



## Contemporaneity of English Language and Literature in the Robotized Millennium

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# A Study of Eco Criticism with Elected Poems of William Wordsworth

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**Abstract.** Eco- criticism is new critical discipline which distinctive amongst modern literary theory and cultural theories. It established as a literary theory. Eco criticism is a special discourse. It studies the connection between nature and Literature. It explores life. Human life too influences the art and Literature. Ecocriticism redefines of our relationship with the environment and literature. It identifies roots of the problem of ecological crisis in the relationship of the society with nature and also the structure of the society inside. It's also connected with social and economic justice. The loss of ecology has irreversible, in intergenerational consequences. The protection of air, water, soil health and diverseness ought to be primary environmental imperative. Environment impacts people's day nowadays lives, quality of nature environment determines the standard of human life. Cultural survival of individuals depends upon integrated environmental practices. Environmental history and the ecological imagination suggest that today we are facing global crisis not because of the function of eco systems but because of the way our moral system works.

**Key words:** Eco criticism, Deforestation, Human life, Literature, Nature.

## 1. ECO-CRITICISM

The Term Eco criticism was coined by "William Rueckert". It is also known as environmental criticism or green criticism that emerged as a field of literary study in early 90s. Eco criticism is a study of relationship between literature and the physical environment. Works like poem, prose, Novel and fiction, how author describe about Nature. This analysis is called Eco-Criticism. Eco critics examines the language and literature from an environmental perspective. It takes an earth centered approach to literary studies. It gives importance to the relationship between humans, their culture and environment. It criticizes the mannerisms in the treatment of Nature.

## 2. ECOSPHERE / ENVIRONMENT

Eco-criticism is not only about green scenario. It includes Nature like land, Water, air, trees and Animals. Whatever we talk about nature it belongs to Eco- criticism. It is not particular in Living and Non-Living. Things that happen in a space that are not man-made. Human affecting nature or affected by Nature.

## 3. DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-CRITICISM

Representation of Nature has been recorded in old literatures like "Garden of Eden" in Bible and pastoral setting was a part of Literature from yearly days. In 1720 James Thompson published a long poem in Blank verse "The Seasons ". This introduced the genre "Nature Writing". In America nature writing began with Bartram's Travels and Thoreau's Walden. Both British Romanticism and American Transcendentalism played a vital role in the origin of theory Eco-Criticism and Gender studies. Eco criticism as a movement was born out of trembling desire to better a suffering environment is treated by its human constituents; this idea or movement was not accomplished through science, but through writings and Literary work. Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" (1962) marks the beginning of modern environmental writing and ultimately being the catalyst for the Eco-criticism movement. Cheryll Glatfelter as the founder of U.S Eco-criticism.

#### 4. ECO-FEMINISM

Coined by French Feminist Françoise 1974, as a Feminist approach towards nature. It examines the relation between woman and nature. It parallel studies gender equality and environmental issues. It examines the relation between the exploitation and degradation and the natural world and subordination and oppression of women. Women and Nature are interlinked and patriarchal hierarchy tries to control and dominate both. Anita Desai's 1978 Sahitya Academy Award winning novel *Fire on the Mountain* connects the physical and mental abuse of three women with the oppression of nature.

William Wordsworth's selected poems:

##### **“I WANDERED LONELY AS A CLOUD”**

The speaker says that, wandering like a cloud floating above hills and valleys, he encounters a field of daffodils beside a lake. The dancing, fluttering flowers stretched endlessly along the shore, and though the waves of the lake danced beside the flowers, the daffodils outdid the water in glee. The speaker says that he started and started but did not realize what wealth the scene would bring him. For now, whenever he feels, “vacant” or “pensive”, the memory flashes upon “that inward eye / that is the bliss of solitude”, and his heart fills with pleasure, “ and dances with daffodils”.

##### **5. “THE SOLITARY REAPER”**

In this poem, poet says about the Lady who reaping and singing by herself in a field. He says that anyone passing by should either stop here, or “gently pass so as not to disturb her”. As she “cuts and binds the grains” she sings a melancholy strain and the valley overflows with the beautiful sad sound. The speaker says that sound is more welcome than any chant of the nightingale to weary travelers in the desert and that the cuckoo bird in spring never sang with a voice so thrilling. Whatever she was singing about the young women sang as through her song would never end.

##### **6. “THE WORLD IS TOO MUCH WITH US”**

Angrily, the speaker accuses the modern age of having lost his connection to nature and to everything meaningful: “Getting and Spending, we lay waste our powers: Little we see in nature that is ours: We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!” He says that even when the sea “bares her bosom to the moon” and the winds howl, humanity is still out of tune, and looks on uncaringly at the spectacle of the storm. The speaker wishes that he were a pagan raised according to a different vision of the world, so that, “standing on this pleasant lea”, he might see images of ancient gods rising from the waves, a sight that would cheer him greatly. He imagines “Proteus rising from the sea”, and Triton “blowing his wreathed horn”.

#### 7. CONCLUSION

These environmental literary works beautifully deal with human nature relationship and inter connection-the keynote of eco-literature. The common message is keep nature in her pristine beauty: let not destroy what we cannot create. Eco criticism is the result of this new consciousness: that very soon there will be nothing beautiful in nature to discourse about, unless we are very careful.

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