

Nature a Place of Spiritual Entity in the Select Poems Of Mary Oliver's Poetry

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Abstract

This paper offers a meditative reading of a specific poem of Mary Oliver that aims to peer beneath the construction of culture and reason to celebrate the mystical vision revealed through nature. She recognizes that everyday occurrences is in fact a natural phenomenon, and the flow of inter-connectedness of forms and movements is seen throughout the poem. This poem is infuses with the themes and imagery from nature which are used for her philosophical, spiritual and even religious meditations. Nature is proved according to Oliver, as the only positive medium for spiritual healing.

Key Words: inter-connectedness, antithetical, poscheds, paradox

The fourteen lines lyrical Sonnet brings out the fact of Mary Oliver's special use of Adverb like */around/* in the poem, "Just Around the House, Early in the Morning" is clear in the expression of the poet notices the environment in a detached manner without fixing inside the place of her house. In a sense she observes the objective nature in the early morning. The first two lines:

"Though I have been scored for it,

Let me never be afraid to use the word *beautiful*.

For within is the shining leaf

And the blossoms of the geranium at the window.

She expresses her don't care temperament on all who may find fault with her for the use of adjective, */beautiful/* on certain things that are not approved of by them still, she is not afraid of them because, though such things are common thereby losing sight of the aspect of beauty as a poet out of sense and sensibility perceives in them the elemental beauty. The subjective element Pronoun in the first line of the poem, 'I' as strong voice, in the second line the adverb */never/*. This statement shows that she has been criticized before, about which, I'm not aware of but still I appreciate her open-mindedness, to accept her criticism. Anyhow, she evokes a sense of attentiveness among the reader. The reader also gets attracted about the poet and his usages of beauty for which she wants to listen to her explanation. Thereby the next twelve lines written, in a much more open and happy tone.

From the account given from twelve lines the reader realizes her passionate tendency of leading a joyful ordinary life thereby evoking a subtle beauty, further she suggest her loneliness in company with too poscheds what she addresses in first two lines as if there is someone else in the house in not fully detailed in the succeeding lines, the addressee may be someone or the reader it is either with the reader or someone in the room she addresses.

“The two poached eggs. The buttered toast.
The ream of brand-new paper just opened,
White as a block of snow.
The typewriter humming, ready to go.”

(Oliver, 2010 [e])

The interaction found in the beginning, the description of beings that are narrated are inter-related, first she describes some natural beings that are alive like puppy, humming bird and then stops with solid objects like, stones, block of stones, books which are motionless. The description about the moving and the solid objects are very appreciative. The duty of each object is the same characteristic element that they all share. Her diction creates the visual picture of the room it is a very silent and peaceful household, it gives the reader a sense of security and overall well-being. At this stage one feels a peculiar sensation in the body

that is beautiful, thereby the adjective /beautiful/ relates a peaceful sense in one's being. Except the use of simile-

/white as a block of snow/ and the personification in the last line:

/the typewriter humming/. Thus throughout the poem, a flow of interconnectedness of forms and movements is presented, which creates a composition.

Though the central tone of the poem is 'brand-newness of every morning', the contradiction between the ordinary appearances and the statement of strong beauty being kept in order as found exhibited in nature of things disorderly kept but orderly in appearance in the essence of beauty as found reflected in her poem bringing, the element of objective correlating of what is nature disorderly orderliness is also found in her house and vice-versa manner speaking about the ebb of life which appears to be orderly, but in reality disorder.

This irony is brought out in this poem out of treating orderliness practice in time and space and disorderliness practiced in nature or antithetical to each other, finally bringing in the element of paradox, i.e. what is orderly becomes disorder, and what is disorder becomes orderly. The title suggest the irony that the space around the house and the time of action early morning all appear to be from orderly to disorderly state account to the riddle of life so far life is subjected to the space and time- ready to go.

For what one believes in space and time becomes a factor of exit of his own life.

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