

## Teachers' Teachings – Implication of Nature on the life of Wordsworth

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### Abstract

English poetry experienced a turning point with the publishing of Lyrical Ballads, it was distinct from anything that had emerge earlier and paved the path for everything that followed. Wordsworth claimed that 'poetry is a spontaneous overflow of feelings,' thus he made the decision to express a wide range of emotions—something that was entirely lacking during the Neo-classical era. Wordsworth and Coleridge set out to write in the vernacular of the people while narrating a concrete account of their life. The poet gave up the emotions so that the calm vanished and the emotions persisted in the poem, in accordance with the belief that poetry is derived from the emotions recollected in tranquilly. In this paper "Teachers' Teachings – Implication of Nature on the life of Wordsworth" we explore the overt emphasis on emotions, bliss derived from beauty over rhetoric, decoration, and formality that alters the trajectory of English poetry by substituting a new romantic sensibility for the complex classical style of Pope and Dryden, which Wordsworth brought into light. Aside from his beautiful, perennial poem, Wordsworth is best known for starting the Romantic Era and laying the way for

following authors like John Keats, P.B. Shelley, and Lord Byron.

**Keywords:** life, Teachers' Teachings, Implication, Nature, poetry

In Monmouthshire, Wales, on the west banks of the Wye River, Tintern Abbey, an ecclesiastical ruin, was erected and renovated numerous times beginning in 1131 under the reign of Henry I. For over 400 monks, it provided housing. It noted the expenditure of the operation in 1536. Since Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries in England, the Abbey church, often known as the Abbey, is all that is left. In his concluding poem on the Lyrical Ballads, William Wordsworth makes the remains of the Abbey renowned.

The poem, Lines composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey on Revisiting the banks of the river Wye, during a tour, July 13, 1798, depicts the poet's memories of earlier memorial interactions while he was in the town. Wordsworth investigates his memories and presents his subjective point of view on Tintern Abbey in Tintern Abbey. He reflects on the five years that had passed since his initial visit to Tintern Abbey, what the

scene's meaning to him was, and how it affected his life. In order to protect himself from the din of towns and cities, he relies on his recollections. They therefore allowed him to enter a blessed, spiritual trance. Wordsworth's romantic perspective of nature becomes even more apparent in light of his primary responses to impressionism, his memories of feeling that way in the past, and his thoughts about how he will feel about it in the future. The poem serves as a manifesto of romantic poetry by employing everyday words and straightforward occurrences to evoke intense emotions. Wordsworth talks about his surroundings and how they help him feel at peace. With no hesitancy, Wordsworth incorporates himself into the tranquil mood he creates by describing the flowing water all around him. "Tintern Abbey by William Wordsworth is a poem that concentrates on a single moment in a natural environment yet extracts a multitude of sensations and perceptions that are able to impact the minds of the readers across centuries. (Fetterman 1)

His effort to demonstrate what he believes to be the unity of the human psyche through the cosmic consciousness of the universe is reflected in the poem's romantic oneness theme. It suggests that humans and nature are interconnected and that they are one thing. Wordsworth's vision from Tintern Abbey inspired him to recall unremembered events, and the sensations of spontaneity gave him a good mood, which helped him cope with the unintelligent world's heavy

burden and fatigue and put his mind, body, and soul in a complete condition of rest. "Wordsworth illustrates that poetry must reflect spontaneity and an "overflow of powerful feelings". In Tintern Abbey we can find the passion and overflow of strong emotions. Wordsworth does not care about poetic rules. The thing that he cares about is that his personal feeling can become relevant to a wider audience. He expresses his emotion in a way that the audience can understand and thus they can contemplate." (Biroglu 1)

This kind of emotion is unattainable in the urban environment of today. Wordsworth places emphasis on the notion that being in nature causes one to feel equanimity and delight, as it is only then that one may observe the life of things. This demonstrates how nature is connected to both mankind and the cosmos. The poem also conceals the element of mysticism in addition to the foregoing. Wordsworth emphasises the remembered awareness of the Wye River's beauty. Wordsworth believes it to be a holy encounter because it has the power to calm the joyless dawn, the fretful stir, and the fever of the world.

"To Wordsworth hills, meadows, rivers, birds, flowers, trees, all natural objects were touched by glory of divinity. Wordsworth by his insight and imagination built a new doctrine; his thought and belief marked a new era in English Literature" (Islam 2). He develops a hunger for the landscape of the mountains and the dense, ominous woods because all the aching delights and

dizzy raptures have disappeared. If pantheism is the component of mysticism of a higher level, then Wordsworth is a pantheist.

“Wordsworth’s Tintern Abbey treats the poet’s changing perception of his experience during two different time periods of time – one measurable in years, the other in hours. The one most often cited has to do with Wordsworth’s life from boyhood to maturity. The second is concerned only with the time it took him to compose the poem itself” (McNulty 97). The poem evokes self-romantic reflection’s aspect. Poetry, according to Wordsworth, is only the image of a man and nature. The poem Tintern Abbey is the author’s personal self-reflection on the events. He first struggles to relate to the surroundings and appears to be reflecting like a row. He was perhaps not sensitive at the time and had no concept of love, grief, or suffering. His further reflections insinuate that he is change, and as he appears in the presence of nature, he is with the sense / of present pleasure with pleasing thoughts at that precise moment. The poet’s memories will provide him with food for future years because he has learned to view nature not solely when the sad music of humanity arrives, but also when the youthful foolishness does. Wordsworth might not recall the exact vision, but he will nevertheless be able to find solace in what is left. He considers how anything he observes in nature has affected him and how he has changed as a result. He acquires or rediscovers a love

of nature. Five years later, he realises why nature is so lovely. His ability to see life in everything is made possible by the poetry. He takes in everything around him and uses it to inform his recollections. Wordsworth describes it by beginning with the beautiful form or the recollections of the location. The poet changes his focus from the scene to recapitulate his memories and the emotional repercussions those recollections have had on him. In a way, he is experiencing a flashback of the feelings he had when he first saw nature five years ago. Nature can reflect man, and man and nature are intended to connect. Wordsworth emphasises that just like the landscape is to a blind man’s eyes, the experiences will always be a part of him. This brings into focus the significance of how his life is driven by the compelling images of nature and how they will always be a part of him.

He felt it in his heart that they were somehow constantly present in his blood. They are inseparable, just as the body needs blood to function properly. Wordsworth illustrates how nature has an enduring impact on the body and soul of people through this. He can find comfort in nature, and he gains a calm rejuvenation. “The natural world serves as a tool for Wordsworth to comprehend beauty and its ability to impact the human senses. David Miall discusses the importance of the environment and the self-reflection that is gained from the admiration of natural beauty”. (Fetterman 2)

Wordsworth's romanticism might be summed up as his faith in nature as a source of moral inspiration. The poet argues throughout the poem that nature is the essential element that has the greatest constructive impact on the human psyche. The representations of the natural world, from the mountains to the most basic flower, heighten the intense feelings and ideas in those who are drawn to them. He highlighted the value of nature for a person's spiritual and intellectual growth. He starts to follow and be led solely by nature. "Nature has given him sensual, emotional and mental harmony. Thus, being at peace within he is able to perform spontaneous acts of kindness and love" (eGyankosh 5). The poem explores how the joy of sublime idea, which all things and objects of thoughts are pleased to perceive in nature and language of the senses, has been taught to him by nature.

Poetry, according to Wordsworth, is the refined soul and breath of all knowledge. It can only be fostered in the midst of nature. As a result, nature serves as his mentor and protector of his heart, soul, and moral self. "The poet comes to an important conclusion: for all the formative influences, he is now consciously in love with nature. He has become a thoughtful lover of the meadows, the woods and the mountains" (Gul 2).

A strong connection to nature, according to the naturalism idea put forth during the romantic era, enables people to connect with both the social and spiritual realms. Wordsworth emphasises in the

prologue how a love of nature might eventually develop to a love of people. Wordsworth commended the capacity of the human mind in Tintern Abbey. He argues that individuals could get through their sorrow and struggle utilising their imaginations and memories. He expresses his sense of isolation, as the poem's speaker, by drawing on his recollections of nature.

Wordsworth illustrates the steadfast support for an individual's social, religious, and creative freedom, including the power of the mind. Wordsworth has always drawn inspiration from nature. It gives him a landscape of seclusion, suggesting that Wordsworth's feelings about seclusion have grown more intense. "Landscape is the symbol of nature and environment, and Durrants's emphasis on the 'landscape poem' showcases the concepts of ecopoetry and human-nature connectivity" (Bazregarzadeh 80). He finds solace and peace in his thoughts of the natural world. When he actually looks at nature, this soothing effect also occurs. Once more, mention is made to eye diversion. We can only view life when our eyes are calm and peaceful. When the eyes are closed or sounds are concentrated, movement can be perceived in nature. The life found in nature is sometimes hidden by eyes, which Wordsworth believes to be more vital than beauty. "This self-understanding represents Wordsworth's ability to understand the change in his perceptions of the environment. This self-

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understanding is also meant to grant Wordsworth his 'unique' interpretations of memory of the past and present sensations he receives from the beauty of the landscape" (Fetterman 3).

Wordsworth has become aware of the underlying significance of nature, which goes beyond its outward appearance. He still loves it, but he now understands that the eyes only half create and alter what something genuinely is. Wordsworth realises that the beauty of nature is not aesthetic but rather found in its capacity to free the mind from worries when he has time to contemplate what he has seen. It is critical to give the brain room to express love and the solutions. Because of the memories it evokes, the things it shows him, and the things that nature reminds him of, he will always and forever stay a worshipper of nature. All of these things are invisible to him. Nature is more complex. It enters his heart through his veins, brings him peace, and serves as a reminder of what matters most in life.

These factors are all part of what makes Wordsworth who he is. Over the past five years, he has evolved and gained the ability to see beyond his eyes. His capacity to see under the surface of nature demonstrates the significance of what is beneath him. The external is not what defines identity. That's why it takes more than a quick glance to figure out someone's genuine identity. Identity must be figured out mentally.

Wordsworth might find solace in nature through difficult times, becoming

a calm someone who can consider all the good things in life. He enters a deep meditative state as a result of this tranquilly, during which everything is more clearly spiritual. The notion that nature could have such a profound impact on someone is astounding. The heavenly traits of omniscience, omnipotence, and omnipresence are usurped by nature in Tintern Abbey, and Wordsworth invents a religion that reveres the impermanence of human nature. He sees God at work in creation. "Wordsworth's pantheistic belief that God is everything and everything is God is the core of his major poems. Prelude showcases the poet's unyielding supposition that human capacity is limited to perceive the cause of unfathomable beauty that nature reflects" (Islam 1)

A reader can see Wordsworth transition in Tintern Abbey from longing for a bygone viewpoint on nature to delight in a newly discovered one. One encounters this discovery when one reads the poem. The youngest sister of Wordsworth, Dorothy, who is the 'friend' acknowledged in the poem's final verse, is the figure who actually symbolises the readers. It is impossible to overestimate Dorothy's importance in William Wordsworth's life and work. Their love for one another was intense. Wordsworth made it clear that he genuinely cares for his sister. In Dorothy, he recognizes his past self where he says 'In thy voice I catch, the language of my former heart'. Consequently, he counsels her to consider his discoveries seriously and, in words

that ring with a spiritual benediction, tells her to have trust that nature will always offer consolation in adversity and new understanding of the meaning of life. Wordsworth claims that even if he did not experience this spiritual awakening and comprehend the deeper and greater connection between nature and humanity, he would still be in good spirits because he is with his 'dear, dear sister' and 'dear, dear friend,' whose narratives and demeanour he absorbs to see 'what I was once.' "The phrases the sneers of selfish men seem to cut through the otherwise eloquent, grandiose language Wordsworth employs. With the alliteration of the hissing's' sound, Wordsworth denounces the modern, urban culture that give rise to selfish, skeptical men. He claims that nature prevails against the dreary intercourse of daily life" (Tess 17). Knowing that nature would never betray him or his sister and would not allow evil thoughts or men to consume them, he prays to nature that he may continue to do so for a while. Thus, Wordsworth expresses his belief in nature and reinforces it.

By using the phrase 'let the moon shine,' Wordsworth urges the moon to shine on his sister and the wind to blow against her, believing that the experiences of this event would help her recuperate in the future when she is sad or afraid. Even if he has passed away, she may still recall the adoration he had for nature. In that scenario as well, she would recall what the woods signified to him and how, after several years apart, they were more

precious to him—both in themselves and because she was there. The key is that he hopes nature will enable his sister to take solace in her, while also hoping that nature will enable her to find refuge in him. When he passes away, he desires his sister to witness him in the wild. "The poem ends on an encouraging note as Wordsworth contemplates his experience on the river Wye with his sister. He understands that with time, she will mature and her youthful passions will diminish. Nevertheless, he prays that she may fondly recall this moment together and draw inspiration from nature's capacity to physically, emotionally, and mentally enliven and uplift her" (Tess 34)

Strangely yet, the tone changes from assurance to trepidation. Wordsworth's suggestion that Dorothy not forget Nature changes to a request that she not forget him, and possibly the readers. The words remember and forget are used in conjunction in Wordsworth's address's closing sentence. Once more, Tintern Abbey is fundamentally concerned with memory. Thus, Wordsworth's desire for a sort of immortality may have been the driving force behind his final letter to Dorothy and the readers. Just as he would carry the beautiful form of the Wye valley throughout his life and derive reassurance from it, so he would want Dorothy and the readers to carry his lines to their hearts and minds. "The poet has expressed his honest and natural feelings of Nature's superiority. The language is so simple and lucid that one is not tired of

reading it again and again. The sweetness of style touches the heart of the reader” (Gul 3)

### Conclusion

Fundamentally, Tintern Abbey reflects the Romantic journey's structure in that it effectively starts with a child's recollection. Wordsworth elevates nature in poetry to a transcendent level by uniting it with everything and everyone else in a serene, harmonious setting. Wordsworth shows how the peaceful location in nature that each person remembers always maintains unchanged and unaltered. Each of us can contemplate there and withdraw there as needed; it is the core of our own private worlds. It is a site of rebirth for the soul. Wordsworth imagines a world that is far kinder since it is one that is seen through a child's eyes. This world is free of fear and danger because spiritual immortals cannot be harmed. He recalls the wonderful age of childhood or innocence while also illustrating the steps of the creation of wisdom and losing one's innocence.

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