

The Analysis of “Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern” by William Wordsworth

Kurbonova Nodira Rozikovna

PhD, associate professor, Bukhara State University

Anvarova Umidabegim Ja'farovna

Master's student, Bukhara State University

Abstract

In this article, we analyze a comprehensive the renowned poem “Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern” written by a well-known English romantic poet William Wordsworth. This insightful analysis aims to provide scholars with a deeper understanding of the poem's themes, structure, and literary devices employed by the poet. Through a formal and informative approach, we will explore the significance of this masterpiece in the context of Wordsworth's body of work.

Introduction.

“Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern” is a lyrical ballad composed by Wordsworth in 1798. It reflects the poet's contemplative thoughts as he revisits the banks of the River Wye, near Tintern Abbey. The poem explores themes of memory, nature, and the transformative power of both. With its eloquent language and profound reflections, the poem has captivated scholars and readers for centuries.

Analysis.

1. Structure: The poem consists of five stanzas, each containing varying numbers of lines. Wordsworth employs a blank verse style, utilizing unrhymed iambic pentameter. This form allows for a natural flow of thoughts and emotions, enhancing the poem's introspective nature. The poet's skillful use of enjambment creates a seamless transition between lines, further emphasizing the continuity of his thoughts.

2. Themes:

*Five years have past; five summers, with the length
Of five long winters! and again I hear
These waters, rolling from their mountain-springs
With a soft inland murmur.—Once again
Do I behold these steep and lofty cliffs,
That on a wild secluded scene impress
Thoughts of more deep seclusion; and connect
The landscape with the quiet of the sky.*

- A. Memory: Wordsworth explores the relationship between memory and the present moment. He reflects on his previous visit to the Wye, five years prior, and how the memory of that experience continues to shape his perception of the present. The poem highlights the power of memory in preserving and connecting past and present experiences.
- B. Nature: Nature plays a central role in the poem, symbolizing solace and spiritual rejuvenation. Wordsworth's description of the landscape evokes a sense of awe and tranquility. He finds solace in the "beauteous forms," which serve as a source of inspiration and a means to attain a heightened state of consciousness.

3. Literary Devices:

*That after many wanderings, many years
Of absence, these steep woods and lofty cliffs,
And this green pastoral landscape, were to me
More dear, both for themselves and for thy sake!*

- A. Imagery: Wordsworth employs vivid imagery throughout the poem to evoke a sensory experience for the reader. He describes the "steep and lofty cliffs" and the "wreaths of smoke" rising from cottage roofs, painting a picturesque scene that immerses the reader in the poet's surroundings.

*Wherever nature led: more like a man
Flying from something that he dreads, than one
Who sought the thing he loved. For nature then
(The coarser pleasures of my boyish days
And their glad animal movements all gone by)*

- B. Personification: The poet personifies nature, attributing human-like qualities to the landscape. In doing so, Wordsworth emphasizes the interconnectedness between humans and the natural world. He portrays the river as a "glad animal", reflecting its liveliness and vitality.
- C. Alliteration: Wordsworth employs alliteration to create a musical quality in the poem. For example, in the line "Five years have past; five summers, with the length", the repetition of the "s" sound enhances the rhythm and musicality of the verse.

Conclusion

"Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern" is a profound and introspective poem that showcases Wordsworth's ability to intertwine nature, memory, and spirituality. Through its structure, themes, and literary devices, the poem invites readers to reflect on their own relationship with nature and the power of memory. This analysis has provided scholars with a comprehensive understanding of the poem's significance within Wordsworth's body of work. The enduring appeal of this masterpiece lies in its ability to resonate with readers across generations, reminding us of the timeless beauty and transformative power of nature.

Resources:

1. "Wordsworth and the Poetry of Nature" by M. H. Abrams (1971)
2. "The Cambridge Companion to Wordsworth" edited by Stephen Gill (2003)
3. "Wordsworth's Poetry and Prose" edited by Nicholas Halmi (2008)
4. "Wordsworth and Coleridge: Lyrical Ballads" edited by Fiona Stafford (2013)
5. "William Wordsworth: A Life" by Stephen Gill (1989)
6. "The Romantic Poets: A Guide to Criticism" edited by Lucy Newlyn (2005)

7. "Wordsworth's Poetic Collections, Supplementary Writing and Parodic Reception" by Tim Fulford (2005)
8. "Wordsworth and the Zen Mind: The Poetry of Self-Emptying" by John G. Rudy (1996)
9. "Romanticism: An Anthology" edited by Duncan Wu (1998)
10. "The Cambridge Introduction to William Wordsworth" by Emma Mason (2010)
11. Kurbonova N.R., Anvarova U.J. "The analysis of "Boat stealing" extract from "The Prelude" by William Wordsworth". Innovative Development in Educational Activities Scientific Journal. 2023, may.
12. Kurbonova N.R., Anvarova U.J. "William Wordsworth as the founder of Romanticism and his contribution to romantic poetry". International Scientific Conference "Scientific Advances and Innovative Approaches". Tokyo, Japan 2023, April.
13. Izatilloevna, X. D., & Botirovna, B. K. (2023). ROMANTICISM IN "PRIDE AND PREJUDICE". Finland International Scientific Journal of Education, Social Science & Humanities, 11(4), 1862-1865.