



The Environmental Imagination and William Wordsworth: A Study of Selected Poems

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Abstract: Women, individuals from underprivileged areas, and children are disproportionately affected negatively by the detrimental effects of pollution and other sorts of environmental deterioration. This is especially true of children. The warming that is induced by humans and the effects that this has come under this area. This has been demonstrated to be accurate by a number of incidents that occurred in the past. The poems in Lyrical Ballads are not just about the notions of a new "environmental" way of knowing or being; they are also about female vagrants, uprooted pastoralists, insane women, the cold and hungry, and even a "Idiot Boy," or, to put it another way, they are about the dispossessed and the voiceless. The poems included in Lyrical Ballads are not confined to only addressing the tenets of a society that is in the process of emerging. Wordsworth has more cause to condemn "what man has made of man" now that he is aware, as a result of Lyrical Ballads, that environmental and social problems are linked. This is as a result of the fact that Lyrical Ballads illustrates how social and environmental problems are intertwined with one another. This view is supported by the data that is offered in the Lyrical Ballads. This concept, in addition to the fundamental principles underlying a great many other ideas, is highly illustrative and lends itself perfectly to the art form of lyrical poetry. When people talk about "nature poets," examples like William Wordsworth and the Lake District in England are typically brought up as examples. Wordsworth is known to a large number of people as both the "poet of the self" (of the inner landscape) and the "poet of the landscape." Actually, when Wordsworth writes, "Nature never did betray/The heart that loved her," he is bringing together his sense of being a patient receiver of the responses of the "heart," receiving "from" the inner landscape of external nature both as a ministering agent, one ministering "to" the self, and as an of the "self" the promise of both their futures. This brings together his sense of being a patient receiver of the responses of the "heart." To be more specific, he is combining the sensation of being a patient receiver of the reactions of the "heart" emotions with the experience of having the sensation of being a passive recipient of the responses of the "to have the sensation of being a passive recipient of the responses of the ". This openness and calmness in the process of waiting for "heart" reactions. In this particular scenario, a person's own individual ecological history is more significant than any certain ecological theory.

Keywords: William Wordsworth, Environmental, Imagination, Deterioration, Nature.

INTRODUCTION

William Wordsworth is widely recognized as one of the most outstanding poets to have arisen from the United Kingdom. His works have been included in several important literary anthologies. He is revered more than any other figure in all of nature because of his exemplary character. The distinctive quality of his persona may be attributed, in no little part, to the unwavering conviction with which he regards the natural world as an

authoritative force. He approaches Mother Nature in the same manner that a devout priest would, kneels down in front of her, and waits in rapt attention to receive some words of instruction from her. Instead than trying to interpret his sentiments based on what he sees in nature, he approaches nature with an open mind, and thus allows nature to impart her current state of mind onto him. He does not read his feelings from the natural world. It is owing to the fact that he is able to do so that he is able to pick up on a mood in Nature that is unique from his own mood, which in turn helps him to feel a feeling of delight. The ecstatic feeling of delight that he is having is especially attributable to this factor in his life. since of this, he is able to create poetry about nature that is so fresh and revitalizing since he does not include himself in the image that he has of nature. As a result of this, he is able to compose poetry about nature that is so creative. Even in inanimate objects, such as rocks or trees, he is able to discern the presence of Nature's spirit since he has the ability to sense it everywhere.

The experiences that Wordsworth had with nature may be divided into four distinct phases: (1) the time of the blood; (2) the time of the senses; (3) the time of the imagination; and (4) the time of the soul. It is common practice to give a distinct bodily trait to each age group as a means of differentiating them from one another.

Wordsworth's outer and internal 'natures,' like the Lakes in his home region, were extremely ancient; despite this, Wordsworth's natures were, in their own ways, shockingly contemporary and contradictory. Wordsworth's natures were like the Lakes in his home district in that they were very old. The landscapes that Wordsworth painted were reminiscent of the lakes in his own neighborhood. Christian humanism, the individualism of the Enlightenment, the brazen strength and energy of industrialisation, and rural. (John Sutherland, 2014) Toryism were all put to the test by this event. For example; nonetheless, it was relatively easy to reconcile with these worldviews. His reinterpretation of old traditions of nature worship or pantheism was an example.

Cockermouth, which is located in West Cumberland and is on the border of the English Lake District, is the place where Wordsworth was born. Wordsworth was a poet who was from the United Kingdom. The time that Wordsworth spent in the Lake District was essential in establishing his reputation as a writer. It was a happy coincidence that his assignment sent him to France just as the French Revolution was getting started. When he moved back to England, he went through a mental breakdown that lasted for more than five years after it began. The dissolution of personal bonds, the ambiguity over national loyalty, and the rising dissatisfaction with the rate of progress of the French Revolution were all factors that led to the worsening of the crisis. Together with his weaver sister Dorothy, he decided to make their home at the residence that they had built in Racedown, Dorsetshire. Between the years of 1787 to 1791, he was a student at St. John's College in Cambridge, England. In addition to this, he was present in France during the early phases of the Revolutionary War. Wordsworth is said to have rediscovered his sense of mission in that location, according to the traditional wisdom. He did this because he believed he had a profound connection to the rural environment of Somersetshire, as well as the natural rhythms and agency that it possesses. It took place while he was residing in that location.

This article proposes a few different lines of inquiry that may be pursued in the future as a means of assisting in the navigation of future study on the subject. Therefore, the poet considers nature to be more than just a setting for their works; they consider it to be a "being," our "best and purest friend," and, in some of their poems, a "Power," a "Presence," and a "spirit." Wordsworth addresses this subject in his poem "Nutting," which begins with the line "Touch—for there is spirit in the woods." Other works by Wordsworth include analyses of topics that are similar to those in this poem.

Wordsworth, in "Nutting" and elsewhere, shifts the focus from the object itself to each

human subject's (possibly individual) reaction to that object, so reversing the ancient pantheist's belief in the incarnation of a particular spirit in a material object. This turns what the traditional pantheist believed to be the incarnation of a spirit in a material object back onto its original human subject. This takes what for the ancient pantheist was an incarnation of a distinct person spirit in a particular thing and applies it to a different environment. This was a fundamental belief held by ancient pantheists, and it was an important part of their philosophical framework. The most important thing that Wordsworth did was to update an old pantheistic ontology of being known as the spectator-spectacle model and turn it into a modern participant-observer model. This is considered to be his most significant contribution. This was the single most significant accomplishment that Wordsworth accomplished in his life. According to this theory, the soul does not reside in the trees themselves; rather, it may be found in the interaction that occurs between humans and the natural world. The nature of this touch is such that it mutually constitutes both parties. This is a point of view that, although having some roots in the philosophical outlook of the Enlightenment, looks ahead to the twenty-first century.

Wordsworth's central preoccupation with nature as agent, and his interest in the mutually constitutive or reciprocal relationship between the 'self' and 'nature,' both anticipate and parallel the new interest on the part of nineteenth-century natural scientists in the analysis of reciprocal relations between 'organism' and 'environment,' to use contemporary terminology. Wordsworth was fascinated by the formative, or reciprocal, link between the "self" and "nature." The theory of ecological succession, for instance, suggests that plants are not only adapted to their environments but also capable of altering those settings in a way that paradoxically benefits the competitors of the next generation. This occurs because plants have the ability to change their environments. This is due to the fact that plants have the potential to change those settings in a way that makes them more beneficial to the plants' competitors in the generation that comes after them. In contrast to inanimate items, living creatures actively participate in the process of shaping the environment in which they find themselves, hence contributing to the evolution of that environment. The process of ecological succession is ultimately successful because it leads to the establishment of a climax or mature natural community. A forest's or field's stability, protection, and quality may be gauged, in part, by the variety of plant and animal species present there, as well as the variety of environments in which they live. One sign of this quality is the extent to which a forest or field can support and protect various plant and animal species. In other words, everything works out perfectly well in the end. In "Tintern Abbey" (from Lyrical Ballads) and The Prelude, Wordsworth describes a similar progression (or personal succession) of his mind, beginning with the "glad animal movements" of youth and ending with the "Abundant recompense" of a more reflective maturity, where "the still, sad music of humanity" becomes an image for his renewed love of human nature when that nature is seen as a part of the natural world. The concept was first proposed by Wordsworth.

This thought is expressed in his poetry "Tintern Abbey" in the line that reads, "This notion finds expression in the..."

"The tall rock and the sounding cataract haunted me like a passion."

The mountain and the dark, deep forest

Then, their hues and shapes were tome

A want, an emotion, and affection

The poet was inspired by an unfathomable aspect of nature, and as a result, he made it the primary goal of his life to share with humanity both the gospel and the hidden

message that nature had to provide. From this point on, he is able to sense the existence of a soul and a living spirit in the things that are found in nature. He will now begin his investigation of natural items.

**"A spirit that propels
Everything that thinks,
everything that is conceived of,
And passes through everything**

In the end, the poet reaches a point when he enters a stage in which he notices the presence of a common unity among the various elements, which is taken from the divine. This stage is reached when he realizes that the divine is the source of this unity. When the poet realizes that all of the disparate things have a fundamental oneness, they have reached this stage of the creative process. According to Wordsworth, this worldwide oneness is brought about by the permeation of the divine, which indicates that he may now unite human people with Nature (Wordsworth, W 2018). According to Wordsworth, this universal oneness is produced by the penetration of the divine throughout the universe. Wordsworth was of the belief that a never-ending supply of pleasure may be discovered in the many different aspects of nature that come together to form the whole. Not only does it make him joyful, but the fact that they contain divine energy also enables them to help him in whatever he's working on. Because it brings him so much joy, he is able to accomplish this goal because of it. He recognizes it in the fact that the fields continue to thrive despite the challenges that life throws at them. He finds it in the fact that the objects are distinct from one another, yet there is an underlying pattern of similarity and unity glittering in the stars. As a consequence of this, despite the very clear manifestations of the inspiration found in them, the following lines may be discovered in his poem "Tintern Abbey:"

**Since I've discovered
Observing nature rather than the hour
of careless youth, yet hearing frequently
The people's silent, melancholic song**

This indicates that he is now able to link the suffering and pain that humans experience with the natural world.

Wordsworth was of the opinion that an inexhaustible amount of enjoyment might be found in the numerous components that make up nature. It not only makes him happy, but it also makes it easier for him to deal with the problems that life throws at him. He attributes this to the happiness that it brings him. Therefore, despite the fact that, at first sight, it may appear that the many elements are separate from one another, there is, in fact, an underlying thread of similarity and unity that is inspired by the presence of the Holy Spirit in each of them. This thread of similarity and unity is inspired by the presence of the Holy Spirit in each of them. It is obvious to him in the way the sky sparkles, and he is acutely aware of its presence in the way the fields blossom.

**"Everywhere, in all environments, and in the stars
From link to link, this active concept is adhered to.
It moves the world's soul around.
Wordsworth gives life to every natural item.
"To every organic shape, such as a rock, fruit, or flower
Including the stray stones that are scattered across the road**

Among Romantic poets, William Wordsworth is the one most often classified as a "nature writer." One might argue he made a considerable dent in the literary world. All during that span of time, he had uninterrupted success. All of Wordsworth's writings, poetry and prose alike, show that he paid close attention to the smallest details of the nonhuman world, from his earliest poems written in the 1780s (which largely depict places) to his final poems written when he was over eighty years old. Both his poetry and prose have this characteristic. When he was a teenager, he wrote poetry about specific places, and when he was well into his nineties, he wrote poems about dying. When he wrote his final poem, he was far into his nineties and his early poems were evocations of specific physical locations. His earlier poems explored a wide range of settings, and he penned his last poem when he was very close to being eighty years old. His earlier paintings frequently included out-of-the-ordinary settings. Because Wordsworth did not offer a precise explanation for the meaning of the term "nature," it might be challenging to comprehend what the author intended when he made references to the concept of "nature" in his writings. Wordsworth, ever the conscientious naturalist, paid close attention to the specifics of the natural world that were right in his immediate environment. He was very aware of his surroundings and paid special attention to the specifics. He did this because he was aware that having a profound comprehension of the natural world around him was essential to his accomplishments in life. The topography, vegetation, and wildlife, in addition to the temperature, were the components that comprised these features of nature. Not only that, but in addition to being a talented author, he was also a literary artist. In "Home at Grasmere," lines 989–90, and later in "Prospectus" to "The Excursion," lines 40–41, he first referred to the "thinking of Man" as "My haunt, and the principal territory of my song." John William Wordsworth's "Home at Grasmere" is a beautiful piece of literature. This is what he did in the piece titled "Home at Grasmere" (check out lines 989 and 90, then lines 40 and 41 of the poem titled "Prospectus" from The Excursion to see what I mean); similarly, check out lines 989 and 90 of the poem titled "Home at Grasmere," as well as lines 40 and 41 of the poem titled "Prospectus" from The Excursion.

If this is the case, then we need to determine if the poet passively recounts the events as they actually took place or whether he intentionally shapes his many perceptual experiences into a coherent whole in order to create his poems. If the first scenario is more likely, then we need to determine whether or not the poet gives an objective description of the characteristics of the natural world in which he lives. If the former is true, then it is essential to determine whether or not the poet gives an objective description of the ecology that is particular to the area in which they live. Wordsworth said that the human mind is "creator and receiver both" in his Prelude, which was published in 1850. This passage may be found in Book 2, Line 258. This topic is covered in Prelude Book 2, if you're interested. This topic is broken down into finer points during the course of the book. That is to say, it watches the environment and utilizes the specifics that it sees to form its own mental constructions, which it then uses to modify its views of the world (Louise 2016). Additionally, it uses the details that it observes to create its own mental constructs. In line 258 of Book 2 of the 1850 version of the Prelude that William Wordsworth penned, he discusses this point of view. The person at issue is the one who is responsible for ensuring that this operation is carried out in the proper manner. Given this information, it is not difficult to understand why he has been such an important contributor to the development of environmental literature over the course of a number of years. Wordsworth takes what could have been a straightforward lyric about daffodils and transforms it into an instructional and thought-provoking allegory on the processes of memory and the capabilities of the human mind. He does this without deviating from the song's original objective. Even with Wordsworth's alteration, the meaning of the song would not be affected in any way. His lengthy poems "The Prelude" and "The Excursion" chart the growth of the mind in the face of the potent influences of nature (mountains, lakes, forests, and the sky), and they suggest that engaging with nature leads to the development of some of the most valuable characteristics of a person, such as memory, imagination, and sympathy (Shipra Mukherjee 2016). His poems chart the growth of the mind in the face of the potent influences of nature (mountains, lakes, forests, and the sky). His poetry

was written between the late 1800s and the early 1900s, spanning one whole century. Poems that he penned around the turn of the twentieth century are usually considered as being among the very best examples of their type. His poetry written in the early 20th century is frequently regarded as being among the very finest of its kind. These poems were written by him during the turn of the century and date back to that time period.

A straightforward and understandable explanation The area surrounding Grasmere Village is undulating, and one can hear in the distance the joyful melodies that the local birds sing to communicate with one another. The sun is shining brilliantly on the landscape of Grasmere Village. William Wordsworth utters the lyric "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive" (Wordsworth, 1809) when he comes to at Dove Cottage. "Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive." After that, he goes on to elaborate on what he means by this statement. This is the type of event that, if one wanted to romanticize the life of a Romantic poet, they may like to think actually occurred in that poet's life. If you wish to romanticize the life of a Romantic poet, go here. Take, for instance, the phrase "this is the type of incident that occurred in the poet's life."

Wordsworth was fully aware that life is not always as calm as the natural world, despite the fact that he painted such a lovely image of the natural world. Despite this, Wordsworth produced an image of the natural world. Despite this, Wordsworth managed to paint such a stunning image of the natural world. The political upheaval of the French Revolution and the unstoppable power of the Industrial Revolution had a significant influence on his life, as evidenced both by the words he uttered and the acts he did, which provided proof that his life was significantly altered as a result. This evidence is provided by both his words and his actions. During his lifetime, major historical events such as the French Revolution and the American Revolution took place (G. M. 2018). There are traces of the evidence to be found at each of these locations, and each one of them may be investigated. After settling down with his sister Dorothy in a little home, Wordsworth went on to make significant contributions, not just to the canon of English literature, but also to the campaign to safeguard the natural world. He did this after moving on from the cottage they shared. Following this, Wordsworth went on to make significant contributions to the field. The poem "The Prelude," which he wrote and had published for the first time in 1798, is the piece of his work that is most responsible for his popularity. It was vital to reach a compromise between the efforts that were being put forth by both sides in order to maintain the lovely picture that people had in their thoughts of what it would be like to live in the country. This vision was what people had in their heads when they imagined what it would be like to live in the country.

In 1798, Wordsworth took a trip to the Wye River, which inspired him to write the poem now known as Lines composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey. Wordsworth wrote this poem after he had returned from a trip to the Wye River. Wordsworth began writing the poem after he got back to his house following his trip to the Wye River. After returning from his trip, Wordsworth wasted no time in putting pen to paper to finish the poem. This exquisite poem is homage to the beauty of nature as well as the author's formative years, and it is infused with memories from the author's past. Because of his deep appreciation for nature, Wordsworth fought to preserve it, participating in protests to stop railway construction in the Lake District and voicing his displeasure when tourists grew to outnumber local sheep (Hutchings 2017). Wordsworth's appreciation for nature inspired him to fight for environmental protection. Wordsworth was well-known in his day as a poet and a naturalist. His body of work consists of three parts: "The Prelude," "The Preface to the Preface," and "The Preface to the Preface." Wordsworth would go on to become one of the most famous people of the 19th century thanks to his decades-long work as an environmentalist. Wordsworth's literary and scientific works made him famous throughout his lifetime. He wrote a lot and quite quickly. Among the many titles in his body of work are "The Prelude," "The Preface to the Preface," and "The Preface to the Preface." Despite the push for development, many people shared Wordsworth's view that the Lake District's natural beauty should be protected by advocating for the relocation of the railway. The goal was to preserve the natural beauty of the place, thus we took these measures. The goal was to protect the natural

environment in the area. We took these measures to guarantee that as much of the area's natural beauty as possible would be protected. The motivation for this action was to protect as much of the area's natural beauty as possible (Kroeber, K. 2014). This is a caricature of John Ruskin, who attended a protest in the Lake District against a planned railway extension led by the St. George's Guild. The protesters in the Lake District objected to a planned railway expansion. The protesters wanted to show their disapproval of the railway's proposed extension in the Lake District by gathering in large numbers. The rally was organized to express opposition to the railway's planned expansion through the Lake District. The rally's organizers wanted to make their disapproval known. Since this is the same rally that Wordsworth has supported in the past, their participation in this event should not be surprising.

In *The Excursion* (Macmillan, 2016), Wordsworth wrote his poem "Outrage Done to Nature," which is often regarded as a scathing critique of the excessive industrialization of the time. This concept appears to have been first proposed by Wordsworth in his poem "Outrage Done to Nature." Wordsworth's book *The Excursion* is where this poem had its first appearance. The article "Outrage Done to Nature" was originally published in *The Excursion*.

"In the meantime, at the behest of the social industry,

What an incredible speed and scope of expansion.

Rapid production emerged from the seed of some destitute hamlet.

A massive settlement that is both continuous and compact may be found here.

The surface of the earth was concealed for miles and there,

Where there had never been a home before, there is now one.

Abodes of persons massed in an erratic manner"

The concept of industrial dominance in its entirety Many authors who wrote throughout the Romantic period were inspired by the beauty of their natural surroundings, much like Wordsworth was. It illustrates the concern that individuals felt over the changes that were taking place at an ever-increasing rate.

Wordsworth's work was well received in his day, as seen by the fact that in his latter years he was appointed Poet Laureate to Queen Victoria, and it continues to be appealing to today's readers. In his later years, Wordsworth was also honored with the title of Poet Laureate. He was born in 1770 and lived till 1850 before passing away. The concepts that were common many centuries ago, such as protecting the natural wonders of the earth, are still just as significant now as they were back then (Li-Shu 1989). As a consequence of this, it is logical to conclude that the accompanying need to take action and watch out for the welfare of others must still be present. One can only hold out hope that we will be able to follow in Wordsworth's footsteps and bring about a change in order to conserve the natural beauty of the world, of which there is still a very little amount.

The Earth does not have anything more to exhibit simply for the sake of it:

Whoever could be so calloused as to pay no attention to a scene so stirring in the beauty of its greatness must have a spirit that is genuinely dull:

This City, just like an article of clothing, is now donning

The majesty of the early morning, which is peaceful and unadorned in its simplicity.

Ships, towers, domes, theaters, and temples, as well as other architectural features, have been discovered. Open not just to the sky but to the surrounding landscape...

While the author of this sonnet, which was written in 1802, is standing on Westminster Bridge and taking in the vista of the city's architecture, he praises the magnificence of London as it is lighted by the dawn light (McGann, J. 2019). The sonnet was written in the year 1802. Even in

Whole ecological systems that carry out their functions as nature intended, unaided by human civilization. Everything living or nonliving that grows or multiplies inside the boundaries of one of these ecological units is included in this definition. Both their geographical boundaries and the kind of natural processes that occur inside them serve to define these ecological units.

Natural resources such as air, water, climate, energy, radiation, electric charge, and magnetism are everywhere and can't be contained by human civilization. Some examples include energy, radiation, electric charge, and magnetic force. Included in this category are such things as air, water, climate, energy, radiation, electric charge, and magnetism. Possible desert regions near Earth's poles.

The environment that was created by humans is very different from the one that was created by nature. Built environments are sites where people have profoundly affected the landscape, such as urban settings and the conversion of agricultural land. Examples of built environments include urban settings and the conversion of agricultural land. In these locations, the natural world has been substantially changed into an environment that is more accommodating to humans (Rigby, K. 2012). Examples of habitats that have been developed include urban settings and the transformation of agricultural land. Even actions that at first appear to have less of an impact, such as building a home out of mud or putting solar panels in a desert area, nonetheless result in the environment being artificial. Despite the fact that many different kinds of animals build things in an effort to make their own circumstances more suitable, we nevertheless regard beaver dams and the termite mounds that they create to be examples of nature. Likewise, termite mounds are considered to be instances of nature. The same cannot be said for beavers and termites.

On Earth, it is difficult for humans to live in conditions that are completely natural, and naturalness often varies along a continuum, with one end having naturalness that is equal to 0% and the other end having naturalness that is equal to 100%. The massive environmental changes that civilization has created during the Anthropocene have had a dramatic influence on all of the natural ecosystems, including climate change, the loss of biodiversity, and pollution caused by plastic and other chemicals in the air and water. In addition, the Anthropocene has been characterized by an increase in the average temperature of the Earth's surface. We can see that the degree of naturalness that any individual feature or component of an environment exhibits is not uniform across the board when we take into consideration the multiple characteristics or components that make up an environment. In the case where, for instance, the mineralogic composition and structure of the soil in an agricultural field are equivalent to the soil in a forest that has not been disturbed, despite the fact that the structure of the soil in the agricultural field is significantly different (Simpson, D. 2017).

William Wordsworth was a well-known poet in his time. The natural world may teach man many essential lessons, and man can utilize those teachings as a guide. She is both the rule and the exception, the tinder that lights the fire and the reins that keep it under control. Men seek her counsel and comfort while they are going through difficult times. She acts as the defender and guide of the human heart, in addition to being the origin of the purest thoughts. She once shared with me that "one impulse from the vernal wood may teach you more about man, of moral evil and of good, than all the sages can," and I will never forget those wise words.

A joyous and vivacious life energy may be sensed emanating from the natural surroundings. The hare takes pleasure in racing against other hares, the flowers take pleasure in the air that they breathe, and the waves take pleasure in moving in time with the daffodils.

"The moon does what she does with glee, when the heavens are empty, the rivers below a starry sky are extraordinarily beautiful and unadulterated." When there are no clouds in the sky, look all about her. When there are no clouds in the sky, look all about her.

Spending time in the natural environment is guaranteed to induce feelings of peace and tranquility in anybody who does so. Wordsworth believed that the natural world was the place where "central peace subsists at the heart, off endless agitation."

Wordsworth allows for the possibility of extraterrestrial life. She is still around, and she has her own identity to boot. Whether it's a flower, a valley, or a hill, she gives it its own distinct life, existence, and soul. She gives birth to all forms of existence. The poem "Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower" demonstrates how nature has personality and instructs Lucy through her surroundings (Wordsworth, W. 2016). Poetry collection titled "Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower." This argument is supported by the author's three years of dialogue with Lucy. Lucy was the main topic of these chats. The consistent employment of rhyme and meter throughout the poem is evidence of this. She is a fictional character based on a historical figure. You are the intelligence and the soul of the universe, Soul, who art the Eternity of thinking and who gives two forms and pictures breath and eternal motion. God, in all his majesty, watching over his creation with satisfaction, is on display here. She represents the poet's conception of the materialization of the holy breath. She personifies God's unending compassion for humans. Man's domicile extends to the solar rays, the ocean floor, the flow of life, the starry night sky, and the inner recesses of his own psyche.

As a result, it is not impossible for there to be only one single life and soul in the totality of the universe. It is possible to perceive a reflection of the true God in all parts of nature. any and all rights belonging to S. A. Brooke," Wordsworth, a poet, had the belief that the natural world has a will and consciousness of its own. It was, in his mind, a single living spirit that, upon entering a flower, a stream, or a mountain, conferred onto them each their very own soul. This occurred whenever the spirit traveled through these natural environments. The gap between human thought and the spirit that can be discovered in the natural world. It was a designed harmony that allowed for nature to convey its own views to man and for man to reflect upon those thoughts, and this process continued until there was a complete oneness between man and nature.

Both a high idealism and an unyielding optimism can be seen throughout William Wordsworth's body of work, which is fitting given that his poetry about mankind is characterized by both qualities. In the foreword, he discusses how the respect of nature that he had always possessed helped him to develop an appreciation for human beings. He had never lost this sense of respect for anything in his life. In spite of the fact that it is physiologically impossible for man to survive in isolation from nature, she nonetheless believes man to be the "life of her life." The entirety of a person's life, beginning with their adolescence and continuing through their adult years, is taken into consideration when determining a person's value (Worster, D. 1977). When a man is a kid, he is in harmony with the natural world; he represents the expansiveness and majesty of the entire cosmos. This harmony is lost as the man grows older. Wordsworth extols the virtues of youth and the opportunities it presents. We are born into a world of forgetfulness and slumber, as Byron put it. "The soul that rises with us as our life's star, heath had elsewhere its setting, and cometh from afar, not in full oblivion."

And not in absolute emptiness, but rather in clouds of beauty that accompany us as we make our trip away from God, who is our habitation; this is how we travel. And this is how we travel.

These connections with God and the natural world, which are revered so highly in one's childhood, need to be maintained throughout one's whole life and ought to raise that life to a higher degree. They are held in such high esteem by young people because they are so significant. In this particular sentence, he argues that the "child is the father of the man." In the piece of writing that is titled *Intimations of Immortality*, Wordsworth provides a synopsis of his thoughts pertaining to childhood. This piece was inspired by both "Recollections of Early Infancy" and "Tintern Abbey." William Wordsworth had the concept that living in close contact to nature would allow a person to discover the finest version of themselves. He wrote about this notion in his poem entitled "The Prelude." Two of the most important things to him are leading a life with few problems and having strong links to the natural world. It is possible for a man to improve both his morals and his spirituality by leading a life of fundamental simplicity in close connection with the natural world. [T]his is one of the ways in which he might accomplish this goal. It is possible for a man to enhance both his morals and his spirituality by spending time in

nature. This is due to the fact that nature is the most effective educator. Many people feel that the only way to redeem mankind from its current state of wretchedness is to return to a simpler, more natural way of life. This is because society believes that consumerism and the unnatural, crowded way of life in cities tend to corrupt and degrade individuals. This is the one and only strategy that has been proposed as a potential means of rescuing humanity from its current state of depravity. The author makes a passing reference to this particular idea in the sonnet that bears the title "The World is Too Much with Us," which is named after the premise that was discussed before. In the following text, he offers criticism of the customs and ideas that were widespread during his time period. For example, he says things like, "Plain living and high thinking are no more; the homely beauty of the good old cause; gone; our peace; our fearless innocence; and pure religion breathing household laws."

He began to see the shepherds of the lake hills, the man of the dales, and the beggars he had met in the huge region where he lived as inseparable from himself. He finds splendor and dignity in human life in the dales man and the shepherds of the lake hills. There are no monarchical figures, real or imagined, in any of Wordsworth's poetry. Instead, he appreciates them as integral parts of the same natural world that we inhabit. Wordsworth exemplified numerous positive character characteristics, such as determination, hope, patience, humility, bravery, and steadfastness, throughout his life as a poet. He was also courageous and straightforward, traits he attributes to regular people everywhere. Some of his purported sayings include, "Love had he found in huts where poor men lie; His daily teachers had been Woods and rills; The silence that is in the starry sky; The sleep that is among the lively hills."

CONCLUSION

Wordsworth's "proto-ecological" poetry provides a new perspective for modern man to comprehend the connectivity and interdependence of man and nature in a large ecosystem, which is especially useful in a society plagued by the fragmentations and false shadows of reality and technology. This is essential because the environment in which contemporary man lives is fragmented and distorted by technology and its false shadows. This is very important since modern people have to find their way through a world where reality and technology have both been shattered into shards and illusions. Given that the modern man lives in a world beset by broken shards of truth and false shadows of technological advancement, this is an essential topic. Wordsworth walked outside to emphasize what S. Campbell calls "biocentrism," which is "the conviction that humans are neither better nor worse than other creatures... but simply equal to everything else in the natural world." Wordsworth used his time outside to reflect on this concept and to remind others. Wordsworth's major goal for spending time in the outdoors was to develop "biocentrism," or "the conviction that humans are neither better nor worse than other creatures." Wordsworth believed that spending time in nature would help him do this. Wordsworth's laudation of nature was, above all else, intended to serve as a reminder to the general people of the need of remembering this. Wordsworth became known as a true Nature poet and a forerunner of a new way of enjoying and living in harmony with the natural world because to his beliefs on Nature and the interdependence of humans and Nature. William Wordsworth's "The Prelude" and "The Prelude to the Prelude" are two poems that illustrate his perspective on Nature and humanity's reliance on the natural world.

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