary D.C.I.

In 1838 and he became Poet Laureate in 1843. His dealings with nature and with humanbeings are the two main concerns of his poetry.

The Solitary Reaper is a famous lyric of Wordsworth composed after Lyrical Ballads. The words of the reaper's song are incomprehensible to the speaker and so his attention is free to focus on the tone, the expressive beauty and the blissful mood it creates in him, the poem praises the 'spontaneous overflow of powerful feeling' that Wordsworth identified at the heart of poetry. In his Preface to the Lyrical Ballads, Wordsworth maintained that poetry should not really rely on artificial diction for its effort. Rather, it should be written in ordinary language so that every one might appreciate it.

The Solitary Reaper exemplifies this belief, Wordsworth, his sister Dorothy, and his friend and fellow poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge had visited the Scottish Highlands in 1803. According to Dorothy's diary, solitary reapers were not an uncommon sight there.

### 'ODE TO AUTUMN'

The Ode to Autumn poem has three stanzas. Each stanza stands by itself in its beauty and individuality. The first stanza illustrates the colours, while giving the characteristics of the season. The second stanza illustrates the sights, while describing the activities of the season. The third stanza presents the sounds of the season. All the three stanzas together show us a symphony of colours, sights and sounds of the Autumn Season. Keats is famous for his sensuousness and pictorial wealth.

Nature's beauty in plenty can be seen in the first stanza of the poem. Autumn is a "Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness," The Season with the co-operation of the sun loads the trees with the fruits – the Grape, the Apple, the Gourd, the Hazel nuts each with its distinctive colour. Autumn has its flowers. The buds in the late Summer bloom into flowers in Autumn Season. The Bees go on collecting honey from the flowers and so they have the cells overflowing with the Honey. Now they think that the Summer days will never cease.

The second stanza has a four word – pictures. It is a personification of Autumn, as a Winnow, a Gleaner and a maker of Cider. We may guess that Keats personifies the season in a woman's shape. The woman is present at the various operations of the harvest scenes. Some times she is found sitting carelessly on a granary floor. As a Winnow she separates the corn from the chaff with the help of the wind.

Autumn as a reaper is found sleeping in the half-reaped field. She is tired by the over work. Besides it, she is induced by the smell of poppy flowers. That is why, she gets sleep in the half reaped field. Autumn as a Gleaner collects the remnant corn from the field. With a bundle of corn on her head, she walks home across a brook. Then she balances the load on her head with a great skill. Autumn as a maker of cider is found sitting by the cider-press. She has been watching the oozing drops of the Apple juice for hours together.

The third stanza is an orchestra of grand music. We need not worry for the songs of the spring. Autumn has its own music. We can hear the mournful songs of the Gnats among the willows of the river. The Gnats swing up and down according to the rise and fall of the wind. Besides this, the Lambs bleat from the hill side. The Locusts sing the Red Breast Robin whistles, the Swallows twitter in the sky.

**Personification:-** Personification is a figure of speech. It is to give life to the lifeless thing. For example, the season autumn has no life. But here the poet speaks as though the autumn has life. We may guess that the poet personifies the season as a woman. The woman is present at the various operations of the harvest scenes as a winnow, a reaper, a gleaner, and a maker of cider.

**Onomatopoeia:-** Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech. It is the creation and use of words which include sounds that are similar to the noises that the words refer in. The third stanza is an orchestra of grand music. We need not worry for the songs of the spring.

**CONCLUSION**

The Solitary Reaper exemplifies this belief, wordsworth, his sister Dorothy, and his friend and fellow poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge had visited the Scottish Highlands in 1803. According to Dorothy's diary, solitary reapers were not an uncommon sight there.

By reading wordsworth's poems, I am very much inspired of his poetry, I am also a lover of nature, his works are great treasure to the readers. I am privileged to write this paper of such a great poet.

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