REVEALING THE MEANING OF NATURE SYMBOLISM IN FIVE POEMS BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

THESIS

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Presented as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Bachelor Degree the English Studies Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities

Buddhi Dharma University

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I honestly declare this final project is my own writing. This is true and correct that I do not take any scholar ideas or work from other dishonestly. All the citied works are quote in accordance with ethical code academic writing.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis aims to reveal and interpret the meaning of natural symbolism in five selected poems by William Wordsworth, a prominent poet of the English Romantic era. Wordsworth is widely known for his ability to make nature the central subject of his works. For Wordsworth, nature is not just a beautiful background, but rather an entity that is loaded with deep philosophical, spiritual, and emotional meanings. This research attempts to answer the question of how Wordsworth uses natural elements as symbols to convey his ideas about memory, spirituality, and the relationship between humanity and nature. The method used in this paper is qualitative and descriptive with a literary criticism approach that focuses on the theory of symbolism. The main data sources (1770 – 1850) are five representative poems by Wordsworth that are rich in natural imagery. The data analysis is done through the technique of deep reading and finding the objects and interpreting their symbolic meaning based on the context in the poem and the framework of Romanticism. The thesis show that Wordsworth consistently uses natural elements such as flowers, mountains, rivers, and sky as complex symbols. Flowers often symbolize the beauty of the moment, happiness, and the power of memories. The mountain and the river symbolize eternity, divine majesty, and the spiritual journey of man. Furthermore, nature as a whole is depicted as a teacher, an immoral guide, and a source of peace of mind that can restore the human spirit from the harshness of modern life.

Keywords: *Theory, Method, Finding and Conclusiom*

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Background of the Study**

Nature with all its beauty and mystery (Abrams, 1999), has long been a source of inspiration for artists, including poem. Through observation and deep contemplation of the landscape, flora, and fauna, poets are able to capture the essence of life and express it in language that is rich and meaningful. Poems (Gill, 2000) about nature are often not just about describing physical beauty, but also contain deep layers of symbolism, reflecting the poet's philosophical, spiritual, and emotional thoughts (these symbolic layers serve to communicate personal reflection, evoke spiritual resonance, and provide a critique of modern life see McKusick, 2000; Mahoney, 2004). And in literature too, the natural world often does not only function as a background, but also as a powerful symbol that reflects the social realities of human beings. The Romantic period, particularly in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, marked significant changes in the way nature was depicted in poetry and prose.

Among the poems of the era, William Wordsworth (as will be revealed further through the analysis of his selected poems) stands out as a prominent figure who consistently infused nature with deep symbolic meaning. His works invite readers to observe nature not only with their eyes, but also with their hearts and minds. The nature in Wordsworth's poetry often symbolizes spiritual renewal, inner peace, and a profound connection between humanity and the divine. This symbolic imagery makes his poetry highly reflective and personal. Learning how Wordsworth uses nature symbolically helps us better understand Romantic literature and its emphasis on emotion and imagination. This background provides a strong reason to explore the deeper meanings hidden in his poetic representations of nature. Elements of nature have long been used by writers to reflect beauty, power, mystery, and to inspire readers and listeners, as conveyed in various literary works throughout history.

Literature is a form of art that expresses human experience, values, and imagination through language. Literature allows readers to explore different worlds, cultures, and perspectives According to Wellek and Warren (2000), “Literature is a creative act that uses language as its medium to express life, thoughts, and emotions in an imaginative way.” Therefore, by emphasizing the unique role of literature as an artistic and communicative tool, literature does not only document reality but also has broader purposes and functions such as conveying moral messages, and conveying one's emotions and thoughts as in the works of Wordsworth, his poetry does not merely describe nature, it describes it as something unique in life that reflects the life of human beings. In this way, literature becomes a means for a deeper understanding, both of the world and of ourselves. Literary works have many types such as drama, prose and one of them is poems.

Poem is a form of literary expression, conveying meaning, emotion and imagery in carefully chosen words and structure. Poem invites readers to reflect deeply on personal and universal themes. As Kennedy and Gioia (2002) explain, “Poem communicates through imagery, metaphor, rhythm, and sound to reach the deepest parts of human consciousness and emotion.” Explain how poem communicates through imagery, metaphor, rhythm, and sound to reach the deepest parts of the human consciousness and emotions. " Explains how poem is expressed on various levels. Wordsworth's poem is an example of poem that uses vivid natural imagery and symbolic language to communicate not only visual views but also complex philosophical ideas. The drama and tone of his poetry also reflect the harmony he senses in nature, making his work a complete sensory knowledge. Poem is just a beautiful arrangement of words, poem often holds deeper layers of meaning, which makes us uncover the symbolism within the poem.

Symbolism in literature refers to the use of symbols of objects, characters, or backgrounds that represent more than their literal meaning. Symbolism allows writers to convey abstract ideas through real images. According to Tyson (2006), "Symbolism functions in literature as a tool that writers use to reveal layers of meaning beneath the surface of their narrative or poetic language.” The idea is that symbols are very important for expressing complex themes. In Wordsworth's poetry, nature often symbolizes purity, truth, and spiritual awakening. For example,

the daffodil flower is more than just a flower-it symbolizes joy, remembrance, and deep emotion. Through symbolism, Wordsworth invites his readers to connect their internal world with the world around them.

The main issue in William Wordsworth's natural Poetry is how he uses the element of nature to give his view of the modern relationship between humanity and nature. He sees the materialism and industrialization that is developing as something that, in his opinion, is dulling the human spirit and separating us from the wisdom of nature. This is particularly evident in poems such as “Lines Written in Early Spring" dan "The World Is Too Much with Us,” in which he expresses his sadness at the loss of humanity's relationship with nature and the consequences of ignoring its symbolic truths.

The reason the author is interested in interpreting the meaning of natural symbolism in the poetry of William Wordsworth is because his messages **remain relevant and resonate with contemporary concerns**. In this era of rapid technological advancement and environmental destruction, Wordsworth's poetry reminds us of the healing and guiding power of nature. His use of symbolic imagery encourages a deeper appreciation of nature, not just as a landscape, but as a source of emotional and spiritual wisdom. Exploring this theme allows the author to connect literature with current ecological and psychological issues, making his poetry studies intellectually enriching and personally meaningful.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem addressed in this research various natural symbolism as used in the poetic works of William Wordsworth. This involves investigating how natural elements, views and phenomena are used to represent abstract ideas, emotions, spiritual concepts, and philosophical perspectives in his poetry. In simple terms, the problem is to find out what the various features in Wordsworth's poetry mean beyond their literal description. This includes understanding how Wordsworth used things like stars, rivers, flowers, and winds to symbolize things like, Human emotions: joy, sadness, calmness, fear. Spiritual moral concepts: innocence, purity, divinity, the power of memory. Philosophical ideas: The relationship between man and nature, the passage of time, the essence of nature. In the end, this research aims

to provide a deeper understanding of Wordsworth's poetic vision and the significance of nature as a symbolic language in his literary works.

1.3 Research Question

Based on the statement of the problem above, the research question is as follows: How does William Wordsworth interpret the meaning of nature symbolsm in his five poems?

1.4 Goal and Function

The purpose of this research is find out the interpretation of the deep nature symbolism contained in the five selected poems by William Wordsworth, highlighting how these symbols reflect his philosophical, emotional, and spiritual themes. Its function is to try to understand the literal meaning of William Wordsworth's poems and to explore deeper layers of meaning through the symbols used and to offer a deeper interpretation or even a new perspective on William Wordsworth's poems through the meaning of nature symbolism. This can enrich the academic understanding and appreciation of his works.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of Discussion

The scope focuses on analyzing and presenting the meaning of the symbolic use of nature in five selected poems by William Wordsworth. This research examines how natural elements such as the use of natural elements, stars, flowers and other elements are associated with the relationship between humanity and nature which is used by the poet to express philosophical ideas, emotional states, and spiritual reflections at the time. The poems that are analyzed will be selected based on the presence of natural themes and strong symbolism. The limitation is that it is limited to the five poems that have been selected from the poems and does not cover all of Wordsworth's works. It does not compare with other Romantic poets, nor does it investigate if any other biographical or historical factors are needed to contextualize the symbolism. Furthermore, its interpretation is limited to the symbolic aspect of the text and it does not discuss other literary devices in depth.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

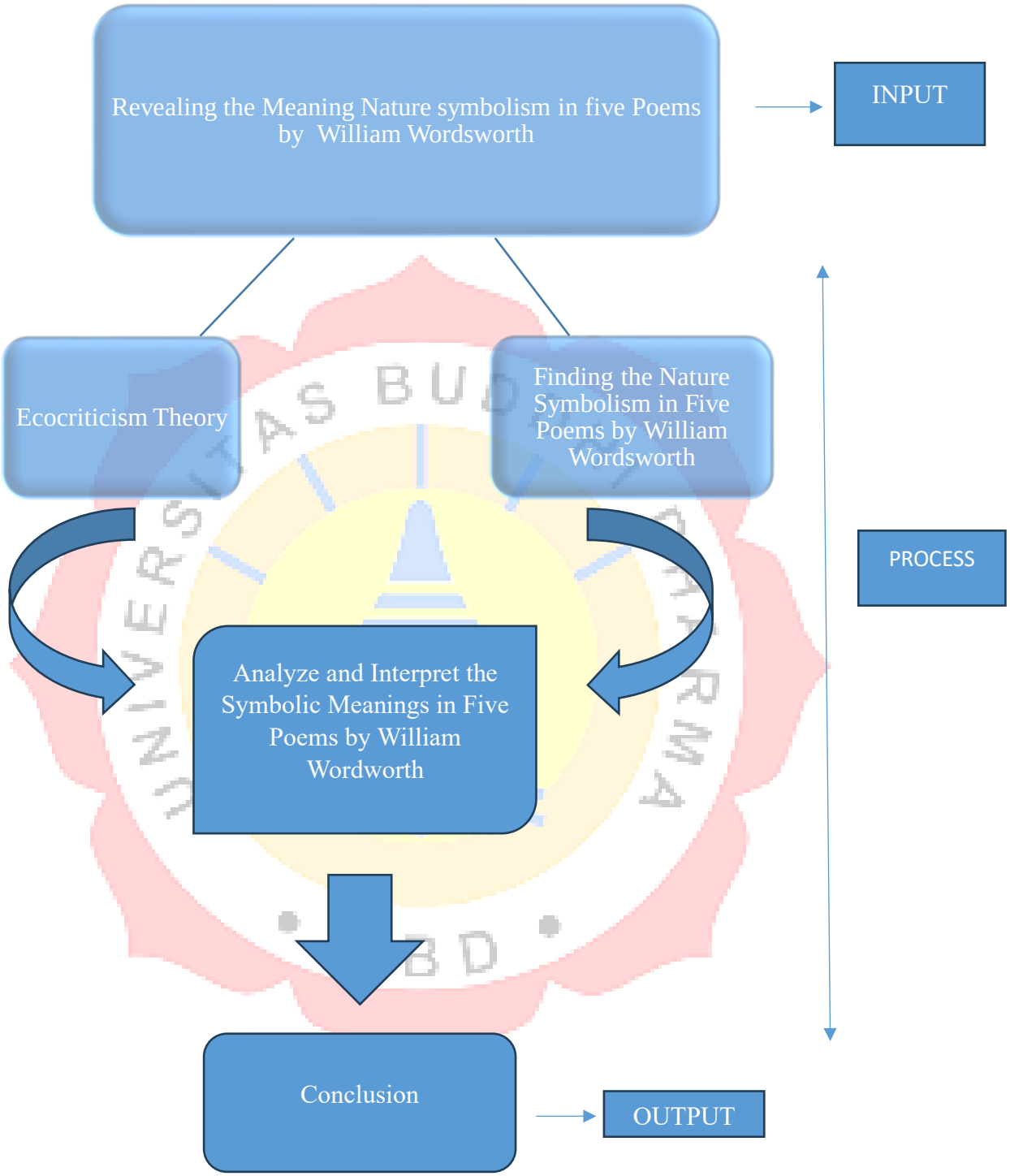

Figure 1.1 Conceptual Framework

Revealing the Meaning of Natural Symbolism in the Five Poems by William Wordsworth focuses on how the meaning of natural symbolism in the five selected poems is used by William Wordsworth, such as the poem entitled I wander'd lonely as a cloud (Daffodils), The Tables Turned, Lines written in early spring, The world is too much with us, the prelude. The theory that will be used in this research is the Ecocriticism Theory, a literary analysis approach that focuses on the relationship between literary works and the natural environment. Ecocriticism theory studies how literary works represent nature, how authors use nature as a theme or symbol, and how literary works can affect the environment. Focuses on several aspects such as the representation of nature, how authors describe the environment, animals and plants in literary works. The relationship between humans and nature, discussing themes such as the exploitation of the environment, the beauty of nature, and environmental awareness. Symbolism in nature is the use of nature as a symbol or metaphor to emphasize a particular theme or idea.

Cheryll Glotfelty, an important figure in Ecocriticism theory. He explains that Ecocriticism Theory is the study of the relationship between literature and the physical environment. The essence of his view is that literature does not only reflect nature as a passive background, but also actively shapes our understanding of and interaction with the non-human world. Ecocriticism theory, Glotfelty, questions the anthropocentric view (which places humans as the center of everything, including the natural environment and other creatures) and seeks to understand how literature constructs our relationship with nature.

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CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous Studying

There are several studies that have been conducted previously by the same authors that are irrelevant to this, the first of which is the thesis of Rizqan (2019) with the title analyzing ecological lexicon in William Wordsworth's poems.," concluded that William Wordsworth used a large number of natural words as part of natural ideas which showed the richness of ecological language in his poetry and classified them into the categories of biotic and biotic as well as the types of intangible sense, work and nature. Using the ecolinguistic approach is used to understand the relationship between human and nature in the works of William Wordsworth. The similarities and differences between the author and Rizqan are that they both use stylistics to understand the meaning in poetry and to reveal the speech of William Wordsworth in his poetry. But Rizqan focuses more on analyzing the ecological lexicon or words that are related to ecology in poetry.

The second thesis from Betti (2021) with the title Imagery in William Wordsworth's Poems: The Solitary Reaper, Three Years She Grew and Tintern Abbey. Offers a deeper analysis of each poem, on solitude, memory and spirituality with a terminological approach. He also describes the type and function of imagery using an expressive approach that focuses on the expression of the poet's feelings in the three poems by William Wordsworth. The types of imagery analyzed include visual, auditory, tactile and aesthetic. The functions of imagery discussed include imaginative, aesthetic and suggestive functions. The similarities and differences between the author and Betti are that they both interpret William Wordsworth's speech through nature, but Betti focuses more on analyzing the poet's solitude and the author's experience of humanity's relationship with nature.

The third thesis is from Hidayati (2015) with the title Stylistic analysis of Wiliiam Wordsworth's poem I wandered lonely as a cloud. Concludes an in-depth analysis of the language and form of the poem, explaining how William Wordsworth describes the structure, sound and style to create an impression of loneliness and

beauty in the poem. He also focuses on the analysis of the language style of the poem I wandered lonely as it Cloud. This research identifies the linguistic elements (language style) such as graphology, phonology, morphology, syntax and figurative language in the poem. The similarity and the difference between the author and Hidayati is that they both use language as an element of the poet's emotional expression, but Hidayati only focuses on analyzing one poem, namely I Wandered Lonely as he Cloud.

Based on the comparison with the studies by Rizqan (2019), Betti (2021), and Hidayati (2015), the uniqueness of the author's research lies in its thematic and symbolic interpretation of natural elements across multiple poems by William Wordsworth. While Rizqan focuses on ecological lexicon using an ecolinguistic approach to classify nature-related words, the author's study goes beyond word analysis by exploring the deeper symbolic meanings of natural elements in relation to human emotion, spirituality, and philosophy. Betti analyzes various types and functions of imagery to highlight solitude and memory, whereas the author interprets nature as a symbolic bridge between humanity and the divine. Meanwhile, Hidayati's research centers on stylistic features in a single poem, *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, focusing on linguistic structures. In contrast, the author's work is broader in scope and interpretive in method, aiming to uncover how Wordsworth uses natural symbolism to reflect emotional depth and contemporary relevance. This makes the author's study more integrative and thematically focused, connecting literature with both ecological and psychological perspectives.

2.3 Ecocriticism theory

Revealing the meaning of symbolism in the five poems by William Wordsworth has a very significant relationship with the Ecocriticism theory. Ecocriticism theory, as an approach to literary studies, basically examines the relationship between literature and the physical environment. Nature is not just a scenery in William Wordsworth's poems, but becomes the main focus of analysis through symbolism. Ecocriticism theory provides a conceptual framework that allows us to explore the ecological, philosophical and ethical meanings contained in these

images of nature. In this way, this thesis naturally uses the research of Ecocriticism theory on how nature is symbolized and the implications of this symbolism on our interpretation of the relationship between human and nature.

Cheryll Glotfelty is one of the core figures in the development of Ecocriticism theory. His views summarized in his essays and collections of literary works provide an explanation for this study. According to Cheryll Glotfelty, Ecocriticism theory is an interdisciplinary study (combining literature, environment, culture and various other disciplines) that analyzes literary works by considering environmental issues. He emphasizes the importance of understanding how nature is represented in texts, how the relationship between humans and other creatures is portrayed, and how literature can contribute to ecological awareness. The relationship between analyzing the symbolism of nature in the poetry of William Wordsworth and the views of Cheryll Glotfelty is that it is not only the basis of literature, but it is also a search for how a poet in his or her own time understands and represents nature, which can provide historical insights into the development of human thought towards the environment.

Cheryll Glotfelty's views highlight the importance of resistance to anthropocentrism (which views humans as the center of the universe, and everything else as having value only in relation to humans) in the study of ecocriticism theory. She encourages critics to consider the intrinsic value of nature beyond its usefulness to humans. In analyzing the symbolism in the poetry of William Wordsworth. The relationship between the Ecocriticism theory and the views of Cheryll Glotfelty is that they have a very strong and interrelated relationship. Whereas the Ecocriticism theory provides the theoretical basis for analyzing the representation in literature, and the views of Cheryll Glottfelty provide a clear direction in conducting the analysis, It includes the environmental issues that oppose anthropocentrism and the interdisciplinary approach (a method of research or problem solving that combines various disciplines to understand an issue or topic more thoroughly).

2.2.1 Symbolism in Literature

Symbolism is one of the most important elements in literary works. In simple terms, a symbol is something such as an object, person, action or idea that represents or suggests a deeper meaning or is different from its literal meaning. Symbolism allows authors to convey their ideas and emotions indirectly, enriching the layers of meaning in their works. In the context of poetry, symbolism is often used to create powerful imagery and evoke emotional resonance in the reader. Symbols can be universal, understood broadly across cultures, or contextual, their meaning is only understood within the context of a particular work. Analysis of symbolism in poetry involves identifying the symbols used and interpreting the meaning contained therein.

Symbolism is often dependent on the context, tradition and experience of the reader. A symbol can have a different interpretation for each individual. Though this is the case, in literary works that contain symbols, they are usually closely intertwined with the plot and characters, providing additional night into the role that the author wants to convey. The ability to recognize and interpret symbolism is an important skill in literary appreciation, enabling us to explore the wealth of meaning hidden behind the words.

2.2.2 Nature as a Symbol in Romantic Literature

In romantic literature, nature is not just a background, but is transformed into a powerful symbol to express emotion, spirituality, and power that transcends irrationality. The Romanticism of the 18th and 19th centuries placed significant emphasis on nature. Nature was not only seen as an environment or source of aesthetic inspiration, but also as a living, dynamic entity full of symbolic meaning. Romantic poets often use natural elements such as mountains, rivers, forests, winds, and stars as symbols to explore various themes, including the majesty and power of God or the universe. The majestic natural scenery is often associated with a power greater than humanity.

Freedom and individuality, which are within the realm of the free and the unfettered, can symbolize the spirit of freedom and the rejection of social oppression. Truth

and Wisdom, the aspect of nature that is often used to reflect on or evoke certain emotions in the human self. For example, a storm can symbolize inner turmoil, while a calm view can represent peace. Death and Life are used in Natural cycles, such as the change of seasons, are often used as metaphors for the cycles of life and death, as well as the relationship of humanity to nature, Romantic poets often explore the deep relationship between humans and nature, emphasizing the importance of harmony and interdependence.

Natural romanticism is also regarded as a source of spiritual inspiration and a place where human beings can feel the presence of the omnipotent or supernatural power. Interaction with nature, whether through beautiful thoughts or through pleasant experiences, is regarded as a means to bring oneself closer to the higher truth and to understand the essence of life. Symbolism in romantic literature thus not only enriches the visual description, but also functions as a deep emotional and philosophical language, enabling the author to convey complex ideas about the human soul, the relationship with the world and the search for meaning in life.

2.2.3 View of the Meaning of Natural Symbolism in the Poetry of William Wordsworth

William Wordsworth (1770-1850) was one of the central figures in the British Romanticism movement. In his works, nature plays a very important role and often serves as the main source of inspiration, theme, and symbolism. Wordsworth believed that nature has a deep spiritual and moral power, which can provide lessons and enlightenment for human beings. Through the five poems analyzed, it is clear that William Wordsworth used natural symbolism as a powerful language to convey the complexity of the human experience. The nature does not only embellish his poems, but it also becomes the main medium to explore universal themes of spirituality, emotion, and the relationship between humans and the real world. It is this ability to see and reveal the symbolic meanings that are hidden in these elements that makes the work everlasting and everlastingly irrelevant to the readers who seek a deeper understanding of themselves and the world around them.

William Wordsworth has important aspects in analyzing the thought of nature symbolism such as, Pantheism (the belief that God and the universe are one and the same, not two separate things). Although not strictly pantheism in the formal sense, Wordsworth often depicted nature as a place where the presence of a spiritual or higher power could be felt. The nature is seen as the manifestation of the "Soul of Nature" or the "Pervading Spirit." Subjective and Emotional Experiences, for Wordsworth, an individual's interaction with nature is a highly personal and emotional experience. Nature evokes deep feelings and contributes to an individual's spiritual and immoral development.

The importance of memory and contemplation, Wordsworth often wrote about his past experiences with nature and how his memories of those experiences continued to shape his understanding. Thinking about nature allows for a deeper understanding of its meaning and symbolism. Wordsworth often gives human qualities to natural elements (personification), so that it is as if nature has a language and can communicate with humans. Specific Symbolism in Wordsworth's Works, Wordsworth's poems include specific natural symbols, such as the daffodil flower which symbolizes joy and beauty, the lake which reflects tranquility and depth of thought, and the mountain which symbolizes majesty and challenge.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Approach

This research uses a Qualitative approach with a Descriptive method (*Creswell, 2013; Ratna, 2009*). The qualitative approach was chosen because this research aims to understand and interpret the meaning of natural symbolism in depth—the meaning of symbolism contained in William Wordsworth's poetry. The main focus is on in-depth interpretation of the poetic text to reveal layers of symbolic meaning that are related to nature. This approach allows researchers to explore the complexity of symbolism without being tied to statistical measurements or quantitative generalizations, but rather through contextual and interpretive understanding of textual data.

The Descriptive method is applied to systematically describe the symbolic elements found in five selected poems by William Wordsworth. The analysis process will involve the identification of natural symbols, interpretation of possible meanings contained in them based on the context of the poem, the author's background, and theories of literary symbolism (*Wellek & Warren, 1956; Abrams, 1999*). A careful description of the use of figurative language and natural imagery in the poems will serve as the foundation for a deeper interpretation, revealing how William Wordsworth uses natural elements as a medium to convey ideas, emotions, and philosophical perspectives.

3.2 Data Source

The texts of these poems are taken from William Wordsworth's collection of poems, which is considered authoritative and reliable. Supporting data sources relevant to this research include who wrote the poems.

William Wordsworth was one of the most influential English poets and was a central figure in the Romanticism Movement. His poems are known for their exploration of nature, human emotions, and the relationship between the two. William Wordsworth at Cockermounth in the beautiful Lake District region of England. The beauty of nature in his childhood would later become an endless source of

inspiration for his work. After his mother died when he was eight, he was sent to Hawkshead Grammar School, where he began to develop his love of poetry and nature. In 1787 William Wordsworth continued his education at St. John's College, Cambridge. Although he graduated without honors in 1791, the time at Cambridge gave him the opportunity to read widely and reflect on the philosophical and political ideas that developed at that time. A journey through France during the French Revolution in 1791 - 1792 had a profound impact on his views and poetry. Initially he supported the ideals of revolution, but the violence and terror that later occurred made him disappointed.

This experience is reflected in several of his poems. The turning point in William Wordsworth's career came through his friendship with Samuel Taylor Coledridge. In 1798, they published together a collection of revolutionary poetry entitled Lyrical Ballads. This work is considered an artistic statement of Romanticism in English literature, with its emphasis on everyday language, strong emotions and the majesty of nature. Poems William Wordsworth in this collection, like Tintern Abbey dan Lines Written In Early Spring. Demonstrating his ability to find spiritual and philosophical meaning in everyday experiences and natural scenes. William Wordsworth's longer and more ambitious work is The Prelude, a poem that depicts the thoughts of a poet. Although it was written mostly in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, it was not published until after his death. The Prelude is considered one of the greatest achievements of Romantic poetry

Another work by William Wordsworth that is well-known in the Romantic era is the poem entitled The World is Too Much With Us, Wordsworth conveys a critique of immaterialism and human alienation from nature. In this context, nature becomes a symbol of something sacred and pure, which is penetrated by the greed of modern humans. The use of symbols of the sea, wind, and moon in this poem contains a deep message about the importance of the relationship between humans and nature. Jonathan Bate's research in Romantic Ecology calls this romantic ecology, the idea that saving the environment is not only ecological but also moral and spiritual. The symbolism of nature in the five main poems by William Wordsworth is a representation of Romantic values: Beauty, spirituality, introspection and criticism of industrialization. This thesis research highlights symbolism as very important to

understand how William Wordworth uses nature not only as poetic beauty, but as a means of philosophical and moral thought. Analysis of various academic sources shows that the symbols of nature in his poetry form a consistent iconic narrative about the search for the meaning of life and inner peace through a deep relationship with the natural world.

3.3 Data Collection Method

The main data collection technique in this research is library research. The steps in data collection include:

The first is Poetry Identification: Ensuring that the texts of the five poems that have been selected are obtained from reliable sources, so that they function as symbols that carry deeper meanings. Second Deep Reading (Close Reading): Reading poems repeatedly and carefully to understand the literal meaning, structure, and use of figurative language as symbols to convey ideas, emotions and philosophical views, give a rich understanding of the relationships between human, natural, and imaginative in context of the selected works. The third Data Recording: Recording quotations or phrases in poetry that contain natural elements that have the potential to become symbols. This note will include a description of the natural element, the context of its appearance in the poem, and an initial impression of the potentiality of its meaning. And finally Secondary Data Collection: The process of obtaining information or data that has been collected and processed by researchers themselves directly from original sources that support analysis, such as critics' interpretations, historical background, and literary theory.

3.4 Data Analysis

The collected data will be analyzed qualitatively with the following steps:

3.4.1 Finding natural symbols in poetry

It is an important element in the analysis process in this article. This involves a systematic effort to recognize and note every natural element that appears in the five selected poems by William Wordswrth. This process is not only about noting the existence of flora, fauna and landscapes or natural phenomena such as wind, water and light, but also paying attention to how these elements are presented in the

text. As well as natural symbols that appear significantly and repeatedly in poetry, and have the potential to represent more abstract ideas, emotions, or concepts. This process will involve attention to the use of figurative language such as metaphor, simile, and personification that connect nature with other aspects.

3.4.2 Interpretation of Meanings of Symbols

Interpreting the meaning of the specific meaning that is attached to the symbol that particular symbol, as well as how the meaning of this meaning interacts and contributes to William Wordsworth's work. This interpretation will be based on:

1) Internal Context of the Poem: How the elements of nature are used within the overall structure and narrative of the poem.
2) External Context of the Poem: Considering the background of Wordsworth's thinking, Romantic views of nature, and interpretations of other critics.
3) Knowledge of Universal and Contextual Symbolism: Considering whether the symbols used have a generally understood meaning or a more specific meaning within the context of Wordsworth's work.

3.4.3 Categorization and Classification of Symbols

This process involves grouping the natural symbols found based on their characteristics, functions or level of abstraction. One possible categorization approach is based on the type of natural element itself, such as symbols originating from scenery (mountains, valleys), water elements (rivers, lakes), flora (trees, flowers), fauna (birds, stars), atmospheric phenomena (wind, sun). In addition, classification can also be done based on the figurative meaning attached to the symbols. For example, symbols that represent spirituality, emotion, time, or the relationship between humans and nature.

Synthesis and interpretation overall Summarize and interpret the meaning of natural symbolism as a whole in each poem and how the symbolism contributes to the understanding of the theme and message. This synthesis and interpretation also highlights the consistent patterns in the use of symbols, the variations that may occur between poems, and how the entire symbolic landscape of this work contributes to a more complete understanding of Wordsworth's poetic vision.