

# **BONDAGES OF MAN WITH ENVIRONMENT IN THE POEM *TINTERN ABBEY* BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

It is obvious to say that 'Literature is the mirror of human life' which reflects the ages of man. It is understood that man started his life from nature and learned everything from nature itself. Literature as Fiction, Poetry and Drama, teaches us how man lived and how he has to live. It relates to many humanitarian aspects. Environmental aspects play a major role in the shaping of man. Nature poetry is origin of the environmental bondages of man with nature in human life and its effects on the growth of man by the process of intercommunion between god's soul in nature and God's spirit in man to elevate the human spirit. My paper is to make man realize the power of nature and environment to empower to have preventive and management ideas to mitigate the consequences of Global warming by the exploring ideas of William Wordsworth in the poem *Tintern Abbey* with the illustration between the past and the present and other

works whatever we find the concept of environment by writers in literature.

**KEYWORDS:** Literature, Nature, Environment, Intercommunion, Illustration, Human, Global, Management.

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Literature is a Separate tool to Portrait the prospects of human throughout his life. It is a collection of all aspects of man related to his living style, culture, hobbies, philosophy, psychology and individual differences and even gender variation by naturally. The ample role of literature is to document all past systems, present procedure and future expectations in all areas of man. By the prepared document of authors with their experience and their vision on man, they want to enable us to be aware of the incidents and situations to manage/enjoy as per the situations. Literature has all the aspects related man: Domestic relations, science, technology,

social intelligence, Religions, humanity, war, nature, philosophy, historical, political so on by which illustrate our life. But this is not the idea of present generation has in their mind about literature. The aim of literature is to bring the necessary changes in human related aspects. As the role of literature is not understood by many people. So, the thought of literature is language in the mind of people. But there is no any particular sticking relation between literary wisdom and English language in the world which has its Script. English language as we have literature in every language is given priority that it has been the medial for many literary transformations in the world.

### **LITERATURE AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE:**

Literature was set out when man thought about his life in every language like Sanskrit, Telugu, Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, Hindi, English, Greek, French, Latin and other languages to make their people to have conscious about their particular life pattern and perceptions on life, But most probably all the needs and systems in every languages come under same umbrella as all religions lead to humanity. But later on, English language dominated in the world as its people triumphed in business and some other aspects. Soon after, the change in the world, the concept of literature became as English literature and by the development of

English language in the world people started reading all the literary view of many countries and the contributions from the authors from all continents like Europe, Asia, and Africa. One thing is universal that we had our own literature individually, but the scope has been being extended as all the authors are making their views widespread in the world. So, we are supposed to give up the vague thing that literature means English. English is the present well-known media of literature as it is language of educations science, technology, Research, Business, Library, and language of everything. It is a global language. But as Indians, we have our own great literature in Sanskrit, Hindi, and Telugu to explore the great writings about man and his surroundings. One thing is real that reading English literature, we can enrich our English language skills.

So, man should realize the truth and the relation between a language and literature and the frontiers of literature what man should be aware of to explore his mental strength as a social and intellectual animal who is controlling the world. The necessity y to script all the views to emphasize that Nature and Environment is the prominent aspect in every literature that as it is the mother and teacher of man from his birth itself.

### **LITERATURE AND ENVIRONMENT:**

Environment has a great role in the shaping man. It has a great influence on man even from womb and the mental and physical growth of man depends upon environment itself. The Law of environment is to ecological balance in the world which is inevitable for the safe journey of man in the world. The aim of the environmental literature is eco criticism. It is often understood to espouse care and concern for the environment, thus advocating a more thoughtful and ecologically sensitive relationship of man to nature. For instance, John Mcphee's Encounters with the Archdruid, and Open Spaces: Voices from the Northwest. Most nature writings and some science writings fall within the scope of environmental literature. All the romantic poets: Wordsworth, Keats, Byron, Arnold, Shelley, and Taylor concentrated on nature in their work by their Ecocriticism. The word environment has two subcomponents: nature related and nature related. Nature related means it will by the command of nature and human related depends upon man's action towards environment. The instance for the influence of environ we can understand in the Mahabharata when Abhimanyu listens Lord Krishna when he speaks with Subhadhra from his mother's womb and science also assumes the same thing. Based on this, we can understand how much influence a child gets from his

surroundings. Because of this reason the essential things in man's life – 'home, school, temple and hospital' are planned with good environment which h immediate has effect on man. Among all the environmental prospects, nature is very prominent. By good environment wild animal may become better than man and man may become worse than animal. So, it is impossible for any species to survive without a good environment.

Having such a great role, environment (nature) was given a great importance in literature in all languages from the beginning itself. The writers had a great vision about nature apart from relations, business, education, culture, and philosophy as man has a great bondage with nature. The irony is even though there was a great nature the emphasis was on nature in literature but today people are not bothering about nature though we are losing a lot because of lack of nature and bad environment.

Wordsworth as a romantic poet and nature poet, he illustrated the Ecocriticism in the poem *Tintern Abbey* which is a symbolic view of the position of past nature and the present nature in man's environmental concern. Like other nature poets who criticizes man's ecological imbalance which leads to the worst condition of man in the world, Wordsworth describes the bad the

gradual decay of nature because of man's involvement in nature in bad manner. The eighteenth century had been the advocate of reason and intellect. Romanticism emphasized the feelings-the heart. *Tintern Abbey* possesses a special historical value as the first clear statement of the emotional change in poetry of which the Romantic Movement was the climax recognizing and defining the power of nature to quicken and sustain the imagination and creative faculty of man. Pantheism and Mysticism are almost interrelated factors in Nature poetry of the Romantic period. The basic feature of mysticism may be described as an attitude of mind founded upon an instinctive or experienced conviction of unity, of oneness, of likeness in all things.' The instinctive conviction in the case of the Romantic poets came mostly out of their communion with Nature.

Wordsworth's poetry illustrates his philosophical beliefs which are: the immanence of the universal spirit of God in all Nature making it alive, inter communion between God's soul in Nature and God's spirit in Man and the chastening effect of this communion in tranquillizing and elevating the human spirit and putting it in tune with the infinite. Mysticism in Wordsworth is inseparable from his pantheism. The cardinal doctrine is that a spiritual power lives and breathes through

all the works of Nature, and the emotional intensity of the contemplator can alone reveal the presence of the spiritual beneath the material, concrete, and outward appearances of this phenomenal world. Along with the interest in nature and the belief in a spiritual power in Nature came the deepening interest in the common folk, the rustics and the peasants.

The full title of this poem is 'Lines Composed a Few Miles above *Tintern Abbey*, on revisiting the Banks of the Wye during a Tour. July 13, 1798.' It opens with the speaker's declaration that five years have passed since he last visited this location, encountered its tranquil, rustic scenery, and heard the murmuring waters of the river. He recites the objects he sees again and describes their effect upon him: the 'steep and lofty cliffs' impress upon him 'thoughts of more deep seclusion'; he leans against the dark sycamore tree and looks at the cottage-grounds and the orchard trees, whose fruit is still unripe. He sees the 'wreaths of smoke' rising up from cottage chimneys between the trees and imagines that they might rise from 'vagrant dwellers in the houseless woods,' or from the cave of a hermit in the deep forest.

The speaker then describes how his memory of these 'beauteous forms' has worked upon him in his absence from them: when he was alone, or in crowded towns and

cities, they provided him with ‘sensations sweet, / Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart.’ The memory of the woods and cottages offered ‘tranquil restoration’ to his mind, and even affected him when he was not aware of the memory, influencing his deeds of kindness and love. He further credits the memory of the scene with offering him access to that mental and spiritual state in which the burden of the world is lightened, in which he becomes a ‘living soul’ with a view into ‘the life of things.’ The speaker then says that his belief that the memory of the woods has affected him so strongly may be ‘vain’—but if it is, he has still turned to the memory often in times of “fretful stir.” Even in the present moment, the memory of his past experiences in these surroundings floats over his present view of them, and he feels bittersweet joy in reviving them. He thinks happily, too, that his present experience will provide many happy memories for future years. The speaker acknowledges that he is different now from how he was in those long-ago times, when, as a boy, he ‘bounded o’er the mountains’ and through the streams. In those days, he says, nature made up his whole world: waterfalls, mountains, and woods gave shape to his passions, his appetites, and his love. That time is now past, he says, but he does not mourn it, for though he cannot resume his old relationship

with nature, he has been amply compensated by a new set of more mature gifts; for instance, he can now “look on nature, not as in the hour / Of thoughtless youth; but hearing oftentimes / The still, sad music of humanity.” And he can now sense the presence of something far more subtle, powerful, and fundamental in the light of the setting suns, the ocean, the air itself, and even in the mind of man; this energy seems to him “a motion and a spirit that impels / All thinking thoughts.... / And rolls through all things.” For that reason, he says, he still loves nature, still loves mountains and pastures and woods, for they anchor his purest thoughts and guard the heart and soul of his “moral being.”

The speaker says that even if he did not feel this way or understand these things, he would still be in good spirits on this day, for he is in the company of his ‘dear, dear (d) Sister,’ who is also his ‘dear, dear Friend,’ and in whose voice and manner he observes his former self and beholds ‘what I was once.’ He offers a prayer to nature that he might continue to do so for a little while, knowing, as he says, that ‘Nature never did betray / The heart that loved her,’ but leads rather ‘from joy to joy.’ Nature’s power over the mind that seeks her out is such that it renders that mind impervious to ‘evil tongues,’ ‘rash judgments,’ and ‘the sneers of selfish men,’ instilling instead a ‘cheerful

faith' that the world is full of blessings. The speaker then encourages the moon to shine upon his sister, and the wind to blow against her, and he says to her that in later years, when she is sad or fearful, the memory of this experience will help to heal her. And if he himself is dead, she can remember the love with which he worshipped nature. In that case, too, she will remember what the woods meant to the speaker, the way in which, after so many years of absence, they became dearer to him—both for themselves and for the fact that she is in them.

The subject of *Tintern Abbey* is memory—specifically, childhood memories of communion with natural beauty. Both generally and specifically, this subject is hugely important in Wordsworth's work, reappearing in poems as late as the 'Intimations of Immortality' ode. *Tintern Abbey* is the young Wordsworth's first great statement of his principle (great) theme: that the memory of pure communion with nature in childhood works upon the mind even in adulthood, when access to that pure communion has been lost, and that the maturity of mind present in adulthood offers compensation for the loss of that communion—specifically, the ability to 'look on nature' and hear 'human music'; that is, to see nature with an eye toward its relationship to human life. In his youth, the poet says, he was thoughtless in his unity

with the woods and the river; now, five years since his last viewing of the scene, he is no longer thoughtless, but acutely aware of everything the scene has to offer him. Additionally, the presence of his sister gives him a view of himself as he imagines himself to have been as a youth. Happily, he knows that this current experience will provide both of them with future memories, just as his past experience has provided him with the memories that flicker across his present sight as he travels in the woods.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Environmental literature and Ecocriticism, by the works of romantic poets and nature writers, are understood as their role is as awakening man towards his environment to have ecological balance to have ever last life for all generations. They gave many vague behavioral treatments towards nature, and they are cautioning us that we will face the consequences unless we realize. And Wordsworth in the poem in the style of dramatic monologue he discriminates the situations between pleasure and pain by the sweet memories and the present bad condition which gives an agony by man's interventions in the nature. If man neglects his path in which he gets blissful life incorporation with good environmental surroundings. It is universal

truth that a good environment offers man invaluable powers, but man is an intellectual arrogant towards nature. Man cannot be saved by even God unless he realizes about the environmental law. The revolution against the exploitation on nature can be understood in the movie 'AVATHAR' by the Hollywood director James Cameron with great visualization.

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