

“Written in London, September 1802, The World Is Too Much and London 1802: On Reading William Wordsworth’s Sonnets. Adapting Britishers’ Ethical Values Towards Virtuous Past Epoch.”

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“That though radiance which was once so bright be now forever taken from my sight. Though nothing can bring back the hour of splendour in the grass, glory in the flower. We will grieve not, rather find strength in what remains behind.”

William Wordsworth

Abstract:

Wordsworth is a prognosticator of nature and a sonneteer of an inconsequential, introverted and self-effacing effects, he is a numinous in the unsurpassed sagacity of the conversation. This research work attempts to scrutinize Britishers’ ethical values towards virtuous past period from the memorialized sonnets of Wordsworth with special reference to *Ecclesiastical Sonnets*. The present research paper alienated into five sections. The first section encompasses introduction of Wordsworth with his born and Miscellaneous sonnets. The second part is about Ruminations on Wordsworth’s Quintessence as a Pukka Sonneteer of the Romantic Resurrection in “Written in London, September 1802”. The third section includes Wordsworth as true-lover of nature and well-wisher of manhood and his ephemeral discourse on Greek mythos in “The World is too Much with Us”. The fourth section consists of his zesty style and reverence for John Milton in “London 1802”. The last part summarizes about conclusion of this research paper and references taken for this research work is delineating after this section.

Key Words: William Wordsworth, Sonnets, Britishers’, Adapting Ethical Standards Towards Virtuous Past Epoch, Modern Man and his/her Approach, Substantial Object, Greek Mythos and Wordsworth’s Reverence for Milton.

Introduction:

Wordsworth was born on seventh April 1770, at Cocker mouth in Cumberland amidst nature which played a very significant role making him a poet, sonneteer, priest and prognosticator of nature. His actual edification emanated as of the solitary woodlands, through the stream, from tributaries and amid the highlands and peaks. Wordsworth was likewise a boundless paramour of sonnets. “He inscribed a very bulky number of sonnets, various sporadic sonnets and a collection termed the Ecclesiastical Sonnets; other assemblage he called *“Sonnets upon the Punishment of Death”*, Also the another which is termed *“Miscellaneous Sonnets”*.” In fact, Wordsworth has an extraordinary unabridged of acceptable hundred sonnets to his acknowledgement. Let us deliberate William Wordsworth’s brilliant sonnets entitled – *“Written in London, September 1802”*, *“The World Is Too Much with Us”* and *“London 1802”* in this research work which extend thus:

Rumination on Wordsworth’s Quintessence as a Pukka Sonneteer of the Romantic Resurrection: An Elucidating “Written in London, September 1802”:

The present sonnet of William Wordsworth echoes his essence as a genuine poet of the Romantic revitalization. The present poem analyses with Wordsworth’s anguish and discomfort to perceive how the wonderful way of existing natural life has been discarded by the people of his period. He discovers an enormous variance between his apprehension for the inordinate ethics, indifference and meaninglessness of people to it.

O Friend! I know not which way I must look
 For comfort, being, as I am, opprest,
 To think that now our life is only drest
 For show; mean handy-work of craftsman, cook,
 Or groom! — We must run glittering like a brook (1-5)

The present sonnet opens with Wordsworth’s discourse to his comrade in which the poet references that he does not identify which direction he would look for cosiness and cheerfulness. He invents it problematic to arise athwart even a solitary scene which can give

him well-being and factual gladness. It troubles him to announcement that people have separated with the unaffected the mode of existing lifetime. Natural life has become practically a costume and persons' alteration it bestowing to the prevailing circumstances. People give more importance to ceremony and illustrate but the value of life is vanished. Life has turn out to be a mean-handy exertion of a craftsman, commis chef and mentor. In additional confrontation, individuals change their appearance and defiance as per the circumstances. In addition, this is the inevitability that torment Wordsworth.

One additional reason why Wordsworth is aggrieved is that man has missing his communication and association to flora and fauna. Man does not appraise himself consecrated if he has the benefit of sunlight. In additional disputes, man does not provide any standing or reputation to landscape and he does not invent pleasure in nature. The poet ruminates it unsuccessful that the standard or benchmark or yardstick of determining who is the best is completely rehabilitated.

The wealthiest man among is the best:

No grandeur now in nature or in book (7-8)

Around was a time as soon as a man with knowledge and love for nature used to be well-thought-out the greatest man but nowadays the opulent man is the greatest man. Virtue is substituted with extensive affluence. Wordsworth does not discover everyone who would originate happiness out of nature, books and ethical standards. The three ideologies through which man conscious life are rapine, avarice and expense. Contemporary man deliberates it a self-respect for him to receive, accumulate and to spend it to evidence his ceremony, supremacy and influence.

Plain living and high thinking are no more:

The homely beauty of the good old cause

Is gone; our peace, our fearful innocence,

And pure religion breathing household laws. (11-14)

Wordsworth does not discover any individual existing life expectancy with an unpretentious belief of “Plain living and high thinking.” The homely gorgeousness of old times is disappeared and with that has gone our concord of mind, incorruptibility and uncontaminated conviction of domiciliary forfeiture.

Wordsworth’s suffering in the extant sonnet is an outcome of the contrary conclusions of manufacturing upheaval per humanism finished and the expedient dwelling of man was substituted with apparatus and mechanism. It rehabilitated numerous ethical standards and Wordsworth novelties it excruciating to notice this transformed defiance and ideals of mankind.

William Wordsworth As a True-lover of Nature, Well-Wisher of Manhood: Representing Shivering Magnificence of Greek Mythos in his Dazzling Sonnet – “*The World is too much with us*”:

The present sonnet of William Wordsworth demonstrates his apprehensions for nature and at the equivalent period his discomfort to perceive how manhood has turn out to be unsympathetic to nature. The identical connotation of the heading of this sonnet recommend that we sophisticated individuals are so considerable enthralled in existing worldly wise lifetime that we have nowadays neither period nor sagacity to appreciate attractiveness of nature. It cautions Wordsworth to realize that man is virtually departed and out of jingle or melody for nature.

The world is too much with us; late and soon,

Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;—

Little we see in Nature that is ours; (1-3)

In the words of Rabindranath Tagore: “In this passage the poet says that we are less forlorn in a world which we meet with our imagination.....! Remember, when I was a child, that a row of coconut trees but our garden wall. With their branches beckoning the rising sun on the horizon, have me a companionship as living as I was myself. I know it was my imagination which transmuted the world around me into my own world – the imagination which seeks unity; which deals with it. But we have to consider that this companionship was true; that the

universe in which I was born had in it, an element profoundly akin to my own imaginative mind, one which wakens in all children's nature the Creator whose pleasure is in interweaving the web of creation with his own patterns for many coloured strands.....”

The sonnet releases with the uncomplicated veracity that we are too much captivated in existing our worldly-wise life. The axiom of our natural life is to get money and to spend it and therefore to demonstrate our magnificence or radiance. Wordsworth evaluates that contemporary man wastes his inward or internal influence and dynamism basically in succession afterwards substantial affluence. It is unlucky that whatsoever is stunning, expensive and valuable in nature remnants concealed and disregarded by us. It evidences that we have missing our apprehensions for nature.

This Sea that bears her bosom to the moon;

The winds that will be howling at all hours,

And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;

For this, for everything, we are out of tune; (5-8)

Contemporary man has specified away his temperament or core to substantial things disregarding the consequence of nature. Wordsworth elucidates it by giving illustrations of the sea and the moon. Modern man has mislaid his sagacity and therefore he miscarries to sign in what way whitecaps of the sea attempt to trace the moon at the period of a tide. He flops to notice and relish sweetened composition shaped via blustering of the airstream through the forestry. The poet is apologetic to announcement that contemporary man is out of melody designed for entirely such attractive highlights of landscape.

A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;

So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,

Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn; (10-12)

Wordsworth at that time expresses about his individual attachment to nature. Uncertainty he would make a possibility amid enduring away as of nature and to animate life as per a pagan, he would desire to be pagan as a substitute of losing relationship to nature. Even as a pagan

he would to stance or unaccompanied on a sea-shore and perceive the exquisiteness of that sea. The establishment or concern of that sea would make him touch not as much of secluded. The poet has assurance in that even as a pagan he would get the advantage of the capability to realize of Proteus – a sea god who can capture diverse silhouettes. He will be gifted to perceive the longstanding triton gusting his horn-conch. Wordsworth at the culmination of this sonnet comprises Greek mythos through mentioning the appellations of Proteus and Triton.

Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;

Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn. (13-14)

Triton was a Greek god with human head and shoulders but from the waist a fish. He was fond of blowing his conch. Wordsworth would enjoy the sight of that Proteus and Triton by becoming a Pagan but in no case, he would disconnect himself from nature.

The present sonnet is an evidence of William Wordsworth as a true representative of the spirit of Romantic revival. He comes before the readers as a true lover of nature and as a well-wisher of mankind. He desires that man should not detach himself from nature.

Glimpse of William Wordsworth's Zesty Style and His Salutations and Reverence for John Milton: On Appraisal "London, 1802":

The extant sonnet of William Wordsworth deals with Wordsworth's disappointment and disenchantment per the predominant circumstances of his period and at the equivalent time it replicates the poet's salutations and veneration for John Milton – the author of extravaganzas in addition an accurate illustrative of the oldness of puritanism. The poet is so considerable repulsed with the predominant condition of his time that he would comparable to take the benefit of Milton, somewhat he would identical to invitation Milton back to England for the rectification of manhood.

Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour:

England hath need of thee: she is a fen

Of stagnant waters: altar, sword, and pen,

Fireside, the heroic wealth of hall and bower, (1-4)

The sonnet ajar through poet's ejaculation to Milton that he should have been thriving at that era because England is severely in prerequisite of a prodigious gentleman like Milton. The poet is aggrieved to announcement that his realm which as soon as appreciated a magnificent position has nowadays fall over into the trench of depravity or decadence. He senses that his kingdom has turn out to be a fenland of motionless aquatic. There was a period at what time the English persons used to be gratified and delighted of their amusing traditional and social mode of existing lifetime in the company of factual religious conviction, courageousness, scholarship, communal lifecycle and gallant performances but then the English race has segregated by means of such a celebrated mode of existing lifetime. Their scholarship, courageousness and heroism have this day and age turn out to be a substance of previous.

English publics have nowadays become egotistical and self-centred through an inadequate hallucination. Their amusing traditional mode of existing life is substituted by a slender money-oriented discerning. Actually, they have over and done the worth of innermost armistice which was on one occasion a fragment of their lifetime. The poet William Wordsworth in such a condition demands Milton to derived and elevation as of the trench of immortality. The poet requirements Milton to re-establish the English race to the prior level of self-possession. The poet desires Milton to explain English persons demeanours, asset, self-determination, supremacy and influence. The poet has assurance in that solitary Milton can complete such a gargantuan task of reinstating manhood to the former level of self-esteem. The poet indicates Milton for the reason that Milton was a puritan besides only he can be created on his private lifetime reorganizations other.

Thy soul was like a Star, and dwelt apart:

Thou hadst a voice whose sound was like the sea:

Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free, (9-11)

Milton's soul was unbiassed alike an intergalactic – the sun which means Milton was a diverse type of personality. Milton's rhythmical plea had a widespread consequence which is conveyed by Wordsworth saying that his power of speech was impartial like the thriving oceanic. His soul and emotion were unrestricted as of somewhat type of enticement, it was

delightful and that is why Milton might conscious in his lifetime in a communal mode but then again by spotlessness.

In cheerful godliness; and yet thy heart

The lowliest duties on herself did lay. (13-14)

He endured factual to his personality even though accomplishment entirely sophisticated responsibilities. Because of such potentials of Milton, the versifier Wordsworth would demand Milton intended for the rectification of the English people of his period.

The present sonnet continues an appropriate equilibrium amid Wordsworth's repugnance through the dominant circumstances besides his veneration for Milton. The sonnet is as well an indication of Wordsworth's apprehension intended for the tumbled battle of his period. He does not desire to the equivalent English public to persisted in the trench. He would comparable to realize that his people are up – elevated through the assistance of a conqueror or idol alike John Milton.

Conclusion:

In the end, it is noteworthy that, Wordsworth is a Sonneteer of trivial, retiring and introverted effects, he is a numinous in the unsurpassed sagacity of the conversation. Beholding or Viewing at the Sonneteer's over-all stance that he is concerned unambiguously by dualistic effects, Nature and Man. In flora and fauna, he is concerned far-off fewer per the opulent appearances than through the mystical.

This is how, we determine Wordsworth's sonnets have a satisfactory tranquillizing superiority which appeases and anesthetizes. As per Wordsworth's discerning, in completely genuineness, that man is not at a distance on or after nature but then the 'very life of her life'.

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