

ROMANTIC POETS LOVE NATURE AND CELEBRATE IT IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS

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ABSTRACT: *This study shedding light on the nature of romanticism in English literature. This study shows the great impact of nature on English romantic poets. The movement of English romanticism has a great influence on English literature. So the study would like to show the role of the famous English romantic poets like SHELLY & KEATS, in adoring nature through poetry. It concluded that the English romantic poets who were influenced widely by nature have affected their literary product English poetry as well as adore nature and produce fantastic verses of poetry. It serves as a mirror which reflects all the humanistic activities in people social life. Their outlook on life, their ideas, emotions, and traditions. Poetry is one of the branches of English literature. It has been defined Wordsworth as the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings or the expression of imagination. Elfar (2010) mentioned according to Robert Frost, poetry is a rhythmical composition of words expressing an attitude, designed to surprise and delight and to arouse an emotional response (Kennedy, 1978:5), poetry is a rhythmical composition of words expressing an attitude designed to surprise and delight, and to arouse an emotional response.*

KEYWORDS: romanticism, nightingale, skylark, nature.

INTRODUCTION

The poetry of the English Romantic period contains many depictions and concepts of nature. The romantic poets discuss the role of nature with different views in gaining significant ideas into the human attitude. These poets make an allegation to nature as if it some kind of living entity calls made for saving nature which is striving and conveying their notion to the realm. Romantic poets adore nature and solemnize in its various aspects. They wrote about the beauty of every aspects of nature .Almost all the romantic poets touched the agony of the soul and every scene of natural beauty. The romantic poets substituted love, emotions, imagination, and beauty. They viewed several perspectives of nature and its greatness Sofi (2013) mentioned one writer stated in his introduction to a romantic anthology: the variety of this catalog implies completeness; surely not phase or feature of the outer natural world is without its appropriate counterpart in the inner world of human personality. All doubtful queries of human beings. Romantic poets tried to heal the sorrows of human beings by writing their verses about nature. Thus romantic poets believe that nature is a source of revelation .They use simple language and shape nature as God, man, etc. This

paper focuses on two of the prominent poets and on how they have loved nature and celebrate in its different aspects.

The poetry of English Romantic poetry contains many sceneries and notion of nature. According to Lovejoy (1975) most poets of the Romantic era discuss in varying depth, the function of nature in earning significant vision into the human position. The romantic poets believe nature as if it some kind of living survival calls made for nature to release the conflict and carry their ideas widely. Romantic poets adore nature and enjoy in its different aspects. Romantic's poets focus on the spook of nature in art and language and the observation of dignity through a connection with nature. Venkataraman (2015) asserted that nature gives Rousseau who was one of romantic singularly beautiful objects to focus on, which helps keep his imagination from focusing on his difficulties and worsening his emotional state. Since Rousseau has often spent the most enjoyable periods of his life in the proximity of nature, the objects of nature also generate memories of happier times for him. But for a man with as avid an imagination as Rousseau, it could hardly be the case that nature keeps him from completely avoiding painful memories. He helped to flatten the way for future romantic periods likes Edgar Allen Poe, William Blake John Keats, etc...

The romantic poets touched the agony of every spirit and every sight of natural beauty. The romantic's poets' substituted love, emotions, imagination, and beauty. They tried to heal the sorrows of human beings by writing their verses about nature. I believe that romantic poets see that nature is a precursor of revelation. They employ natural language and impersonate nature as God, man, etc. It has also been associated with acknowledgment and remoteness from everyday life the study will attempt to account point of view of romanticism in Keats poetry to show how this concept of 'romanticism' is somewhat shorten when applied to the poetry of Keats. According to Prickett (1981) mentioned that the Romantic Era extended roughly between 1798 and 1832 and its poetry places a stress on the fancy, nature, and feeling. Romanticism protrudes out of the intellectual thinking of the Enlightenment Era into a healing and inspiring period. John Keats was born at the beginning of Romanticism making him an eminent figure in the expression of these worthy values. Many questions are asked by John Keats about nature, existence, eternal love and death. This is sketched through the use of personification, "When I behold, upon the night's starr'd face, Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance", where Keats turns to nature giving the night sky a human quality. "Percy Shelly is one of Romantic poets, Shelley, was an ardent lover of Nature. Like Wordsworth, Shelley visualizes nature as one soul, the superior power working through all things. *"The one spirit's plastic stress/ Sweeps through the dull dense world."* Again he shaped each object of nature as individual life, a part of that superior power, Nature. He solemnizes nature in most of his poems as his main theme such as The Cloud, To a Skylark, To the Moon, Ode to the West Wind, A Dream of the Unknown. <http://www.josbd.com/shelley-as-a-romantic-poet/>

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

John Keats is one of the paramount poets who love and adore nature. He expresses the beauty of both real and imaginative shapes of nature. Everything in nature for him is full of marvel and mystery-the rising sun, the moving cloud, the growing bud and the swimming fish. His love for

nature is purely gratifying and he loves the beautiful scenes and insight of nature for their own sake. Keats believes that the reality of existence can be seen in nature and he wants to live in order to find reality and search and testify these answers for himself. He also symbolizes romance in the clouds and the face of the starry night which again reflects the values of romanticism and the view that the purest translation of life lies within the natural world itself. An Essay (2019) mentioned that “High romance” represents the ancient symbol for ultimate questions in life and Keats search for value and concept in nature in order to form these answers himself *He believes that "A thing of beauty is a joy forever". He looks with child-like delight at the items of nature. In his poem ode to a Nightingale, he writes:*

*My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
my sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk
Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains*

While John Keats was seeing the nightingale he was stunned him before hearing of the song of the bird, he tried many methods to forget his anxieties. Shrestha, Roma (2013) said Keats believed he has either been intoxicated or is affected by the drug. But Keats felt a calm and lasting glee in the song of Nightingale which makes him completely happy. It indicates to enclose with nature gives everlasting cheerfulness for the people. Nature acts as a source of making happiness and is the best leader for people to live a merry life. In the beginning, Keats seems to be an immature youth with a gloomy heart insist to find a means of solace and fleeing. On catching the sight of a nightingale and hearing its music, which he assumes to be an undying sound of happiness, Keats feels that his body is getting narcotic. But, he also feels a severe pain because he is aware of his death and pain. He imagines of having drunk hemlock or 'some dull opiate':

*"My heart aches, and drowsy numbness pains,
my sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk.*

Using of birds by two romantic poets is a fascinated thing. John Keats listened to a nightingale song and awarded us with his Ode to a Nightingale. The sky-lark inspires Percy Shelley and through his vision of the bird, we are appraised to its gracefulness. Birds have always caught prominence in human lives. While some animals have many roles in human lives they were companions, others for labor or a source of food, our flying birds' companions' held an otherworldly place. Birds flew and sang in heights which cannot be carried out by humans. These two romantic poets use a bird as their inspiration and also a model for the human experience. It has also been associated with delivery and remoteness from everyday life the study will attempt to account the perspective of romanticism in Keats poetry to show how this notion of 'romanticism' is somewhat limiting when applied to the poetry of Keats. Asnes (2019) cited the romantic era spanned roughly between 1798 and 1832 and its poetry places an emphasis on the imagination, nature, and feeling. Romanticism protrudes out of the logical idea of the Enlightenment Era into a redemptive and thrilling period. John Keats was born at the beginning of Romanticism making him a significant figure in the expression of these values. His poetry was a great example of the Romantic era and his poems; “When I have fears that I may cease to be” and “Bright star” reflected all of the major concepts of the Romantic period. John Keats has celebrated the significances of Romanticism rigorously in the poem “When I have fears that I may cease to be “. In this poem, Keats's reaction against the logical idea is uttered into realization in nature and fantasy. John Keats

seeking responses to queries in nature about presences, immortal love and death. This is portrayed through the use of personification, “When I behold, upon the night’s starr’d face, Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance”, where Keats turns to nature giving the night sky a human quality. Keats suggests that the truth about existence can be observed in nature and he wants to live in order to find the truth and search and witness these answers for himself. He also symbolizes romance in the clouds and the face of the starry night which again reflects the values of Romanticism and the view that the purest translation of life lies within the natural world itself. <https://studydriver.com/how-does-john-keats-s-poetry-reflect-the-romantic-era/> “High romance” represents the ancient symbol for final queries in life and Keats search for importance and concept in nature in order to form these queries themselves.

Keats is one of the greatest fond and swain of nature. He expresses the beauty of both real and artistic forms of nature. Everything in nature for him is full of wonder and mystery-the rising sun, the moving cloud, the growing bud and the swimming fish. His love for nature is purely sensuousness and he loves the beautiful scenes of nature for their own sake. He believes that “*A thing of beauty is a joy forever*”. He looks with child-like delight at the objects of nature. This characteristic consider to be one of the characteristics of romantic poetry. In his poem ode to a Nightingale, he writes:

*My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains
my sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk
Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains*

The initial situation of awareness and conflict is slowly to change and develop throughout the ode with a corresponding shift in tone. The tragic awareness of suffering wrenches on him a strange kind of a pain because the protesting effect of sluggishness which is the effect of desire is increasing. The awareness is a burden that makes him 'sunk' gradually towards the world of oblivion. The poem expresses the poet's love of romance, deep delight in nature and how he celebrated nature in various dimension .The poem contains concrete imagery, the richness of coloring and the elements of charm and deep human interest which show the nature. The mastery of poetic language is perfectly seen in the poem and the expressions are unsurpassed. According to Mukesh Kumar (2014) Keats was a pure poet; his vision of the beauty was never distorted by the theories. His concept of negative capability implies the ability to perceive, think without any presuppositions.

Keats succeeded in choosing this bird Nightingales to celebrate his nature. Nightingales are named so because they frequently sing at night as well as during the day. The name has been used for well over 1,000 years, being highly recognizable even in its Anglo-Saxon form - Nightingale'. It means 'night songstress'. Patterson library Westfield, New York case 10 .Their song is loud, with an impressive range of whistles, trills and gurgles. Their songs is particularly noticeable at night because few other birds are singing. This is why its name (in several languages) includes "night". Only unpaired males sing regularly at night, and nocturnal song is likely to serve attracting a mate. Singing at dawn, during the hour before sunrise, is assumed to be important in defending the bird's territory. Nightingales sing even more loudly in urban or near-urban environments, in order to overcome the background noise. The most characteristic feature of the song is a loud whistling

crescendo, absent from the song of thrush nightingale. It has a frog-like alarm call. I believe the calm of dawn usually purified our soul and Sentiments was disengaged from it. So Nightingale inspired the poet and blew his feelings and sensation and unleashed them in space and then interpreted them into utterance coordinated in a unique sequencing represented by the poet in his poem Ode to Nightingale.

Percy Bysshe Shelley (/ˈpɜːsi ˈbɪʃ ˈʃɛli/) was born in 1792, and was the master poet of English Romantic era and is believed as a lyrical poet of English language by the great scholars and critics. Shelley has a special view about beauty and he expresses his perspective about it in poems like "To a Skylark" and "Ode to the West Wind", that in them he uses such metaphors from nature and makes a relationship between his feeling and art. Poetry is a convenient technique of dilating imagination and caprice, and fantasy is the real origin of sympathy, emotion dote, and sympathy, which is pauper on the ability of someone exciting another's one. Shelley, himself debates that: "A man, to be greatly good, must imagine intensely and comprehensively; he must put himself in the place of another and of many others. The agony and cheering of his type must become his own. The great machine of ethical good is the fantasy, and poetry administers to the impact by acting upon the occasion.

In his handling of nature, he describes the things in nature as they are and never colors them. It is true, he gives them the characteristics of human life through his personifications, but he does it accidentally for he felt they are human beings who able of doing the duty of human beings. His mythopoeic power had made him the best romanticist of his age. In Ode to the West Wind, he personifies Nature as the Destroyer and the Preserver, and in the Cloud, the cloud is a possessor of mighty powers. He also believed in the healing aspect of Nature and this is revealed in his Euganean Hills in which he is healed and soothed by the natural scene around him and also the imaginary island. In The Recollection the same idea of the healing power of Nature is applied.

Shelley's revolutionary zeal in ode "To Skylark". According to Shelley, the bird, Skylark, sent off spontaneous melody from heaven and elicit higher and higher can never be a bird. It is for the poet, a joyful spirit that begins its upward flight at sunrise and becomes invisible at the evening like the stars of the sky that become invisible in daylight. In addition, it is compared with the beams of the moon whose presence is rather felt than seen. It's a paradise bird and by singing it spreads its influence through the world.

In the opening stanza, the bird is seen as a "blithe spirit" that
*"Pourest thy full heart/
 In profuse strains of unpremeditated art."
 The words "Pourest thy full heart"*

It means that the bird pours out its heart in song and with "In profuse strains of unpremeditated art", Shelley refers to the spontaneous flow of music which comes from the Skylark. There is nothing synthetic in its music, it overflows richly from its heart. And Shelley says as a soul of revolution it propagates its rebellious message as the moon spreads its beam. He says,

*"All the earth and air
With thy voice is loud,
As, when might is bare,
From one lonely cloud
The moon rains our her beams, and Heaven is overflowed.*

As at the beginning of the poem, the poet says the bird is a heavenly bird and it is a joyful spirit, its life is not sorrowful like that of the human being. The life of human beings is full of sadness, suffering and it is scarcely to find glee without pain. Our happiness is often portrayed by memories of part passion and sorrows, and the painful uncertainty of what is to come in the future. Man is a creature that looks "before and after". He is subject to fatigue and satiety so that he can never enjoy happiness eternally. But the Skylark knows on satiety. It is the very embodiment of perennial delight, ever fresh and full of the west and unwearied in its enjoyment of happiness. Human life, on the other hand, is subject to recurrent spells of frustration and pain. As he says,

*"We look before and after,
And shoe for what is not:
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught:*

Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought."
So the poet wants to experience half the jovial of the bird and then he would sing with such excellent poetic ecstasy via the people of the world listen to him. He says

*"Teach me half the gladness
That thy brain must know,
Such harmonious madness
From my lips would flow
The world should listen then-as I am listening now."*

Shelley thus asks the skylark to inform him its ideas, compared to which, he believes, human being's wedding songs ('Chorus Hymeneal') and hymn of victory would be no more than empty pride. The bird seems to be full of happiness set free of those things that weigh down human life. It seems illiterate of pain, sloth, and anger, and must have deeper and truer information of death, 'Or how could thy notes flow in such a Chrystal stream?' *Should the skylark 'Teach me half the gladness / That thy brain must know'*, Shelley writes in the concluding stanza, it would bring him an 'harmonious madness' of the kind Plato describes in Phaedrus, which Shelley had read in May 1819: (2014) If anyone comes to the gates of poetry and expects to become an adequate poet by acquiring expert knowledge of the subject without the Muses' madness', says Socrates, 'he will fail, and his self-controlled verses will be eclipsed by the poetry of men who have been driven out of their minds.'

Burroughs (2013) mentioned in his book that "The bird that occupies the second place to the nightingale in British poetical literature is the skylark" a rustic bird as the Philomel is an

arboreal,—a creature of light and air and motion, the companion of the plowman, the shepherd, the harvester,—whose nest is in the stubble and whose trust is in the sky. Its life provides that kind of contrast which the imagination loves,—one moment a plain pedestrian bird, hardly distinguishable from the ground.

The lark's song is not especially tuneful but is blithesome, sibilant, and unceasing. Burroughs (2013) wrote its type is the grass, where the bird makes its home, abounding, multitudinous, the notes nearly all alike and all in the same key, but rapid, swarming, extravagant, falling down as thick and fast as drops of rain in a summer shower. Many noted poets have chanted the praises of the skylark, or been kindled by his example. Shelley's ode "To a Skylark" is well known to all readers and fond of poetry

*"Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and cumberless,
Sweet be thy matin o'er moorland and lea!
Emblem of happiness,
Blest is thy dwelling-place—
Oh to abide in the desert with thee!"*

I heard of an enthusiastic American who went about English fields hunting a lark with Shelley's poem in his hand, thinking no doubt to use it as a kind of guide-book to the intricacies and harmonies of the song. He reported not having heard any larks, though I have little doubt they were soaring and singing about him all the time, though of course they did not sing to his ear the song that Shelley heard. The poets are the best natural historians, only you must know how to read them. They translate the facts largely and freely. John Burroughs(2013) A celebrated lady once said to Turner, "I confess I cannot see in nature what you do." "Ah, madam," said the complacent artist, "don't you wish you could!"

Shelley's poem is perhaps the best known and has a higher outstanding among literary nation more than Wordsworth's; the skylark inspired shelly also the same as the Nightingale who inspired Keats Shelley knows that his skylark is merely a bird with a song that, to the human ear, sounds like a happy song. He is indulging in infancy and has no intention whatever of deceiving the reader or himself. The exquisite happiness that his ear has heard in the song of the nightingale has carried him away. In the last stanza of the poem, he claims to the creature of his fantasy to prompt him half the happiness "that thy brain must know." gladness is the mystery of the elegant song of the skylark; if Shelley possessed only half of the "gladness" of the skylark, he could write poetry that the world would read with the same absorbed in awareness he is giving to the song of the skylark that his ears discerned.

CONCLUSION

Romanticism in context has been a measure to explain the poetry of the Romantics as a whole and the visible depiction s in Keats's Ode to a Nightingale and Shelley's Skylark in particular. The imagery used in their poems will not be understood without Keats's poetic rules discussed in his

odes and Shelley's Defense of Poetry and poems. Their poetic devices like metaphors and personification of the two birds Nightingale and skylark in their poems have been used to symbolize their revelation and their notion of celebrating on the truth of their age at large and on their individual lives as a poet in particular. This comparative study of the two poets in particular and how they adore Romanticism through nature as a whole and has managed some of their verses to clarify their poetic principles in concept and application. Their poetry and concept of fantasy have affected the poetry of their era and probably for many generations to come. Romanticism has always been an essential interest for many critics and scholars of literature over the world. These two romantic poets have tried their best to bring gladness to mankind and dispose of all their sadness through natural beauty and pastoral settings in their poetry. They believed that nature has an answer for all unanswered questions. They celebrate and adore the beauty of nature in its different aspects. To sum up nature is the origin of revelation that leads romantic poets and people to a delighted, optimistic and prosperous life.

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