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NATURE, MORTALITY, AND THE PASSAGE OF TIME IN THE POETRY OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

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ABSTRACT

William Wordsworth occupies a central position in English Romantic poetry, particularly because of his sustained engagement with nature, human consciousness, memory, mortality, and the movement of time. His poetry presents nature not merely as an external landscape or decorative background but as an active presence through which human beings understand themselves, their emotional development, their mortality, and their relationship with the larger universe. This research examines the interconnected themes of nature, mortality, and the passage of time in selected poems by William Wordsworth, including Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey, Ode: Intimations of Immortality, The Prelude, the Lucy poems, I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, Michael, Resolution and Independence, and The Ruined Cottage. The study argues that Wordsworth's representation of nature is inseparable from his awareness of temporal change and human finitude. Nature appears simultaneously as a symbol of permanence and a reminder of transience: mountains, rivers, trees, clouds, flowers, and seasons continue beyond individual human lives, while human beings experience childhood, maturity, loss, aging, and death. Memory becomes an important mechanism through which Wordsworth negotiates this tension because remembered encounters with nature allow past experiences to remain emotionally active in the present. The study employs a qualitative literary methodology based on close textual reading, thematic analysis, and contextual interpretation. Recent scholarship confirms the continuing importance of ecological, philosophical, affective, and temporal approaches to Wordsworth's poetry.

KEYWORDS: *William Wordsworth; Romanticism; Nature; Mortality; Passage of Time; Memory; Death; Childhood; Aging; Imagination; Ecocriticism; Romantic Poetry; Sublime; Temporality; Nature and Human Consciousness*

INTRODUCTI

William Wordsworth is one of the most influential poets of the English Romantic period and one of the writers most strongly associated with the poetic representation of nature. His poetry emerged during a period of significant intellectual, political, social, and scientific transformation in Britain Zic, A., Reardon, D. J., Kapur, A., Hobbs, G., Mandow, R., Curyło, M., ... & Zhu, X. J. (2023) finding that. The late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries witnessed the French Revolution, industrial expansion, changing ideas about science and human society, and a growing questioning of established literary conventions. Against a culture increasingly associated with rationalism, urbanization, mechanization, and material progress, Romantic poetry placed greater emphasis on emotion, imagination, individual experience, memory, and the natural world. Wordsworth became one of the principal figures in this transformation. His poetry repeatedly returns to mountains, rivers, lakes, trees, flowers, birds, clouds, fields, rural communities, childhood memories, aging bodies, and experiences of death. However, the importance of nature in Wordsworth should not be reduced to the simple description of beautiful scenery. Nature is frequently the medium through which the poet investigates consciousness itself.Wordsworth's poetic engagement with nature is particularly significant because his natural landscapes are deeply connected with human temporality. The natural world seems to possess an extraordinary continuity that

individual human beings lack. A river continues to flow after a human being dies; mountains remain while generations disappear; flowers bloom and fade according to recurring seasonal cycles; trees grow, lose their leaves, and renew themselves; clouds move across the sky while individual human experiences remain temporary.

Recent scholarship continues to demonstrate that Wordsworth's representation of nature cannot be understood merely as sentimental landscape poetry. A 2023 study of Wordsworth's philosophy of nature emphasizes the poet's concern with the relationship between human beings and the natural world and identifies nature as a source of social, moral, and spiritual reflection Li, Z., & Cowton, C. J. (2023, January) explained that. Iijfans.org Similarly, Yadav's 2025 study argues that Wordsworth's nature poetry develops from physical observation toward philosophical and spiritual reflection, especially through the interaction of memory, natural imagery, and the Romantic sublime. DDOI.org These approaches are useful because they reveal that Wordsworth's nature poetry is simultaneously environmental, psychological, philosophical, and temporal.The relationship between nature and time becomes particularly visible in Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey. The poem is constructed around a return. The speaker revisits a landscape after an interval of several years and recognizes that his relationship with nature has changed. The landscape itself has not simply become a static object of contemplation. Instead, the speaker experiences the present through memories of the past. His earlier perception of nature was primarily sensory and immediate, whereas his mature relationship with nature is more reflective and philosophical. Time has therefore transformed the meaning of the landscape. The river, cliffs, woods, and fields are connected to the speaker's personal development. The landscape becomes a kind of archive of consciousness in which different stages of life are preserved.

The significance of this temporal structure is central to understanding Wordsworth's poetic philosophy. The speaker does not simply return to the same place; he returns as a different person. The landscape becomes a point of comparison between youth and maturity. His earlier self is recalled through memory, while his present self recognizes the loss of youthful intensity. This awareness contains an implicit recognition of mortality. Human identity is not fixed; it changes with time. The child becomes the adult, the young person becomes the aging individual, and eventually every individual confronts death. Nature, meanwhile, provides a broader temporal framework within which these transformations take place.This relationship between personal development and natural continuity is also important in The Prelude. Galvin, R. T., Chen, Y., Yuan, Y., Cooney, T., Howell, R., Smith, S., ... & Turcotte, L. M. (2025) explain that Wordsworth's autobiographical poem traces the development of the poet's mind from childhood into adulthood. Nature is deeply involved in this development. Childhood encounters with landscapes, rivers, mountains, storms, birds, and other natural phenomena become formative experiences. Yet these experiences are not simply preserved unchanged. They are reinterpreted by the mature poet. The poem therefore demonstrates that memory transforms the meaning of past experience. Time does not merely destroy the past; poetic consciousness can recover and reinterpret it.

The importance of childhood in Wordsworth's poetry is directly connected with mortality. Childhood represents a stage of intense perception, openness, and imaginative intimacy with

the natural world. Adulthood brings greater self-consciousness and awareness of loss. The movement from childhood to maturity is therefore both an intellectual development and an encounter with temporality. The child possesses an immediate relationship with nature, whereas the adult understands that childhood cannot return. The past becomes something that can be remembered but not physically recovered.This problem is particularly prominent in Ode: Intimations of Immortality. The poem is structured around the recognition that something has disappeared from the speaker's perception of the natural world. The world remains physically beautiful, but the speaker's response to it has changed. The poem therefore dramatizes the passage from childhood to adulthood and the resulting awareness of loss. Yet Wordsworth does not allow the poem to end in complete despair. Memory, reflection, human affection, and philosophical consciousness provide new forms of meaning. The mature individual may no longer possess the child's vision, but maturity can produce forms of wisdom unavailable to childhood.

The Lucy poems offer another important dimension of mortality. Poems such as “She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways,” “A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal,” and “Three Years She Grew in Sun and Shower” connect a human figure with rural nature and then confront the reader with absence and death. Lucy's death is especially powerful because it is represented through the language of natural permanence and human disappearance. She becomes integrated into the natural environment, yet her individuality has been lost. The poems therefore complicate the idea that nature offers simple consolation. Nature can provide beauty and continuity, but it can also make mortality more visible.The relationship between human death and natural permanence is especially striking in “A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal.” The speaker initially describes himself as protected from ordinary human fears and temporal consciousness. After Lucy's death, however, he recognizes that she has become part of the natural processes of the earth. The poem's compressed form intensifies its philosophical effect. Death is not presented through elaborate mourning but through a transformation in the speaker's understanding of Lucy's relationship to nature. She is no longer an individual who experiences time; she has become part of a natural world governed by movement and material processes.“Michael” provides another representation of mortality and time. The poem depicts an aging shepherd whose relationship with land, family, labor, and memory becomes increasingly threatened. The landscape is inseparable from the life of the individual, and the passage of time gradually alters both human relationships and rural existence.

Wordsworth's interest in aging is also visible in “Resolution and Independence,” where the speaker encounters an old leech-gatherer. The old man's presence creates a striking contrast between the speaker's temporary emotional crisis and the man's endurance. The poem begins with a changing natural landscape, including weather and morning imagery, but gradually shifts toward questions of human perseverance. The old man embodies survival in the face of physical decline. Nature does not eliminate mortality; instead, it places mortality within a larger framework of endurance.The passage of time in Wordsworth is therefore multidimensional. There is chronological time, which moves from childhood to adulthood and ultimately death. There is seasonal time, in which nature repeatedly moves through cycles of growth, decay, and renewal. There is psychological time, through which memory

allows the past to become present again. Finally, there is poetic time, through which experiences are preserved in language after the original moment has disappeared. Wordsworth's poetry repeatedly moves between these forms of time.This is one reason why memory is so important in his poetry. Memory is neither a simple storage system nor a passive recollection of events. It actively reconstructs experience. A landscape encountered in childhood may acquire a completely different meaning when remembered by an adult. In Tintern Abbey, for example, memory allows the speaker to carry the landscape into periods when he is physically distant from it. Nature becomes psychologically present even when it is geographically absent. The poetic mind therefore creates continuity between different moments of existence.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To analyze the representation of nature as a spiritual, psychological, moral, and philosophical force in Wordsworth's poetry.

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. How does William Wordsworth use representations of nature, mortality, memory, and the passage of time to explore the changing relationship between human consciousness and the natural world in his poetry?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Wordsworth criticism has developed through several major interpretive stages. Early criticism frequently emphasized Wordsworth's celebration of nature, simplicity, emotion, and individual experience Crona, B. I., Wassénius, E., Jonell, M., Koehn, J. Z., Short, R., Tigchelaar, M., ... & Wabnitz, C. C. (2023) find that. Later scholarship complicated this picture by examining questions of ideology, gender, politics, psychology, language, ecology, science, materiality, and form. Contemporary Wordsworth studies increasingly recognize that nature in his poetry cannot be separated from questions of human consciousness, history, embodiment, and mortality. Contemporary philosophical discussions of Romantic aesthetics continue to identify Wordsworth's poetry as an important example of the Romantic attempt to make ordinary experience newly perceptible through imagination. SStanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy Wordsworth's poetry therefore does not simply imitate nature. It interprets nature through the processes of consciousness.One major critical tradition understands nature as a moral and spiritual teacher. This approach is visible in scholarship that emphasizes Wordsworth's belief that natural experience can shape human character. A 2023 study of Wordsworth's philosophy of nature argues that nature provides spiritual and moral possibilities and examines the poet's effort to understand human life through a relationship with the natural world Raghuvanshi, A. S., & Agarwal, A. (2024) explain that. Iijfans.org Such scholarship is relevant to the present study because moral development in Wordsworth frequently occurs through temporal experience. The individual learns not only from what nature looks like but also from changes in the natural environment and from repeated encounters with landscapes.

It also identifies an evolution from physical experience toward philosophical and spiritual engagement with nature. DDOI.org This movement from sensory perception to philosophical reflection is particularly important for understanding the relationship between nature and mortality. As the poet matures, natural scenes become occasions for thinking about human existence.Another significant strand of scholarship considers Wordsworth's ecological imagination. Traditional interpretations sometimes portray Wordsworth as a poet who uses nature primarily for human emotional purposes. Ecocritical approaches, however, ask whether his poetry recognizes the independent significance and agency of nonhuman nature. Diana Little's 2023 study of Wordsworth's "ecological elegy" is particularly relevant because it combines ecological thinking with the conventions of elegiac poetry. TTaylor & Francis Online The elegy is concerned with death, loss, remembrance, and absence, while ecology focuses on relationships among living and nonliving elements. Bringing the two together allows Wordsworth's treatment of mortality to be understood as part of a larger network of environmental relations.This ecological approach is useful for interpreting The Ruined Cottage. The poem presents human suffering through a landscape that seems to continue despite individual loss. The ruined dwelling becomes a material sign of time. Raghuvanshi, A. S., & Agarwal, A. (2024) explained that Human habitation declines, while plants and natural processes continue..

Similarly, The Brothers illustrates how memory and landscape interact with death and absence. The physical environment retains traces of human life even after individuals disappear. Little's work is important here because it demonstrates that Wordsworth's representations of loss can be interpreted through ecological interconnection rather than solely through individual psychology. TTaylor & Francis Online Another contemporary approach emphasizes Wordsworth's continuing cultural and ethical relevance. Cowton's 2023 study of Wordsworth's poetry and its interpretation through the Wordsworth Trust emphasizes the poet's desire that his work should "live and do good." The article connects Wordsworth's poetry with reconnection to nature, empathy, and creative imagination. TTaylor & Francis Online This interpretation supports the argument that Wordsworth's representation of nature carries ethical implications. Nature is not simply an aesthetic object; it can influence how people understand their obligations to themselves, other people, and the environment.Scholarship on Romantic landscape also provides an important contextual framework. Recent Oxford scholarship on Romantic landscape emphasizes that landscapes were shaped by changing agricultural practices, scientific developments, aesthetic theories, travel culture, and colonial contexts. OOUP Academic This is important because Wordsworth's landscapes should not be treated as untouched natural spaces. The Lake District, for example, was already a cultural landscape shaped by human labor, agriculture, tourism, and local communities. Wordsworth's poetry therefore emerges from an interaction between natural processes and human history.

The relationship between nature and science is also significant. Melissa Bailes's 2023 study of Romantic botany and natural philosophy demonstrates the importance of scientific discourse to Romantic literary culture. JJSTOR This scholarship challenges the simplistic opposition between Romantic imagination and scientific rationalism. Wordsworth's poetry

was produced within a culture increasingly interested in botany, geology, natural history, and other forms of scientific inquiry. His attention to natural processes therefore participates in a broader intellectual environment.The geological dimension of Wordsworth's poetry is particularly useful for the study of time. Rocks, mountains, rivers, and landscapes represent forms of duration far longer than human life. A human being experiences time through memory and biography, while geological formations imply immense periods of planetary history. Romantic scholarship on geological imagery in Wordsworth has shown how stones and landscapes can become connected with embodiment, origins, and human mortality. JJSTOR The contrast between geological duration and human mortality creates an important temporal tension in Wordsworth's poetry.Tintern Abbey exemplifies this tension. The speaker's five-year absence is insignificant compared with geological time, yet it is psychologically transformative. A small human interval becomes meaningful because it changes the speaker's consciousness. The landscape becomes a stable reference point against which personal change can be measured. Nature thus gives human time a frame.

Modern studies of Wordsworth have also explored the philosophical implications of his fascination with “what we are,” emphasizing his interest in existence and the relationship between human and nonhuman being. OOUP Academic The theme of time becomes even more explicit in The Prelude. The poem's autobiographical structure makes temporality central. The adult poet reconstructs earlier stages of consciousness, creating a dialogue between past and present selves. Time is therefore both subject and form Mosher, Z. A., Bolognesi, M. P., Malkani, A. L., Meneghini, R. M., Oni, J. K., & Fricka, K. B. (2024) find that. The poem's movement through childhood, adolescence, political experience, crisis, and maturity mirrors the development of the poet's consciousness.Recent scholarship on long Romantic poems has also recognized the importance of temporality. A 2023 review of Tess Somervell's Reading Time in the Long Poem: Milton, Thomson and Wordsworth identifies time as a central category for understanding Wordsworth's long poetic structures. RResearch Explorer This is directly relevant to the present research because Wordsworth's long poems demonstrate that poetic form itself can become a method for representing temporal development.The Lucy poems have traditionally been interpreted through themes of love, nature, isolation, death, and loss. Contemporary scholarship continues to recognize the importance of mortality in these poems.

In “She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways,” Lucy's identity is connected with rural isolation. Her relationship with nature creates an impression of simplicity and purity, but the poem ultimately depends upon her absence. The natural imagery therefore becomes elegiac. In “A Slumber Did My Spirit Seal,” the speaker's recognition of Lucy's death becomes a recognition of her incorporation into natural processes. Death changes the ontological status of the individual and forces the speaker to reconsider the relationship between humanity and nature.“Ode: Intimations of Immortality” has generated a particularly large body of criticism because it combines childhood, memory, loss, nature, imagination, and mortality. The poem asks why the natural world appears different as the individual matures. Childhood becomes associated with an intensity of perception that adulthood cannot completely recover. Yet the adult gains another kind of knowledge: awareness of memory, human suffering, mortality,

and emotional attachment.The poem therefore challenges a simplistic division between childhood as “good” and adulthood as “bad.” The loss of childhood perception is painful, but maturity creates philosophical consciousness. The adult can recognize the significance of what has been lost. Mortality becomes part of this mature consciousness. The individual learns that time moves irreversibly and that human life is finite. Yet memory can create continuity across this loss.Contemporary approaches to Wordsworth also examine the materiality of objects and landscapes.

The literature therefore reveals several important interpretive patterns. First, Wordsworth's nature poetry is increasingly understood as more complex than simple celebration of scenery. Second, nature is frequently connected with psychological and moral development. Third, memory provides a mechanism through which nature becomes connected to time. Fourth, ecological criticism has emphasized relationships between human and nonhuman worlds. Fifth, recent scholarship has renewed attention to the role of time, materiality, science, and ecological loss.However, there remains room for a study that brings these strands together specifically through the interconnected themes of nature, mortality, and time. Many studies focus primarily on nature, while others examine memory, ecology, Romantic aesthetics, or individual poems. The present research seeks to synthesize these approaches. Its central claim is that Wordsworth's treatment of nature becomes most meaningful when read alongside his awareness of human mortality and temporal change Yadav, L., Sihmar, A., Kumar, S., Dhaiya, H., & Vishwakarma, R. (2025). Explain that.The literature thus supports a conceptual framework in which nature represents both continuity and change.

METHODOLOGY

This research adopts a qualitative literary research methodology to examine the representation of nature, mortality, and the passage of time in selected poems by William Wordsworth. Since the study is concerned with meanings, images, symbols, poetic structures, philosophical ideas, and relationships among themes rather than numerical measurement, qualitative textual analysis is considered the most appropriate methodology. The primary corpus consists of selected poems that demonstrate Wordsworth's sustained engagement with nature and human temporality, including Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey, Ode: Intimations of Immortality, The Prelude, the Lucy poems, I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, Michael, Resolution and Independence, and The Ruined Cottage. The research uses close reading as its principal analytical technique. Individual poems are examined for imagery, metaphor, symbolism, diction, narrative structure, speaker perspective, temporal movement, natural description, representations of death, and references to memory and aging. The study also employs thematic analysis to identify recurring patterns concerning nature, mortality, childhood, maturity, memory, loss, regeneration, and temporal change. Ecocritical perspectives are incorporated to investigate the relationship between human beings and the nonhuman environment, while Romantic literary theory provides a historical and philosophical framework for understanding Wordsworth's emphasis on emotion, imagination, nature, and individual consciousness.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research follows a descriptive-interpretive and thematic research design. The design begins with the identification of major poems in Wordsworth's oeuvre that contain significant representations of nature, human mortality, memory, aging, loss, and temporal change. The selected poems are then organized according to thematic categories rather than chronological order alone. The first category concerns nature as a source of spiritual, emotional, and moral knowledge; the second concerns mortality and death; the third examines memory as a connection between past and present; the fourth investigates childhood and aging; and the fifth considers natural cycles and their relationship to irreversible human time. After categorizing the texts, close readings are conducted to determine how individual images and poetic structures contribute to the larger themes. For example, the changing relationship between youth and maturity in Tintern Abbey is examined alongside the loss of childhood perception in Ode: Intimations of Immortality. The Lucy poems are analyzed in relation to death and natural permanence, while The Prelude is examined as a long-term narrative of psychological development. The Ruined Cottage and Michael are considered as poems in which human loss is embedded in rural and environmental change. The design also incorporates a comparative dimension because recurring images—such as rivers, mountains, flowers, trees, clouds, seasons, and rural landscapes—are compared across poems to determine whether they produce consistent or contradictory meanings. The study does not assume that nature always functions positively in Wordsworth. Instead, it examines moments when nature comforts, educates, inspires, threatens, outlasts, or absorbs human beings.

DATA ANALYSIS

The data for this research consists primarily of textual passages, images, metaphors, narrative episodes, and thematic patterns drawn from the selected Wordsworth poems, supported by relevant scholarly criticism. The analysis begins by identifying explicit references to natural objects and environments, including rivers, mountains, trees, flowers, clouds, fields, birds, weather, seasons, and rural landscapes. These natural elements are then examined according to their relationship with human consciousness and temporal experience. For example, the River Wye in Tintern Abbey is not treated simply as scenery; it functions as a continuing physical presence through which the speaker measures changes in his own identity. The analysis then identifies representations of mortality, including direct references to death, absence, aging, loss, physical decline, and the disappearance of childhood. These references are compared with natural images to determine how Wordsworth creates relationships between human mortality and environmental continuity. Memory is analyzed as a temporal mechanism that allows past experiences to influence present consciousness. Particular attention is given to poems in which the speaker is physically separated from a remembered landscape, because such poems demonstrate how poetry can transform absence into psychological presence. The analysis also considers temporal vocabulary and structural movement, especially transitions between past and present, childhood and adulthood, life and death, and physical presence and remembered absence. The poems are then compared to identify recurring patterns. One major pattern is the contrast between the cyclicality of nature

and the linearity of human life. Seasonal processes can recur, while childhood, aging, and death follow an irreversible sequence.

FINDINGS

The analysis reveals that nature, mortality, and the passage of time are fundamentally interconnected throughout Wordsworth's poetry. The first major finding is that nature functions as an active participant in human psychological and philosophical development rather than merely as a picturesque background. Wordsworth repeatedly presents encounters with landscapes as transformative experiences. Nature teaches the speaker to perceive, remember, reflect, and understand his own existence. This finding corresponds with recent scholarship that identifies nature as a source of spiritual, moral, and philosophical insight in Wordsworth. Iijfans.org+1 The second major finding is that nature represents both permanence and change. Rivers, mountains, trees, and landscapes often seem to possess continuity beyond the individual lifespan, yet they are themselves subject to processes of growth, decay, weathering, and transformation. This creates a central paradox: nature appears permanent when compared with human life, but nature is not truly static. The third finding is that mortality becomes most visible when human life is placed against this larger natural duration. In the Lucy poems, Michael, The Ruined Cottage, and The Prelude, death and loss reveal the limits of individual existence. Nature continues after the individual has disappeared, creating a contrast between human finitude and environmental continuity. The fourth finding is that memory functions as Wordsworth's principal mechanism for negotiating temporal loss. Memory allows the poet to recover earlier encounters with nature and reinterpret them from the perspective of maturity. Tintern Abbey demonstrates this especially clearly because the landscape connects different stages of the speaker's life. The fifth finding is that childhood represents a distinctive mode of temporal consciousness.

CONCLUSION

The present research has examined the interconnected themes of nature, mortality, and the passage of time in the poetry of William Wordsworth. The analysis demonstrates that these themes cannot be adequately understood in isolation because Wordsworth consistently uses nature as the medium through which human beings encounter temporal change, mortality, memory, and personal development. Nature is not simply a collection of beautiful landscapes but a dynamic presence that shapes the imagination and provides a framework for understanding human existence. Mountains, rivers, trees, flowers, clouds, seasons, and rural communities become part of a larger poetic investigation into what it means to live temporarily within a world that appears to possess a duration greater than that of individual human beings. Wordsworth's poetry repeatedly establishes a contrast between the relative continuity of nature and the vulnerability of human life. Human beings experience childhood, maturity, aging, loss, and death in an irreversible sequence, whereas natural processes appear to renew themselves through recurring cycles. This contrast is particularly important because it produces both consolation and anxiety. Nature offers continuity, but its continuity also reminds human beings of their own temporary status. The study has further demonstrated that memory is essential to Wordsworth's response to this problem. Through memory, the past

remains psychologically active even though it cannot be physically recovered. Tintern Abbey illustrates this process by showing how the same landscape acquires different meanings at different stages of the speaker's life. The Prelude expands the process across an entire autobiographical structure, demonstrating that the poet's identity is formed through the continuous reinterpretation of earlier encounters with nature. Ode: Intimations of Immortality presents the loss of childhood perception as a painful but intellectually productive experience because maturity allows the speaker to recognize mortality, memory, and emotional continuity.

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