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## **An Analysis Elements of Nature in William Wordsworth's Selected Poems: A Semantic Study**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The study aims to recognize the natural symbols in William Wordsworth's poems "London, 1802," "The World is Too Much with Us," and "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," written in 1802 and 1807. It seeks to explain and analyze the meanings behind these symbols. The research method employed was descriptive-qualitative, focusing on the selected poems of William Wordsworth. The study utilized transcripts and data sheets as supplementary tools. The study's findings revealed that the natural elements in the poem "London, 1802" encompass stagnant, fen, star, water, heavens, and sea. In "The World is Too Much with Us, 1807," the elements include moon, sea, wind, sleeping flowers, wind, and lea. Lastly, "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, 1807" features vales, clouds, hills, lake, golden daffodils, trees, stars, breeze, waves, and Milky Way. Interpreting the symbolic meanings of these nature elements is the final step. In Wordsworth's "London, 1802," the natural elements symbolize England during his time. In the poem "The World is Too Much with Us," the focus is on humanity and spirituality. Finally, "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" centers on the exquisite and almost ethereal beauty of flowers.

**Keywords:** Elements of Nature, William Wordsworth, London, 1802, The World is Too Much with Us, 1807, and I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, 1807.

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **Background of the Study**

Literature, a product of human creativity, embodies emotions and ideas influenced by real-life experiences, societal culture, human behavior, and challenges confronted by authors. Within the realm of literature, particularly in poetry, figurative language plays an integral role, enhancing the richness of expression. Authors frequently employ natural elements to articulate their emotions, allowing these elements to convey meanings that transcend their literal definitions.

Abrams (1999: 311) suggests that poets, much like everyone else, employ conventional symbols in their work. However, many poets go beyond this by incorporating "private" or personal symbols. Each symbol holds a distinct interpretation, with some being connected to the realm of nature. Nature encompasses the tangible universe and all its elements,



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including landscapes, air, water, mountains, oceans, animals, and celestial bodies, which originate independently of human creation.

The researcher's intention here is to delve into the deep connection between poetry and the symbols of nature's elements. By focusing on William Wordsworth's selected poems, the goal is to analyze how the poet employs elements of nature as symbols in these works.

In this broader context, the study aims to uncover the intricate meanings behind these symbols, shedding light on how Wordsworth utilizes elements of nature to convey deeper messages, emotions, and themes within his poetry. Through this analysis, readers can gain a more

profound understanding of the poems and the role that nature symbolism plays in enhancing their literary and emotional impact.

### **Problem Statement**

William Wordsworth, a prominent figure of the Romantic movement in English literature, is known for his deep connection and reverence for nature. His poetry often explores the beauty, power, and spiritual significance of the natural world. Wordsworth's portrayal of the elements of nature, such as mountains, rivers, forests, and the weather, is a recurring theme in his works. Understanding the significance and representation of these elements in Wordsworth's poetry is essential to gain insight into his poetic vision and the Romantic ideals he embraced.

### **Research Questions**

What symbols from nature are present in the poems "London, 1802," "The World is Too Much with Us, 1807," and "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, 1807"?

What interpretations can we derive from the nature symbols used in the poems "London, 1802," "The World is Too Much with Us, 1807," and "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud"?

### **Research Objectives**

To recognize the natural symbols featured in the poems "London, 1802," "The World is Too Much with Us," and "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud."

To explain and interpret the significance of the nature-related symbols found in the poems "London, 1802," "The World is Too Much with Us," and "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud."

### **Scope of the Research**

This analysis examines how nature elements are utilized in Wordsworth's selected poems. It employs descriptive qualitative analysis to examine the presence of these natural elements in the poetry.

### **Significance of the Research**

The outcomes of this research are anticipated to provide insights to those engaging with literary pieces, particularly the three poems. Additionally, these findings could prove beneficial for aspiring scholars in various Pakistani universities who wish to explore figurative language as a focal point of their academic pursuits.

techniques for data analysis. The fourth chapter focuses on explaining the data analysis process. It presents research findings, discussion, and analysis. The conclusion is found in the final chapter. It also includes recommendations from the researcher regarding the topic under investigation.



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### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### **The Concept of Literature**

The term 'literature' originates from the Latin word 'literatura,' referring to a form of written work. As per Wellek and Warren (1949), literature encompasses all written materials. It is an artistic expression crafted by individuals drawing from their life experiences, thoughts, and emotions. Literary works fall into three categories: poetry, prose, and drama (Gul et al., 2023; & Afaq et al., 2022).

#### **Poetry**

Poetry constitutes a form of imaginative expression. As per Nuriadi (2016: 112), the term 'poetry' encompasses the essence, excellence, and distinct characteristics exhibited by a poem, functioning as an artistic creation. The objectives of poetry encompass reader amusement, while occasionally it serves as a means to scrutinize societal matters.

#### **Elements of Poetry**

Poetry is a mode of literary representation employing words, rhythm, sound, and imagery to evoke feelings and convey meanings. It employs various elements to craft its unique form. Here are some essential elements of poetry:

#### **Imagery**

Poetry frequently employs rich and detailed words to craft mental pictures that engage the reader's senses. It employs sensory details to bring the words to life, engaging the reader's imagination.

Imagery involves employing vivid descriptive language and sensory elements to craft clear mental pictures for the reader. It is a literary technique commonly used in poetry, fiction, and creative writing to engage the reader's senses and enhance their understanding and experience of the text.

Imagery can involve various sensory perceptions, including sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell. By appealing to these senses, writers have the ability to create vivid mental images for their readers, making the writing more engaging, memorable, and immersive (Afaq et al., 2023; Gul et al., 2022).

#### **Metaphor and Simile**

Metaphor and simile are both figures of speech used in language to make comparisons and create vivid imagery. They are often used to enhance descriptions, convey complex ideas, and evoke emotional responses. While they are similar in their purpose, there are differences in how they make comparisons.

A metaphor is a linguistic device where one thing is mentioned in terms of another, creating a direct comparison by asserting that the first thing is, essentially, the second thing. Metaphors are often more implicit and do not use "like" or "as" to make the comparison. For example:

"Her voice is music to my ears."

This metaphor compares the pleasantness of the person's voice to the enjoyment of listening to music. It implies that the voice brings joy and delight.

"Time is a thief."

This metaphor likens time to a thief, implying that time has the ability to snatch away precious moments and opportunities.



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A simile, on the other hand, is a literary tool that establishes a resemblance between two objects through the use of "like" or "as." It makes a more explicit comparison, highlighting the similarity between two elements. For example:

“Her eyes sparkled like diamonds.”

This simile compares the sparkle or brightness of the person’s eyes to the brilliance of diamonds. It emphasizes the dazzling quality of her eyes.

“He runs as fast as a cheetah.”

This simile compares the speed of the person running to the incredible swiftness of a cheetah, emphasizing their agility and quickness.

### **Symbolism**

Symbolism involves employing symbols or symbolic components to portray concepts, emotions, or notions across diverse forms of art, literature, religion, and communication. Symbols are tangible or abstract objects, images, or actions that carry deeper meaning beyond their literal interpretation.

Symbolism is a powerful tool employed by artists, writers, and authors to convey complex messages, evoke emotions, and engage the audience on a deeper level. By using symbols, creators can communicate universal concepts and themes that resonate with individuals from different cultures and backgrounds (Gill et al., 2024; Ahmed et al., 2024).

Symbols can take many forms. Certain objects can represent specific ideas or concepts. For example, a dove is often used to symbolize peace, while a rose can symbolize love or beauty.

Different colors can have symbolic meanings. For instance, red can represent passion or danger, while white can symbolize purity or innocence.

Animals are frequently used as symbols in various cultures and mythologies. For instance, a lion may symbolize strength or courage, while a serpent can symbolize deceit or wisdom. Natural elements like the sun, moon, mountains, or trees can carry symbolic significance. They can represent growth, spirituality, or the cycle of life. Numbers can have symbolic meaning, often associated with cultural or religious beliefs. For example, the number seven is often considered lucky or sacred in many traditions. Certain actions or gestures can carry symbolic weight. For instance, a handshake can symbolize friendship or agreement, while a raised fist can symbolize solidarity or resistance.

Symbolism can be subjective, and the interpretation of symbols can vary depending on cultural, historical, or personal contexts. Symbols can enrich storytelling, add depth to artwork, and provide layers of meaning that invite contemplation and exploration. It is important to note that symbolism is not limited to one particular medium or field. It can be found in literature, visual arts, music, architecture, religious rituals, and everyday life. The use of symbols allows for a deeper understanding and connection between the creator and the audience, often transcending language and cultural barriers.

### **Rhyme**

Rhyme is a poetic technique widely used in English literature. It refers to the recurrence of like or identical sounds at the end of lines or within a poem, crafting a melodic and rhythmic attribute. Rhyme can enhance the aesthetic appeal of a poem and contribute to its overall structure and coherence. Rhyme schemes vary, ranging from simple patterns like AABB or ABAB to more complex ones. Poets often use rhyme to create rhythm, enhance meaning, and establish a memorable quality to their work.



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### **Repetition**

Repetition is a poetic technique that involves the deliberate use of recurring words, phrases, sounds, or structures within a poem. It is often employed to create emphasis, reinforce a theme or idea, and enhance the overall musicality and impact of the poem. Repetition can take various forms and serve different purposes in poetry.

Repetition in poetry can be a powerful tool, enabling poets to create rhythm, reinforce ideas, and evoke emotional responses from readers or listeners. It adds depth and resonance to the poetic experience, making the words linger in our minds long after the poem is read or heard.

### **Alliteration**

Alliteration is a literary technique where consonant sounds at the start of neighboring words are repeated. It's employed in poetry, prose, ads, and tongue twisters to produce melody, rhythm, and memorability in the text. Here are a few examples of alliteration:

Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled  
peppers. She sells seashells by the seashore.

In these examples, one can observe the repetition of the initial consonant sounds such as the "p" sound and the "s" sound respectively. Alliteration can add emphasis, create a playful tone, or contribute to the overall aesthetics of a piece of writing.

### **Enjambment**

Enjambment is a poetic technique where a sentence or phrase in a line of poetry carries over to the next line without any punctuation or pause. In other words, it occurs when the syntactic or grammatical sense of a phrase extends beyond the end of a line.

Enjambment is commonly used in poetry to create a sense of flow and continuity, to build suspense or tension, or to emphasize certain words or ideas. By allowing the thought or sentence to spill over onto the next line, enjambment can give a poem a dynamic and forward-moving quality.

In the poem "The Solitary Reaper" by William Wordsworth, there is an instance of enjambment, which is when a sentence or phrase continues beyond the end of a line in poetry.

Behold her, single in the field, Yon solitary Highland Lass!

Reaping and singing by herself; Stop here, or gently pass!

In these lines, the phrases "Behold her, single in the field" and "Yon solitary Highland Lass!" span across two lines each, creating a sense of continuation and allowing the description of the scene to flow smoothly.

Enjambment can also be used to create interesting juxtapositions or unexpected connections between words and phrases. It can break traditional grammatical boundaries and provide a sense of surprise or ambiguity. The poet uses enjambment deliberately to control the rhythm, pacing, and meaning of the poem.

### **Stanza**

A stanza is a poetic element comprising lines grouped together in a structured manner. It is often described as a "verse paragraph" or a "poetic paragraph." Stanzas are used to divide a poem into smaller sections, each with its own structure and meaning.

The number of lines in a stanza can vary, ranging from two lines (couplet) to many lines. The most common stanzas include the quatrain (four lines), tercet (three lines), and sestet (six lines). Some poems may have stanzas with a consistent number of lines throughout, while others may have varying stanza lengths within the same poem.



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Stanzas are often distinguished by their rhyme scheme and meter, contributing to the overall rhythm and flow of the poem. They provide breaks or pauses in the poem, allowing the reader to reflect on the preceding lines or anticipate what is to come.

Stanzas can also be used to organize the content and structure of a poem. Each stanza may introduce a new idea, develop a theme, or shift the tone or perspective. The arrangement of stanzas can create a sense of progression, building tension or resolving conflicts.

In summary, a stanza is a section of lines in a poem that acts as a unit for structure and organization.

It helps to shape the poem's form, rhythm, and meaning, while providing breaks and transitions for the reader.

### **Theme**

In poetry, theme refers to the underlying message or central idea that the poet conveys through their work. It is the overarching concept or subject matter that the poem explores, often expressed through various literary devices, imagery, and language.

Themes in poetry encompass a broad spectrum of subjects and feelings, spanning areas like love and the natural world, death, happiness, sadness, war, identity, social issues, and many others. The theme provides a unifying thread that ties the poem together and gives it coherence.

Understanding the theme of a poem requires careful reading and analysis. By identifying the recurring ideas, symbols, and imagery throughout the poem, readers can unravel the underlying theme and appreciate the poet's intended message.

These elements of poetry are not mutually exclusive, and many poems may incorporate multiple elements to create their unique artistic expression.

### **Poem**

A poem is a type of written expression that employs language and rhythm to stir feelings, express ideas, and paint vivid pictures. It's a tightly organized and concise style of writing, known for its focus on beauty, rhythm, sound arrangements, and the incorporation of literary tools like metaphors, similes, and symbolism.

Poetry is often written in lines and stanzas, with a particular arrangement of words and phrases that contribute to its overall meaning and effect. The poet carefully selects and arranges words to create a specific rhythm or meter, which adds musicality and enhances the poetic experience. Poems can vary in length, from short and concise pieces to longer, more complex works.

One of the defining features of poetry is its ability to evoke emotions and stir the imagination. Poets

use vivid and imaginative language to paint pictures in the reader's mind and engage their senses. Through the use of figurative language and vivid descriptions, a poem can capture the essence of a moment, an emotion, or a concept, often expressing ideas and experiences in a way that prose cannot.

Poetry can encompass various topics such as love, nature, sorrow, societal concerns, and philosophical contemplations. It offers a unique and powerful means of communication, allowing the poet to convey their thoughts and feelings in a concise and impactful manner.

### **Types of Poem**



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### **Descriptive Poem**

A descriptive poem is a type of poetry that vividly portrays or describes a particular subject or scene. It focuses on creating a detailed and sensory-rich depiction of a person, place, object, or experience. Descriptive poems utilize vivid imagery, figurative expressions, and precise particulars to create a visual representation within the reader's imagination. These poems aim to evoke emotions, engage the senses, and capture the essence of the subject being described.

### **Reflective Poem**

A reflective poem is a type of poetry that explores and expresses the thoughts, emotions, or observations of the poet. It is a deeply introspective form of writing that allows the poet to delve into their own thoughts, experiences, and perceptions, often contemplating life's complexities and seeking a deeper understanding of themselves and the world around them.

### **Narrative Poem**

A narrative poem is a style of poetry that narrates a tale. It is characterized by its use of verse, rhythm, and imagery to convey a narrative or a sequence of events. Unlike other forms of poetry that may focus on emotions, ideas, or descriptive language, narrative poems prioritize the storytelling aspect.

In a narrative poem, the poet takes on the role of a narrator and presents a series of events or actions involving characters. The story can be fictional or based on historical events, legends, or personal experiences. The poet may employ various poetic devices such as rhyme, meter, alliteration, and repetition to enhance the narrative and create a more engaging and memorable experience for the reader.

### **Lyrics Poem**

A lyric poem, also referred to as a lyrics poem, is a kind of verse that conveys the poet's emotions, ideas, or sentiments. It is a highly personal and subjective form of poetry that often conveys intense emotions or captures a particular moment or experience.

Lyric poems are characterized by their musicality, as they were originally meant to be accompanied by a lyre or some other musical instrument. They often have a melodic quality and rhythmic patterns that contribute to their lyrical nature. The term "lyric" originates from the Greek word "lyrikos," signifying "singing accompanied by a lyre."

### **Sonnet**

A sonnet is a kind of poem with a distinct structure and rhyme scheme. It consists of 14 lines, typically in iambic pentameter, where each line has ten syllables following a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables. The word "sonnet" originates from the Italian term "sonetto," which can be translated as "a little song."

There are two main types of sonnets: the Italian, also known as Petrarchan, and the English, often referred to as Shakespearean.

The Italian sonnet is structured with two parts: an initial eight-line octave with the rhyme scheme ABBAABBA, followed by a six-line sestet, which may have a different rhyme scheme. It can be CDECDE, CDCDCD, or CDDCDD, among other possibilities. The octave typically poses an issue or query, while the sestet provides a solution, response, or ending.

The English sonnet typically comprises three sets of four-line stanzas, each followed by a concluding two-line stanza. It usually follows the rhyme scheme ABAB CDCD EFEF



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GG. The quatrains often introduce varying ideas, while the couplet provides a concluding statement, summary, or unexpected turn.

Sonnets are known for their concise and tightly structured form, making them suitable for exploring themes, expressing emotions, or conveying complex ideas in a condensed manner. They have been used by many poets throughout history, including famous sonneteers like William Shakespeare, Petrarch, John Donne, and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

### **Symbolism**

Symbolism involves the utilization of symbols to convey concepts and attributes through symbolic interpretations that deviate from their literal definitions, as explained by Nuriadi (2016:171). Typically, objects serve as representations of something else, imbuing it with a more profound and meaningful connotation. In literature, symbolism is frequently employed to captivate readers' interest, enhancing the beauty of the literary piece. The incorporation of symbols encourages readers to contemplate more deeply in order to grasp the poem's essence, while also empowering their imaginative faculties.

### **Element of Nature**

In Safdarian's 2015 work, nature is classified into two categories: internal and external aspects. External nature encompasses the elements of the universe that remain untouched by human intervention and are controlled by divine forces. Meanwhile, Internal nature denotes the typical behavior of humans or animals, reflecting inherent qualities and characteristics of entities.

### **Meaning Inference**

Israel (1994:1) described literal meaning as a fundamental aspect of meaning, representing the direct, untouched, and primary interpretation of a word. In essence, it refers to the authentic and unembellished significance of a term.

Figurative meaning involves employing simile, metaphor, and personification to portray something by drawing comparisons with dissimilar elements.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Introduction**

This chapter addresses the methodology employed in this study. It encompasses the research design, delineating the study's nature; the research method, outlining the approach taken; the data source, encompassing the poems under analysis; the data collection, detailing the steps undertaken by the researcher to gather information; data analysis, which consists of the way the researcher analyzes the data; research instrument which consists of the research tool for this qualitative study; and research unit which serves as the analytical unit in this study.

### **Research Design**

A research method is a technique used to gather information with a particular goal and value. Researchers commonly employ two types of research methods: qualitative research and quantitative research.

The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach, focusing on qualitatively describing facts, data, and materials. Instead of using numerical data, the method involves interpreting and organizing language and discourses systematically. The research primarily gathered data from William Wordsworth's selected poems, supplemented by



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secondary information from the internet. So, there is a fusion between the data collected from various sources and my own interpretation of the poems which resulted the completion of this research.

To conduct this research study, the researcher had a keen observation on the writer and his writings. The researcher has analyzed most of his poems and tried to understand the theme he used in his writings. On the completion of the research, I have studied his three poems with keen observation and searched other materials on the internet about the poems so that I may make myself able to conduct my research in a way that is attractive and easy to read or understand.

### **Research Method**

This study involves a descriptive qualitative approach to examine the nature symbols present in William Wordsworth's poems and their corresponding interpretations. Beside these, the research also discusses about the themes of those poems.

### **Data Source**

The study's data consists of words, phrases, and sentences. Works like "London, 1802," "The World is Too Much with Us, 1807," and "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, 1807" written by William Wordsworth, are the data sources for the analysis.

### **Data Collection**

The data collection process involves a few steps. First, after downloading the poems, the writer quickly and effectively read over the entire poem's contents. Secondly, the researcher wrote some notes about the elements of nature found in the poems that was relevant to the research's objectives. Thirdly, the researcher arranged the data to conduct an examination aimed at identifying the natural elements present in the three selected poems all written by William Wordsworth in 1807. Finally, the researcher input the data into the tables.

### **Data Analysis**

The process of data analysis occurs in the following steps after data collection. The researcher first categorised the data in accordance with the research questions. The researcher attentively reads the poems multiple times. The main purpose behind reading the poems attentively is to thoroughly understand the poems' contents in order to avoid misunderstandings when analysing. Second, the researcher performed a thorough examination of the data using both his own viewpoint and a few references from other writers. Third, the researcher conducted an extensive examination of the chosen poems, aiming to identify all words pertaining to the theme. This analysis aimed to pinpoint elements of nature in the three selected poems of Wordsworth.

### **The Use of Semantics Analysis**

There are two semantic categories: denotative semantic, which refers to the literal or dictionary definition of a word, and connotative semantic, which deals with figurative meanings. Semantic analysis is crucial in this study as it examines how poets are influenced by their surroundings and experiences. The research aims to interpret natural elements through William Wordsworth's perspective and relate these words to his contemporary situations.

### **Research Instrument**



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The person who conduct this research himself served as the research tool for this qualitative study. By thoroughly reading the poems, the researcher conducts analysis to reach his aim. The researcher then examines various elements of symbols of nature within the selected literary worksto gain insights into the poet’s choices and the overall effect of the poems.

### Unit of Analysis

The poems “London, 1802,” “The World is Too Much with Us, 1807,” and “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, 1807,” written by William Wordsworth, serve as the analytical units in this study.

### Place and Time

The research is carried out in FATA University, Pakistan, in Semester VIII 2023.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

This section presents the outcomes of the study on natural elements employed in the selected poems of William Wordsworth. It encompasses the discoveries and dialogues related to the previously mentioned research questions. The information will be deliberated in connection with individual stanzas and lines. Ultimately, the researcher identified various instances of natural elements in the chosen poems of William Wordsworth.

### Discussion

#### The Elements of Nature and Its Meanings

In this part, the scholar explains the significance of natural elements that were discovered.

The initial example is the poem “London, 1802” by William Wordsworth.

**Table 1: The concepts and meanings of nature in the poem “London, 1802”**

No	Elements of Nature	Meaning
1.	Fen / of stagnant waters	Denotative Meaning A wetland found within the groundwater. Contextual Meaning Something is decaying in the state of England.
2.	Star	Denotative Meaning Stars, such as Venus and Mars, are distant celestial objects composed of solid matter thatemit light in the night sky.



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		<p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>Stars are highly intelligent individuals, similar to smart and knowledgeable people. Stars are renowned figures, such as actors and actresses.</p>
3.	Sea	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>The literal meaning of sea is water in large quantity. The sea is composed of saline water.</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>The poet views the sea as something unpredictable pointing out to the sea as a mysterious entity.</p>
4.	Heavens	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>The distant or far away horizon where the sun, moon, and stars emerge.</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>The divine or spiritual realm within a particular belief system/The utmost or highest level of purity</p>

In the poem “London, 1802” by William Wordsworth, the metaphorical use of the term “fen” serves as a powerful symbol for the state of England during the poet’s time. The word “fen” typically refers to a low-lying area of land submerged in water, often with parts that are wet and muddy. In the context of the poem, this imagery is employed to represent England’s moral and cultural decline.

The poem opens with a direct apostrophe to John Milton, the renowned English poet from the 17th century. Wordsworth laments the state of England and seeks inspiration from Milton’s virtues to guide the nation back to its former glory. The reference to Milton is significant, as he is considered a representative of the country’s golden age, when religious, artistic, and moral values were more prominent.



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The image of a “fen of stagnant waters” paints a vivid picture of England’s stagnant condition. The stagnant water becomes a metaphor for the lack of vitality and movement in the nation’s cultural and moral landscape. The poem goes on to mourn the loss of virtues that were once integral to England’s identity: chivalry, art, and religion. These virtues are symbolized by the “pen,” “altar,” and “sword.”

The “altar” symbolizes religion and spirituality, which were cornerstones of England’s identity for centuries. The “sword” represents chivalry and honor, virtues that were associated with the medieval knightly code. The “pen” stands for literature, poetry, and art, which were avenues for expressing the nation’s creativity and wisdom.

Wordsworth laments that these virtues have vanished due to the influence of modernity. The term “modern” here carries a negative connotation, suggesting a departure from the timeless values that once defined England. The poet believes that England has lost touch with its own history and heritage, resulting in a society that lacks moral and cultural direction.

Overall, the poem “London, 1802” employs the metaphor of a “fen” and the associated imagery to convey a sense of loss and yearning for a return to the virtues of the past. It serves as both a critique of the present state of England and a call for a revival of the values that once made

the nation great. The poet’s use of symbolism and metaphors invites readers to reflect on the impact of societal changes on cultural identity and the importance of preserving core values in the face of modernization.

The poet William Wordsworth uses metaphorical elements from nature to convey his admiration for the poet John Milton and his desire for Milton’s return to rejuvenate England’s literary scene. Let me break down the symbolism and meaning behind each element:

The star, in line 9, represents Milton’s uniqueness and distinction from other poets. Just as a star stands out in the night sky, Milton’s literary talents shine brightly and distinctly in the realm of poetry. This suggests that Milton’s poetic style and contributions are unparalleled, making him a guiding light for other poets.

The sea, in line 10, symbolizes the powerful and vast nature of Milton’s artistic expression. The waves of the sea are often seen as a force of nature that can be both beautiful and overwhelming. This parallels Milton’s ability to create poetry that is both captivating and profound, with the potential to deeply impact readers.

The heavens, in line 11, represent the purity and divine nature of Milton’s artistic talents. Just as the heavens are considered a realm of purity and transcendence, Milton’s poetry is viewed as elevated and spiritually significant. This could also imply that Milton’s works are seen as having a timeless quality, akin to the eternal nature of the heavens.

The poem reflects Wordsworth’s longing for Milton’s return and the revival of England’s literary brilliance. Wordsworth likely believes that Milton’s unique talents could bring about a renaissance of literary excellence, much like the impact of his own poetry during the Romantic period. By using these nature-based metaphors, Wordsworth creates a vivid and evocative picture of Milton’s significance and the potential impact of his return.

Overall, the lines showcase Wordsworth’s deep appreciation for John Milton’s literary prowess and his belief in the transformative power of art. The metaphorical language used underscores the idea that Milton’s return could revitalize England’s literary spirit and restore the nation’s lost greatness.

**Table 2. The concepts and meanings of nature in the poem “The World is Too Much with Us”**



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No	Elements of Nature	Meaning
1.	Sea	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>The literal meaning of sea is water in large quantity. The sea is composed of saline water.</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>The poet views the sea as something unpredictable pointing out to the sea as a mysterious entity.</p>
2.	Moon	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>The moon is an exclusive natural satellite of Earth, and it cannot be detached from our planet.</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>The moon can symbolize the collective spirit of people and serve as a metaphorical haven for those experiencing loneliness.</p>
3.	Winds	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>One of the fundamental elements found in nature, among the five basic elements.</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>Represents a challenge that may embody a spiritual obstacle to confront</p>



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4.	Sleeping flowers	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>Plant that is deficient in woody material</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>A figure of speech, a stylistic embellishment, represents something that is serene, tranquil, and hushed.</p>
5.	Lea	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>An open land, reminiscent of a meadow.</p>
		<p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>Representation of a land</p>

Here, the poet uses vivid imagery to convey the concept of humans being disconnected from nature. The “sea” and “moon” in lines 5 and 6 symbolize the powerful and natural forces of Mother Nature. These elements have traditionally held deep significance and have been associated with human emotions and experiences.

The mention of humans being unaffected by the “sea and winds” in line 7 highlights the idea that people have grown distant from the natural world. This disconnection might be due to the

increasing urbanization and technological advancements that have led to a more artificial and controlled environment. As a result, individuals might no longer experience the direct impact of natural elements on their lives.

The term “lea” in line 11 refers to a piece of land, often a grassy or open area. In this context, it can be seen as a representation of the physical, tangible aspects of nature. If the speaker were to adopt a pagan perspective, which often emphasizes the interconnectedness of humans and the natural world, they could find solace and happiness by embracing the land ahead. This perspective could help counter the feelings of loneliness and sorrow mentioned earlier.

Paganism often involves a deep reverence for nature and an understanding of humans as an integral part of the natural order. By observing and appreciating the land, the speaker might regain a sense of belonging and harmony with their surroundings. This connection to nature could provide comfort, as the pagan perspective encourages finding meaning and fulfillment through the cycles of nature.

In conclusion, the poet uses various elements like the sea, moon, winds, and land to illustrate how humans have become detached from nature. The mention of a pagan perspective suggests that by reconnecting with the land and embracing a more nature-centered worldview, the speaker could find relief from their feelings of isolation and sadness. This would involve recognizing the significance of the natural world and one’s place within it, ultimately leading to a renewed sense of belonging and contentment.

Table 3. The concepts and meanings of nature in the poem “The Daffodils”



No	Elements of Nature	Meaning
1.	Cloud	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>A noticeable collection of water droplets hanging in the atmosphere.</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>A state of melancholy, sorrow, or solitude</p>
2.	Vales and hills	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>An isolated place, frequently found in rural areas.</p> <p>Figurative meaning</p> <p>Symbolize the expedition</p>
3.	Golden daffodils	<p>Denotative Meaning Lovely yellow blossoms</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>A flower of grandeur, akin to a celestial being,</p> <p>Linked to angels or fairy-like entities</p>
4.	Lake	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>A small flow of moving water</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>A holy place often linked to goddesses and angels.</p>



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5.	Trees	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>A large plant with boughs</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>A representation of life and existence, and it can also be seen as a shield</p>
6.	Breeze	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>A mild, delicate wind</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>Representative of an enthusiastic sensation, a burst of exhilaration</p>
7.	Stars	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>Planets such as Venus and Mars resemble stars. Stars are distant from Earth. Stars are comprised of solid substances and emit light in the heavens.</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p>
		<p>Stars are highly intelligent individuals, similar to smart and knowledgeable people. Stars are renowned figures, such as actors and actresses.</p>



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8.	Milky way	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>The Milky Way is the galaxy where our solar system resides.</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>A path connected to the celestial system or realm.</p>
9.	The waves	<p>Denotative Meaning</p> <p>Something associated with the ocean. A mobile disturbance in the surface of a water body.</p> <p>Contextual Meaning</p> <p>Represents life's challenges and stress.</p>

In the opening verse of the poem, Wordsworth portrays a sense of solitude and loneliness as he begins to wander aimlessly through valleys and hills. This wandering can be seen as a reflection of his state of mind, lost in his own thoughts without a clear direction. The vales and hills represent the journey he undertakes in his introspective state.

As he continues his solitary journey, Wordsworth unexpectedly encounters a sight that captivates his attention: a group of golden daffodil flowers. These daffodils can be interpreted as

a symbol of beauty and inspiration, akin to a host of angels. The sudden appearance of these radiant flowers amidst the natural landscape marks a turning point in his emotional experience.

The location of the daffodils by the side of a lake and underneath trees further adds to the imagery. The lake could be seen as a reflective surface, mirroring the daffodils and emphasizing their beauty, while the trees represent the untamed, wild aspect of the countryside. This juxtaposition of the delicate flowers against the backdrop of nature's ruggedness highlights the unity and bond between people and the environment.

In the next stanza, the poet employs vivid language to establish a connection between the natural world and the heavens. The words "shine," "stars," "Milky Way," and "twinkle" in lines seven and eight highlight the cosmic connection, symbolizing a sense of transcendence and beauty associated with the sky. The mention of the Milky Way as a heavenly river reinforces the idea that angels are content because of their proximity to heaven.

Moving to the thirteenth line, the "waves" are depicted as dancing in the breeze, evoking a sense of liveliness and movement. However, the poet suggests that the daffodils are even happier than the waves, which might imply that the flowers are more deeply connected to the celestial beauty and are able to express their joy more profoundly.



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In the fourteenth line, the waves are described as “sparkle,” establishing yet another connection between the earthly and heavenly realms, as stars often sparkle in the night sky. This repetition of gleaming and twinkling imagery creates a pervasive atmosphere of radiance and luminescence, that serves to reinforce the connection between the earthly realm and the celestial skies even more.

Additionally, the poet uses the first-person perspective to identify as “a poet,” which personalizes the experience and emphasizes his role as an observer and interpreter of nature’s beauty. The repetition of “gaze” in the seventeenth line implies that the poet spent an extended period contemplating the flowers, suggesting a deep and prolonged appreciation of their beauty.

In short, through rich and repeated imagery, the poet intertwines elements of the natural world with celestial associations, illustrating the profound connection between earthly beauty and the heavens while also highlighting the poet’s introspective engagement with the scene.

Overall, the poem presents a progression from solitude to a profound sense of wonder and interconnectedness. The daffodils become a transformative symbol, lifting the speaker’s spirits and evoking a sense of joy that he carries with him even after the encounter. This moment in nature serves as a reminder of the enduring power of natural beauty to uplift and inspire the human soul.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### Conclusion

The findings of the study provide insights into the responses to the two research questions. To begin, “London, 1802” incorporates elements of nature such as stagnant waters, fen, star, heavens and sea. On the other hand, “The World is Too Much with Us, 1807” encompasses moon, sea, wind, lea, and slumbering flowers. Finally, the poem “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, 1807” contains references to cloud, lake, golden daffodils, trees, stars, breeze, waves, and Milky Way.

In “London, 1802,” the symbols of nature mostly reflect England’s state during Wordsworth’s time. In “The World is Too Much with Us,” the focus is on humanity and spirituality. Lastly, “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud” highlights the exquisite and almost heavenly beauty of the flowers.

### Suggestion

The researcher provides suggestions for the upcoming literary researcher who intends to examine the interplay of nature and symbolism in literary pieces, particularly in poetry. The researcher should dedicate significant effort to studying and comprehending the connections between natural elements and their symbolic representations, which will aid in grasping the intentions of the speakers. It is essential to enhance and broaden one’s concepts, language, and expertise in this pursuit.

### Recommendations for Future Research

Exploring the natural elements in William Wordsworth's poems presents a promising and captivating field for future academic investigation. Here are some recommendations to consider:

### Ecocritical Analysis:

Future researcher can conduct an ecocritical analysis of Wordsworth’s poetry, examining how he portrays and engages with the natural world to investigate his treatment of nature



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as a subject, his ecological consciousness, and his views on human's relationship with the environment.

**Interactions with Place:** Future research can be conducted to examine the specific landscapes and natural settings depicted in Wordsworth's poetry to investigate how he represents different geographical locations and their influence on the human experience for considering the significance of specific places, such as the Lake District, and how they shape the themes and meaning of his works.

**Myth and Nature:** Future studies might involve investigating how Wordsworth's poetry delves into the links between mythology, folklore, and the natural world. This exploration could focus on how he incorporates ancient myths, legends, and archetypal figures to enhance his exploration of the importance and potency of nature. Such research could also aim to analyze how nature functions as a wellspring of spiritual and transformative encounters.

**Environmental Ethics:** Future researcher can analyze Wordsworth's ethical perspectives regarding

nature and the environment to figure out his beliefs about humanity's responsibility towards the natural world and the potential consequences of neglecting or mistreating it to consider how his poetry reflects environmental ethics relevant to his time and how they resonate with contemporary environmental concerns.

**Scientific and Technological Context:** Future research might aim to analyze how Wordsworth's poetry was shaped by the scientific progress of his time, such as advancements in geology, astronomy, and botany. This investigation could help us understand how his perception

of nature was influenced by these discoveries and how his work reflected the evolving human-nature connection during the Industrial Revolution.

**Gender and Nature:** Future research can be conducted to examine the representation of gender in Wordsworth's poetry, particularly in relation to nature to figure out how he portrays the experiences and perspectives of men and women in their interactions with the natural world to analyze the gendered language and imagery used to describe nature and its implications for understanding power dynamics and gender roles.

**Literary Influence:** Future researcher can investigate the influence of Wordsworth's poetic treatment of nature on subsequent generations of writers and poets in order to examine how his ideas and techniques have shaped the development of nature poetry, Romanticism, and environmental literature to trace the legacy of his work in contemporary eco-poetry and nature writing.

Remember to consult existing scholarly research and critical analyses of Wordsworth's poetry to build upon existing knowledge and contribute new insights to the field.

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