



ELEMENT OF NATURE AND LONELINESS IN ROMANTIC AND MODERN POETRY

A Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF ARTS

In

BA ENGLISH HONOURS

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MAY 2021

ABSTRACT

Romantic poetry has created a great influence since the time immemorial because of the difference in portrayal of romantic poetry by the romantics and how it has gone beyond the reality portrayed by modernists.

However, the poetry has come to a whole new level and is usually interpreted in an effective way. This research aims to explore the imaginative thoughts of poets during the romantic era and how it has changed with the passage of time with those of the modern poets by taking a few examples of those romantics and the modernists.

It will begin with an introduction to the romanticism or the romantic era, what all motifs this period had and all the entities apart from poetry associated with it. This section will explore the things that were dealt by people around- the poets concerned with it like Blake, Wordsworth and others how they contributed their works in English Literature.

The second chapter will be based on an introduction to romantic poetry and the background history associated with it. All those factors that led to the romantic era and influenced people to find the meaning of their true self. How the poets got inspiration from nature and portrayed their actual thoughts as poetry. Apart from these poets other entities as that of artists, musicians who were influenced and depicted nature in their art.

Furthermore, it will also be orienting selected poets of the romantic era and their selected works in poetry (confined in terms of describing nature and not specifically romantic love).

The third chapter in the same way as romantic but a bit different will be exploring the modernist poetry as well as the entities related to it. Taking into action, the selected works of TS Eliot and how that varied from the romantic poetry in terms of nature and solitude.

CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION

Romanticism was an artistic and literary movement that took place in Europe in the late 18th and mid 19th century. Basically, the romantic era existed from 1784 till 1832. However, romanticism or romantic era was made an outcome of an enlightenment era where the poets usually focussed on knowledge. Enlightening, focussing and thus breaking away the clutches of rationality. Although, romanticism was a consequence of the aforementioned era, and its very notion of getting started was the same- "foundation of knowledge".

The Romantic Movement mainly emphasised on the sensitivity and the subjectivity; to find the meaning of true self, to find the meaning of individuality, one's thought process, imaginations and hence the creation of scenarios. It is all because of the French Revolution that gave life to the notion of, 'INDIVIDUALISM', and that became the most prominent norm during that reign.

However, for the romantics, this era was the imagination rather than the reason that formed a faculty of creativity. In English literature, Romantic era refers to something that's freely imaginative, gives the meaning of love for nature and not specifically renders the definition of "romantic love". When we look at the poetries of a few romantics, the central theme they put in their poems was of Nature. They usually depicted the scenes of the natural world as something beautiful, captivating and breath-takingly adorable.

It was said that any artist should be like a mirror to depict the facts of the natural world considering both sides.

Despite the influence that escorted in this field, there was a radical departure when the artists portrayed the 'sad reality of nature' in their paintings. Reality as in the depiction of nature as something destructive, powerful and unpredictable as known from the scenes of bible and history.

All thanks to the romantic era painters who stroked the reality into their paintings. Through the visual medium, the artists disintegrated the traditional allegorical paintings and beautifully described everything. Artists like JMW. Turner, John Constable and the printmakers like Samuel Palmer and Thomas Bewick who mainly included landscape and sea scenes.

However, in English literature, romanticism was introduced into poetry with the works of William Blake, William Wordsworth and S.T Coleridge who belonged to the early era and it continued till the second generation- Lord Byron, P.B Shelley and John Keats.

The first generation romantics were known for their "emotional sensitivity" and "attachment" to nature. Although there was some rift among these romantics on the basis of their research and ideas. They worked in a different way and on different scenarios yet the second generation left some imprints of the first ones in their poetry.

ROMANTICISM IN MUSIC

The Romantic Movement in music emanated in Beethoven and developed the classical works of Mozart and Haydn. The movement was highly innovative and adventurous because it was known as the "Golden Age Of Opera" which included composers like Giuseppe Verdi and Richard Wagner. They both combined music, lyrics and gave more of a visual imagery in Europe.

Despite the fact that romanticism was a movement it was more of a mind-set for people. The psyche of people actually changed when all the artists, poets and musicians came into existence and hence, with the unity of their art attracted their audience and received emotional response in return.

It therefore changed the prevalent attitude towards nature, art, emotions and the concept of individualism.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

It has been believed that literature is usually based on emotions, feelings as well as the thought process of an individual. How an individual portrays his thoughts into words in order to attain connection with audience.

However, the two proponents of this research, Wordsworth and Eliot albeit belonged to a single company but were known as "dead opposites".

There are two research papers referred in order to signify the research question on their selected works. The chosen works are that of the Daffodils by Wordsworth and The Hollow Men by Eliot.

Many great philosophers and thinkers had their own introspection regarding the romantic and modernist poetry but according to Arab World English Journal (AWEJ) Special Issue on Literature No.3 October, 2015 Almiqdady, Abu-Melhim & Al-Sobh Arab World English Journal ISSN: 2229-9327, William

Wordsworth is a worshipper of Nature and its devotee. His love for Nature was probably truer, and more tender than that of any other English poet, before or since. Nature comes to occupy in his poems a separate or independent status and is not treated in a casual or passing manner as by poets before his era.

However, his poetry, "The Solitary Reaper" as explicated by the researcher, Guohui Niu¹, Xiang Guo² ¹Foreign Language Department, Baoding University, Baoding, China ²Graduate School, Sichuan International Studies University, Chongqing, China (Published in April 2015) states that the very first line is an expression of loneliness.

He says that the poet used different words to repeat the reaper's loneliness and emphasized the isolation, such as "single" in "single in the field", "solitary" in "Yon solitary highland lass", "alone" in "Alone she cuts and binds the grain". "Solitary" is generally defined as for the one who spends a lot of time alone, and that denotes that the reaper loves working on the field by herself and the life of tranquility as well as her communication with nature. Besides, there are also some words like "by herself", "melancholy", "pro-found", and "silence", which indirectly creates a sense of seclusion and tranquility, for in this kind of surroundings one can more easily feel lonely and solitary. Moreover, these repeatability of word like "lonely" stress the lonely image of this reaper and hence directly sets off the mood of loneliness. He creates various images and symbols to signify the theme of lonely and solitude in the background.

He further speaks that loneliness is a melancholy mood, and the loneliness of these poor people described by Wordsworth is even more profound than others. In the society of that time, their lives were too difficult because of the war, riots and the revolutions.

Solitary Reaper betrays a sense of loneliness of the poet from (the aspects of) wording and phrasing, lonely images, the portrayal of this lonely reaper and the expanding lonely music. However, Wordsworth abandons the emptiness of people and secludes them thus helping them bringing people back to genuine life, and enlightens people with sublime philosophy. Therefore, he turns his lonely sense into artistic work, and makes his loneliness immortal. The Solitary Reaper is not only the poet's Muse, but also the angel leading people out of trouble. Thus, Wordsworth's notion of loneliness created a great practical significance to modern people.

These were the explanation and the citations of other researchers on Wordsworth and his poetry whereas on the other hand,

There are several views on the concept of modern age but somehow it doesn't render the clear meaning as its origin seems to be obscure.

This concept of modern Probably modern people have a number of troubles because of World War I and its outcomes as it made many people pessimistic, hopeless and worried.

Another eminent poet, Eliot (1888-1965) a major modern poet of the 20th century.

According to this research paper by Mariwan N Hasan, Eliot is known to be more of a person who is aware of disintegration of moral values in the contemporary society. It can be seen through the personas in his poems who basically suffer from inertia and spiritual emptiness. There's a great adaptation of the song "The Love song of J. Alfred Prufrock" that replicates the general modernism's characteristics. Its people and its major character seem to be numb. It reveals that time and lives are meaningless. This explanation is further referred from another paper (Patil²⁴).

However, in the selected works of Eliot, specifically, "The Hollow Men", Hasan writes that it is a mirror to the conditions of the society after the world-war in which suffering from lack of faith, religion and morality. Moreover, the characters inside the poem live a very meaningless life that has been rejected from either Heaven or Hell, therefore they live for nothing.

He further writes that poem indicates the dead end. The poem in itself expresses hopelessness and poverty of modern life which is free of beauty(ideas taken from the Aristotle's view as well). The poem ends with broken fragments from the Lord's Prayer; displaying the disability of Hollow Men even to pray. It has been provided with two epigraphs, one pointing to a basic contrast and the other a basic resemblance 'The Hollow Men' that it ultimately demonstrates the spiritual deadness, horror and despair among the generation he is a part of.

Moreover, Hasan states that, "The Hollow Men" is a shorter poem but a nice portrayal of modern people. Spiritual decay and spiritual paralysis are the causes of human being's suffering: "Shape without form.../ Paralysed force...." Modern men have become straw figures, like a scarecrow which in a blow of wind, moves, otherwise has no dynamism itself (Part II) because of modernity. In the poem, the speaker says: "This is the dead land This is cactus land Here the stone images Are raised" The image of stone is found in the waste land as well, in which modern human beings and stony rubbish are compared to each other. Modern men have become stone-hearted; vacuity, emptiness and nihilism have held them tight(17).

After researching and making allusions from other papers, Hasan states that "The Hollow Men" can be seen as prior to "The Waste Land". "The Hollow Men" is generally invited the reader to read it through a very impressive show or scene of history and books; Joseph Conrad's 1902 novella

Heart of Darkness,

William Shakespeare's 1599 play "Julius Caesar", all three parts of Dante Alighieri's fourteenth century masterpiece "Divine Comedy," and the Gunpowder Plot (qtd.in Mahdi 247). Eliot has had much inspiration from Conrad's Heart of Darkness as he made use of epigraphs like that of Mr. Kurtz being a symbol of white supremacy as portrayed in The Hollow Men. Another usage of epigraphs that inspired Eliot was a penny for an old guy allusion taken from the afore mentioned, Gun Powder plot.

Lastly, there's also a research paper, " spiritual and emotional sterility in his poem written by Salim Abbas(2016) from University of Missanl that carries the theme of emptiness and hollowness throughout the poem.

Therefore, this paper tries to identify the concept of loneliness, emptiness and the effects of nature on an individual through the perception of two different poets of different eras. One analyzes the concept of nature and solitude as bliss whereas the other analyzes it as the notion of solitude as emptiness and hollowness.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

The main objective of this research is to provide a better understanding of how discrete nature and loneliness mean to artists of two different eras.

How the poet of one era describes it as bliss and shows reverence to nature whereas the other poet displays it as an unusual boring state where humans are generally seen as pissed.

This research aims to let us know how nature renders differently to not only poets but to people as well. It influences people very soon and people are attracted by it super soon.

And that's why it's said, "Nature is not destructive, we humans are" because of the entities and the thoughts we've imbibed ourselves in that leads to being mentally sick, and that's what the modernist poets depicted.

RESEARCH QUESTION

How is the element of nature and loneliness in romantic poetry different from modernist poetry?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For further research, some references of poetries will be taken of romantic poets like Wordsworth and his poems- The Solitary Reaper as well as The Daffodils. Moreover, poets like TS Eliot's poems like The Preludes and Hollow Men will be referenced.

Not only the poetries but also the background history, the events associated with these eras that made poets write and hunch in a certain way.

Further, while comparing and to support the answer, a modern day scenario of the pandemic will be adopted that truly fits the situation of modern poetry.

CHAPTER-2

THE HISTORICAL EVENTS THAT LED TO ROMANTICISM

As all the factors are in contrast with each other, romantics were so fascinated by nature and the rational thoughts just because of the age that existed before romanticism. The element that came into action was Dark Romanticism or Dark Age where people were truly unaware and humans became problematic for each other. All the scenes were filled with more of reality, queerness and were extravagant. It was made possible because of the chronological events that followed before this era. However, the historical yet devastating events which took place were highly influential. The events were- The American Revolution (1775-1783), The French Revolution (1789-1799) and the Napoleon wars. The tussle of these happenings left a deep imprint of negativity among people therefore, changing the whole perception of Europe. There was so much chaos and destruction because of all these revolutions. People were brutally assassinated and there weren't any marks of them that they could be found either way. Families were disrupted, businesses came to stray positions and there was a huge loss of economy. Anyhow, that reign became a threat thus leading to depression, disempowerment and unemployment all in one. No matter whether high or low class, each person lost something.

The situation got really tough for the destitutes, they were left unemployed and barred from their own house.

Moreover, there was no guarantee of getting back their work or the wages.

The individuals survived various hardships as they had to live in slums and some unhealthy quarters. The situation deteriorated and none could do anything about it.

Even to earn a small wage, they had to cope up with infelicitous conditions.

Not only the men of lower class but along with them the children and women were exploited as well. They worked hard and still received very well earning from the stipulated amount. In order to fulfill their demands, workers asked for the combination Acts but somehow it was approved illegal and they had to take back their action. The high class opposed the ideas and passing of the acts, hence allegedly applying forces onto them.

Despite all the tough times, people gradually started to feel better. Things were changing moderately well. The situation too was recovering and unemployment decreased. They were able to ace those situations and rose again. In Spite of the diligent circumstances they faced, they wanted peace and solitude. All that could be found in the laps of nature and therefore, they proceeded in search of peace and happiness in nature. After all those hazardous movements, the individuals wanted to find a purpose in life, their meaning and identity in world.

Nevertheless, it was made all possible because of the romantics who with their art tried to influence people and rendered them the meaning of their life. The poets too were mucked into the same situation as others but with the attachment to nature and writing about the goodness of nature was what healed people. The poets extolled so beautifully regarding nature in their poetries that filled people with joy and happiness.

There was a rise to romanticism, that henceforth, gave rise to 'individualism' as well. It was an arena where people could be free of all the worries, all they could feel was merriment, peace all around. As each among them was sick of exploitation so they wanted a normal peaceful life. The rise to individualism, meant people were unbound to any of the restrictions and could do anything they wanted. To imagine anything, to feel anything- about things, emotions, nature or beauty whatever they feel like.

Moreover, the romantics were already interested in nature and thus began to find solace in it.

For all the six eminent romantics, nature was something 'to find your own true self'. They believed that solitude and peace can only be found in nature. Because of what revolution did to them, stole all of their happiness and left them wandering. In order to find their identity and peace, the individuals started migrating to cities- alone. Apart from the romantics, there were other proponents who first suggested this idea. They were- Jean Jack Rousseau who wanted to communicate with nature and then find your own self.

Rousseau believed that "a man is enslaved and corrupted by the political and social attitudes. Whereas he remains well, when he comes in contact with nature". And so, to be virtuous and bond a connection with nature, the idea of Romanticism was brought.

The very early age of the romantic era was of the first generation and second generation poets who differed in their writing styles, perceptions and somehow there was a sense of distrust among the romantics because of the disparity in indulgence of work for other institutions.

According to Wordsworth, "Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings and emotions recollected in tranquility". To give light to the aforementioned quote, imagination and devotion to nature played a key role during that era. The father of romantic poetry with his strong imagination portrayed a splendor magical tenderness of nature and wrote various poems such as 'Daffodils', 'The Solitary Reaper', 'The Prelude', 'The World Is Too Much With Us' and many more. So here are the selected works by the ones chosen as the proponents in this research.

Wordsworth has stated various quotes in favor of his love for poetry. After not going through but rather tolerating the old period, and now that people have settled, he deduced that, "Solitude is bliss". However, the poems chosen in this chapter are- The Solitary Reaper and Daffodils by Wordsworth himself.

Daffodils is one of the remarkable work by the most romantic and influential poet. However, the poem centers around the basic theme of loneliness and nature. It's evident to note from the poem that the poet was already disturbed and affected because of his brother's death. He couldn't bear the fact and so he sobbed. In order to make himself happy, he walked in the fields of golden daffodils across the lake that rendered him actual joy. Wordsworth personified nature as an entity of merriment. Whenever he feels dejected, he exhibits himself to nature entirely. As per his way of expressing emotions, he feels kind of a paradise he ventures into every time.

Wordsworth consistently draws images of various natural things like lake, breeze and the cluster of daffodils that he could actually feel and see. In his poem, he compares the daffodils with the stars in the Milky Way Galaxy. Where is this thing called daffodils in a field and where is this galaxy. This strong imagination of Wordsworth typically proved the Hindi idiom, "Jaha na pohche Ravi, udhr pohche Kavi"- where the sun doesn't reach, there reaches the poet with his robust insight.

He emancipates himself from the all fret whenever he's surrounded by the nature. As he had always said, "Solitude is bliss", he feels really blessed that he can not take his eyes off nature. This actually relieved him from the stress and other instances- whether being alone, or suffering from pain. The point of solitude being bliss is explained through the poem. To imbibe into the beauty of nature and overcome every affinity.

In light of the same, there's another poem of Wordsworth that gives way to the aforementioned quote, "Solitude is bliss" through nature. However, the notion of loneliness and beauty of nature can also be seen through the poem, "The Solitary Reaper".

In this specific poem, the speaker's own quote, "poetry is a spontaneous flow of powerful feelings and emotions recollected in tranquility" is accomplished when he sees a girl, as a reaper alone in the fields gives him a sense of tranquility. Although she was singing, the efforts of reaching the lyrics to Wordsworth were futile. As he failed to understand and describe the song that the young woman was singing. She was reaping and along with that singing that made the poet stop and look for the meaning but he wasn't able to find any language to describe its beauty- beauty in simple things. He described the intentions as well as the emotions of the young girl as extremely pure and unpretentious.

The speaker urges people to listen to her song, albeit she's alone in the field, she's enjoying herself and doesn't care about anyone else around. This can be found in the poem as, "Behold her, single in the field,

Yon solitary Highland Lass!

Reaping and singing by herself;

Stop here, or gently pass!

Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
And sings".

However, he compares her voice with that of a nightingale. Nightingale is considered to be one of the finest species in singing, but he observes that her singing is way more pleasant than the nightingale. He remarks that no nightingale would have ever sang more soothing notes to make the tired travelers rest at an oasis in the Arabian desert. Moreover, not even a cuckoo-bird would have ever sang with such an affecting voice in the spring, at the Scottish islands.

While the language of the song is vague, he still is curious to know what the girl is singing about. On not getting an answer, he presumes it might be related to any ancient entity of battles or pains that led her to sing alone in the field.

He enjoyed the music that led him to carry it in his heart but still he felt connected to her through the medium of her music. However, the poem suggests the ability of art to transcend cultural boundaries and even language itself. The speaker then elegantly describes what effect it causes after listening to the music. He says, it fills the valley with sound, and she sings "as if her song could have no ending." The speaker says that the girl's singing gave her the power and pleasure of musical language is a means of connection. The poem, to a degree, must work to do so. Even the speaker appreciates the transcendent beauty of the reaper's song and thus feeling a connection, he wants to capture his beautiful thoughts on page too.

Despite the power of the reaper's song creating a connection with nature, but also the poem was written to suppress its own historical and economic context that disturbed Wordsworth and gave a motivation to bring back peace all over again.

Therefore, in both of his poems we can feel the sense of loneliness and nature being bliss and individuals living in harmony.

CHAPTER-3

THE RISE OF MODERNISM AND THE EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH IT

Now there was a departure in the romantic movement and there was some emptiness around. There was a gap that needed to be filled. In order to congest the gap, there were some moments before another movement called modernism, came into force. That yearning was towards something new, something desirable. That new was the rise of modernism. Yet before modernism was the art, literature and cultural products.

With the new things, there was a rise of new or modern thinking, modern writing styles and usually depiction of things were something real.

The norms of romantic poetry literally altered when the modern era arrived.

The modern tradition has created a great influence on people and because of that there's some perception of hollowness among them.

Modernism was a cultural movement that began in the late 19th century and early 20th century. On the historical background, the 'new' thing that led to this movement was the accomodation of the AMERICAN DREAM.

The lead of modernism was all because of the modern poets that were highly captivated by the theories of Sigmund Freud and Ernst Mach.

The poets generally drew images to express their hunch and therefore, this movement was somehow based on the implicit notion of 'progress in the society'.

There had been consecutive events that followed thus leading to several movements where modernism was one among them. As there was an industrial revolution that later prompted romanticism, so before modernism there was an onset of World War 1 that activated the same in shaping the industrial growth of cities and societies. This movement centered the non-materialistic vision of human life coaxing forward.

Although, with an entity called, 'time' people were moving on but they were still stuck to the fear of war, fear of losing their close ones, and a sense of loneliness could be perceived by looking at their faces.

It was not only the medium of modernist literature, there were ideals who pervaded art, philosophy and science backgrounds too.

However, there were paintings too- that were further defined by the movements such as REALISM, SURREALISM, EXPRESSIONISM and DADAISM where the prominent painters like Piet Mondrian and Wassily Kandinsky further described European art through their masterpieces.

Coming back to the modern world in terms of poetry, the modern day romantic poetries as well as the thought process have changed the authenticity in the name of nature and loneliness. The standard notions have replaced the humanistic values people have had before.

Modern day poets like TS Eliot, Thomas Hardy and Ezra Pound have somewhere depicted the effects of war, and what consequences did it put on people's minds.

Modernists did not really believe in religion or any occult power, but they displayed how the human psyche changed with time. The tendency of looking at things, the tendency of desiring nature with the idea of solitude.

With the usage of artistic and technical symbols as well as images in their poetry, human beings are depicted with more of a skeptical behavior and the one's whose morality is questioned.

Coming to next, ascending the idea of solitude and nature as something dull and grimy through the selected works of the eminent poet of modern poetry, TS. Eliot. The poems like "The Preludes" and "The Hollow Men" are in argument with the same to prove that how nature acts is dingy in the modern world.

Firstly, the poem, Preludes is a typical 4 stanzas' poem that's totally steeped into a skeptical behavior of the narrator who has felt things and jotted them. Each stanza is an anecdote set from morning till evening. However, through this poem, he himself represents the views of that era altogether demonstrating an urban life.

Basically, the period was full of drudgery, emptiness and something darky. The preludes begin with a gloomy and a sad note.

Mostly, it's believed that especially evenings are considered a bit of misery. The sun's setting is more of weary where everything shuts down and people rush to their pavilion from their workplaces. Gradually, the night falls and it becomes all quiet, people are awake in need of peace. With the same notion of the sun setting and moon rising, there's a tinge of both.

Although tiring, the poet draws images that too renders a sense of queerness. He makes use of metaphysical as well as natural elements like cigarettes, rain, wind, dead leaves and newspapers.

The poet forms a disparity within his normal day with "a smoky burnt cigarette" despite being a part of it. He addresses people's lives as the half burnt cigarettes and how they are left out. Once they start, and with time in a rush, it gets over.

Furthermore, he connotes regarding the natural elements that are destroying their peace in a way that they all blow through the empty, undeveloped plots of land.

He could sense the rain pouring and also describes an environment where he can see a cab-horse stamping his feet in the mud. Although the street is lit with lamps, it doesn't render any positivity rather it only depicts emptiness. It's not just that humans have fallen into this pit but even animals like horses are dealing with the same situation watching humans.

Adding to this, the poet is still stuck to that idea but now the skies have changed from black to blue.

The narrator wakes up to the day which prevails the smell of stale beer from the previous night. Finally, the day begins, people rush to their normal routine. However, there are bits and parts of last night already present. As that of the dust that's still on the ground and without any notice people are stepping onto it. He clearly visualises how a typical day starts and people begin their day anew. Individuals do not really have time to stop for a minute and look at their looming impending lives. They've been absorbed so much into it that they've forgotten how to actually live a life.

Just earning their daily bread doesn't mean that's all. Infact, this is the only reason behind their hollowness and sadness that they carry along with themselves.

It's said, time is ephemeral and there's no boundary to it. It's something out of your reach, even if you try to catch it, it'll run faster than you blink your eye.

Now, he mentions that another day has passed and these symbols of permanence will perform their duty as they usually do. As in the poem, he says, " You tossed a blanket from the bed,

You lay upon your back, and waited;

You dozed, and watched the night revealing

The thousand sordid images

Of which your soul was constituted;

They flickered against the ceiling.

And when all the world came back

And the light crept up between the shutters".

And you heard the sparrows in the gutters, he tried to sleep but couldn't because of his own inimical thoughts that kept him awake. Not only the thoughts but also the eerie images that he were taking impromptu shapes. This depicts that no matter where you go or how many friends you have, at the end of the day it's you being isolated vs your thoughts in bed.

Despite the fact that people today need a soulmate to love and understand them, it doesn't really happen. Irrespective of this fact, he still stares at the ceiling and gets busy into his own world of "overthinking" and thus watching his life distorted as well as dried up. Further, not even the natural entities now amuse him, rather he tags them as uneven and absurd. As for the birds he mentions, "hear sparrows tweeting in the gutter".

That's an absolute truth that the poet has portrayed. It certainly happens with people even of the 21st century generation- sometimes they aren't able to figure out what's happening with them, all the worst scenarios coming into action, thus deteriorating the whole intellectual process.

In the same way, the poet too is confined in sort of an absurd condition sitting at the edge of his bed and "curling his hair; holding his yellow feet in hands".

Nevertheless, he's already stuck into the same situation but lastly he suffers a lot and that too gently. He keeps track of time and how rapidly it rushes like- four-five-six o' clock. The sky is performing its business of fading and he's frozen into time. Yet again, he's fascinated by the images that consistently draws his attention, "the stubby fingers stuffing pipes with tobacco; the left out newspapers put on sale and the eyes of people wandering around for their self-assurance".

He wants to say that along with him, there are many loners who when alone, might puff cigarettes, and wander around in search of their true self. Everybody's delved into such circumstances because of the generation and people who all have become victims of being into similar status.

Above all this, there's a vague notion of "Emptiness" and "Nothingness" to what the human beings called UGLY.

Humans feel empty from inside because of some cliché factors that ultimately turn into nothingness because of how their psyche has turned. They've thoughts or feelings or emotions yet they fail to describe them and thus call them nothing.

Normally, if you ask a person of today's generation, if they're feeling something and you ask them, "Hey, is everything alright?" And in return they'll reply with a yes despite the fact there's a storm of thoughts blundering in their mind. So, people have adjusted themselves to have a certain mindset.

They've begun to find comfort in this ugly zone and aren't yet ready to come out of it. Even if they try to manage and adjust, they can not because they are kind of loving it.

Therefore, at the end the poet mentions that the world goes on and things happen. People follow the same routine, feel the same way and the life cycle merely stops. In a modern day, people get peace only when they die and that's where we say, "Rest in Peace".

Life is moving as usual, and the person itself is making it difficult by living it like a robot, thus training their mind, body and souls that they've forgotten what they want from life.

There's still some consciousness among them, but they do not apply it in their daily life and just pretend to be happy while living the same.

Besides all the quiddity described in the aforementioned lines, another poem that renders a perception of triviality is the "Hollow Men" by the same poet.

However, the title itself suggests a poem that's related to something sad and gloomy.

A great example of intertextuality which signifies the spiritual death of human civilization. The speaker has adapted some of the epigrams to vividly contrast the reality of the modern generation. He starts the poem with a collective pronoun, "We" to display that he is accusing himself of being a part of a degraded generation. He addresses people who were a part of war(genocide)are now stuffed with so much of hollowness inside that aren't able to emerge themselves out from.

He makes metaphorical references of sorrow and desolation that constraints him to write Alas! He refers to the hollow men who decide and see things that are totally meaningless. They've entered into a state of zombies who are totally unaware of what's happening to them. He says that people like them now are living in the realms of the kingdom where they're spiritually as well as physically dead.

He points out to them as a lost generation whose actions are totally futile.

Moreover, the poet feels tremendous shame and disgrace in men's eyes of men who are looking like this and what lesson will they teach to their next generation. He feels a great sense of discomfort looking in their eyes and of the negative

influence they'll be putting on younger ones. He compares such people to scarecrows and points a tinge of sarcasm. As they're present into a sort of zombie land and have a long way to meet their finality, that's ultimately the death.

Next, he forms another aspect of the journey motif of these faithless, death people guiding throughout the poem.

He gives importance to eyes that play a major role giving a dual meaning- first, metaphorically, people that are blind and for those who look at these men. Second, the gazing of other people with an intention of judging them. As in the poem, he writes, "The eyes are not here

There are no eyes here

In this valley of dying stars

In this hollow valley

This broken jaw of our lost kingdoms" where he says that eyes and the voices of people that have been lucky to be ferried to the other side of death- to achieve finality of their deeds. Also, he mentions the stars. So far as the stars they've to travel the same distance in order to attain peace.

Next, he makes a note of biblical reference to last judgement that God will descend to sath and all the people will be tested about the deeds they performed and will regret later as it's in the poem, "Of death's twilight kingdom

The hope only

Of empty men". They haven't been able to shed the disguise because they weren't worthy enough of reaching the final stage.

Moreover, he consistently points these men as hollow and stuffed giving various references. He gives an example of a "prickly pear" which is a dry, arid symbol of life. The people have travelled through the valley but metaphorically as well as literally they're siteless and hopeless. The guiding light is invisible upon them.

They've become so faithless that after reaching the banks of the river waiting for the ferryman to transport their souls to another kingdom.

There's so much chaos in their heads and are so disillusioned and dislocated. On the day of resurrection, they were totally unaware of the time and however, instead of actually praying, they prayed to broken stones, a false idea of Gods that made them more hollow and stuffed. They've been caught somewhere in between a limbo, that there's no meaning of idea and reality.

Therefore, all this shows how these men are ignorant of the significance of time and how much futile activities they're involved in without knowing anything. It's all because of the shadow, a symbol of darkness and evil that is blocking their minds. Even when they tried commentary, they could only utter a bit of it and not even a full sentence. In the last lines we can see, "For thine is the kingdom" a part of prayer that's simply chaotic and hasn't got any blessings from God. Hence, at the end it shows how they have reached the threshold of their helplessness, despair and disillusionment in one.

CHAPTER -4 (CONCLUSION)

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF APPROACH TO NATURE AND LONELINESS IN ROMANTIC AND MODERN ERA

The two intellectual movements created a deep impact on people with their authenticity in terms of art, literature and music. It caused some positive effects in the Romantic era whereas some negative impacts on the modern era. There were different attributes that made these two movements a literary one on the basis of their historical backgrounds that definitely shaped them well.

However, as seen in the first chapter, Romanticism was a literary movement that gave rise to an individual's identity. To find the meaning of true self despite the chaos people dealt with. Also, the Romantic Movement was believed to set a human connection with nature, thus this era extinguished all the darkness from their lives and gave it a new life. However, it helped people to express their views better and as well as find new or happy colors of life. Happy colors here represent the colorful and not dingy thoughts people had during that time.

Moreover, there were other notable Romantic poets like William Blake, who wrote and illustrated "Songs of Innocence and Experience," and Lord Byron, whose work "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" defined the ideal of the Romantic hero and definitely helped the individuals to take inspiration from and hence, believe in nature.

The writers also believed to universally apply their art to all the individuals regardless of education as this thought is one of the common thoughts that a human needs. Undoubtedly, it got popular, the novels, the art and other attributes related to it.

There are certain romantic novels that were highly in trend were Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" that caused a sensation with its own essence.

Besides this movement, another movement that usually came from a pessimistic area is modernism. It was a whole lot different from the romantic one. This movement specifically was based on philosophical experiences, science, technology and daily thoughts of society (daily altering thoughts and methods of society with time) hence changing all the norms and perceptions.

Modernism as the name suggests, brought along modern thinking and replacement of humanistic values.

When modernism came into existence, the two important proponents like Ford Madox published "The Good Soldier," and 1922, the landmark year that saw the publication of James Joyce's "Ulysses" and T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land." However, these modernist writers, confronted with the harsh social conditions of industrialization and the horrors of World War I, formed a literature dismissive of Romantic hallmarks such as spirituality and idealized love.

Modernism was developed out of Victorianism and other movements such as realism giving the definition of reality. That's what became the modernist's primary focus- depicting that was real.

Romantics focussed on the natural world, the beauty and aesthetics in order to appreciate nature whereas the modernists shifted their entire focus to modern poetry on the images of tools and the way it affected the people and what left them wandering alone.

For instance, if we look at romantic poetry, "The Solitary Reaper" the young maiden enjoys alone in the field. Although she's alone, she's still enjoying being herself at peace and singing a song. It's all because of the authenticity and essence of nature one enjoys in itself.

Whereas, on the other side of Eliot's poetry, "The Prelude" and "Hollow Men", a sense of emptiness and hollowness can be felt in his poems. It's a grim reality portrayed by him and none can run away from it. The human psyche is not aware of what's happening to them, as they've become the puppets of the world, waiting for the ferryman to take them to their final kingdom- Death.

There's a feel of impenetrable darkness that makes their life unbearably long. They've been stucked in the realms of idea and reality.

Hence, all these efforts are futile and blocking their minds.

We can even get a clue of loneliness from the modern day pandemic- coronavirus. The outbreak of this Covid-19 pandemic has drastically affected the lives of people last year and its still disrupting the same, thus deteriorating the whole situation. It has just changed the whole environment within a few months and has left an imprint of fear and terror in people's minds. The condition is already very critical, the circumstances are purgating the young intellects therefore, leading everyone into a depression state.

However, the notion of 'loneliness' and 'isolation' comes the same way when one is getting affected from the virus, people are isolating themselves for around 15 days until they do not get a negative report. Locking yourself into a room for 15 days is way too much. A person becomes depressed and there's nothing but loneliness surrounding you. The situation makes you sad and want to get out of the room immediately. Irrespective of the fact you don't want others to suffer with it, you've to do that all alone. That's too a harsh reality people nowadays are dealing with and so was the modern era where people were stuffed with shallowness and hollowness inside.

Lastly, it proves how the two movements as well as the poetries oppose each other in terms of nature and solitude.

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