

Daffodils and the Green Imagination: Wordsworth through an Ecocritical Lens

Mariwan Hasan ¹

English Department, College of Basic Education,
University of Sulaimani, Iraq

Shkar Hama Amin ²

Email: mariwan152@live.com
DOI: [10.35974/acuity.v11i2.4145](https://doi.org/10.35974/acuity.v11i2.4145)

Abstract

This paper investigates the poem “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud” by William Wordsworth using an ecocritical approach. Ecocriticism focuses on the connection between literature and nature, examines how humans are related with the ecosystem. The study explains how Wordsworth shows nature, especially the beauty of daffodils, and how this relation enhances human emotions and feelings. The poem considers the opinion of Wordsworth that nature has a superpower on the human mind to bring joy and happiness.

This research also highlights Wordsworth’s use of language and imagery to bring nature to life. The personification of the daffodils gives them a sense of movement and happiness, supporting the idea that nature has its own value and role. Besides the poem insists on how remembrances of nature can make a power to offer tranquility and inspiration, even when a person is alone. This indicates that the effect of nature extends and expands even after the time of experience, shifting attitudes and feelings over time.

The research includes the scope of the study, the problem, and the hypothesis. It introduces ecocriticism, examines and explores its historical improvement, and explains its application to Romantic literature, particularly the works of William Wordsworth.

Then, the research tackles the studies on the Romantic age’s ecological context, Wordsworth’s personal connection with nature, and previous scholarly interpretations of “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud.” It also includes the research methodology and literary framework adopted in this study.

An ecocritical analysis of the poem itself, pointing out crucial themes, poetic devices, and the ecological messages implied in the text are pinpointed.

Finally, this paper deals with these sections along with the conclusions and the works cited page, providing an inclusive view of how literature, especially Romantic poetry is able to enhance ecological awareness and emotional healing through a deeper connection with nature.

Keywords: Nature, Ecocriticism, Poems, Ecosystem, Flowers, Loneliness

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Ecocriticism

It is obvious human beings and nature are in the same harmony, but the relationship is not quite fair. Humans have been damaging the environment constantly by making and throwing away too much plastic and garbage. But on the contrary, nature still has continued to maintain human life without asking for anything in return. Formerly, humans used to use natural things like caves to remain safe from storms, wild animals, and wars. But as technology has grown, ecological harms have increased, such as deforestation, pollution, climate change, and soil degradation. This clearly

displays how the relation between humans and nature is interconnected. In most of the stories that have been written in the past, human beings have been shown as superior; on the other hand, nature has been presented as passive or something not crucial, but in Willa Cather's story *The Enchanted Bluff* (2009), nature plays a more active and important role. According to Sardari, Cather displays nature as living and independent. Nature does not depend on humans to survive, but people do better when they live in harmony with it (137-138). In the story, nature can protect people with its objects, such as rocky shelter during a war, but it can also be dangerous. This strong connection can be treated as a significant relation between humans and nature, and it is the main aim of ecocriticism (Sardari 138).

Ecocriticism explores the connection between literature and the natural world (Glottfelty and Fromm xvii).

More consideration about the interconnection between nature and the environment has been obtained from scholars, particularly through a zone that is called ecocriticism. The natural and environmental issues are portrayed in books and other writings. In this way, ecocriticism examines the ecological problems, and then it finds a solution. It explores how the stories, poems, and other writings can enhance humans' perspective about the ecosystem as well. Considering issues such as loss of biodiversity, overexploitation of natural resources, pollution, and invasive species. The ability of literature as an assistant for humans to take care of and be aware of the environment is the major subject that researchers are investigating. Ecocriticism started in the late 1900s, and to understand better how literature is concerned about nature and the profound relation between people and the environment, it uses ideas from science, ethics, and culture (Tajane, et al. 2-3).

Ecocriticism is a new approach to study that has become more crucial in the past few years. As ecological issues increased, it became obvious that technology and science are not able to resolve the ecological problems alone. The perspective about nature and literature should be changed, which is profoundly linked to human life. Formerly, nature was usually ignored in literary studies, but now, the significance of nature is shown through books and stories to reveal the importance of ecosystems. Ecocriticism has become popular around the world in the last 30 years, and scholars are still trying to explain what it is for. The first person who used the word "ecocriticism" was William Rueckert in his 1978 essay "Literature and Ecology: An Experiment in Ecocriticism" (Buell 13).

The word Ecocriticism is derived from the Greek words *oikos* (household or earth) and *logos* (logical discourse), ecocriticism critiques the relationship between the environment and its representation in literature. Rueckert described it as the application of ecological principles to literary studies. Ecocriticism extends beyond traditional nature studies, emphasizing ethical engagement with the natural world and bridging the human and non-human realms (Glottfelty and Fromm 69).

In today's ecological issues, ecocriticism guides humans to be more aware of the environment. It investigates famous books in a new approach and focuses on how they portray nature differently from old ideas. Rather than just thinking about people's thoughts and feelings, ecocritics pay attention to the ecosystem. They believe nature is not created by humans, but in contrast, it is autonomous and exists before human beings. Plus, they know that nature is able to affect humans profoundly, and it is possible the effect changes to harmful if humans do not take care of it. Ecocriticism uses ideas like growth, energy, sustainability, and balance to understand how nature is portrayed in stories and poems (Glottfelty and Fromm 70).

When people think of ecocriticism, they often join it to writers like Ralph Waldo Emerson and William Wordsworth, who are famous for writing about nature and peaceful landscapes. However, Greek and Roman writers, long before these authors, created works that focused on nature and talked about ecological issues like animal rights, pollution, and waste. This reveals that "nature literature" has existed as long as Western literature itself. Ecocriticism, similar to feminism, started in the 1960s and has gone through different stages. According to Bressler, the first author who described the stages was Lawrence Buell in his book *The Future of Environmental Criticism* (2005). He describes the first stage of ecocriticism as earlier environmental criticism in the 20th century that looked at 19th-century "nature writing" (Bressler 232). The second stage focuses on more recent works, like Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* (1962), which raised significant awareness about ecological problems. Through this book, humans have been warned of the danger of chemicals like insect killers and weed killers, which can pollute the food supply and cause harm to human health over time, leading to diseases and birth defects (Bressler 232-233).

The early stage of ecocriticism started in the mid-1980s and continued through the 1990s, mainly investigating 19th-century literature. This stage took several different writers' work in the U.S. and Britain, and then it developed. In the United States of America, it focused on authors from the time of Flowering American Literature, such as Margaret Fuller, editor of *The Dial*; Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose essay "Nature" (1836) improved American Romantic ideas; and Henry David Thoreau, who wrote *Walden* (1854), a famous book about living simply in nature. The importance of nature was seen in their work, which clearly displayed the profound relation between people and the ecosystem. These perspectives were part of a unique American way of thinking, which was called transcendentalism, that could profoundly enhance literature at that time. The first stage of ecocriticism used these writings to examine topics like place, nature, and the spiritual meaning found in the natural world. At the same time in Britain, scholars focused on Romantic poets like William Wordsworth, who co-wrote *Lyrical Ballads* (1798) with Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and John Keats, known for poems like "Ode to a Nightingale." Before ecocriticism was officially known, Raymond Williams, a Welsh scholar, wrote *The Country and the City* in 1973. He examined key themes such as the difference between country and city life and between nature and human-made society that would later become major to ecocriticism (Bressler 233).

Near the end of the 1990s, the second stage of ecocriticism began. It turned away from mainly focusing on nature and classic writers from America and Britain and started thinking more about current ecological difficulties. For instance, the second stage of ecocriticism often supports the eco-justice movement. Welsh author and critic Richard Kerridge, in his 2006 essay "Environmentalism and Ecocriticism," says this movement is about poor societies trying to protect themselves from dangerous trash left near their homes. He explains that it examines topics such as gender, class, race, and colonialism. This is quite different from the first stage of ecocriticism, which mostly emphasizes protecting the natural world. However, the second stage does not completely ignore the first stage's ideas; it can be hard to say which stage a work belongs to. Ecocriticism started later than other types of literary criticism, becoming known in the United States of America in the mid-1980s and in the United Kingdom in the early 1990s (Bressler 234).

1.2 Ecocriticism and romanticism

Romanticism in literature began in the late 1700s and early 1800s as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution. Humans have been motivated by many writers, such as William Wordsworth, to protect nature from ecological harm. Besides that, Wordsworth was a famous poet in the Romantic era; he used simple language to convey his attitude about nature with everyone. He believed nature was not a decoration only, but also it had the power to heal humanity from both sides, emotionally and physically. Wordsworth mostly has been called an ecological poet because the Romantic love for nature has been shown through his works. Romantic poets had a wonderful perspective about humans; for instance, they highlighted modern society and city life as a ruiner of humans' goodness, because human beings are naturally good. They thought that spending time in nature is a major way to obtain happiness because, for them, the main source of wisdom was nature. Most Romantic poets admired nature's beauty and wrote about it in great detail. They wrote their poems and books to make humans feel better and obtain tranquility. These poets taught others to love nature and showed how nature cares for us. They often imagined nature as a god, a person, or even a spirit. (qtd.in Hasana 1101).

Ecocriticism is a way of studying literature that focuses on how humans relate to nature. While the field became more formal in the 1990s, its origins were discovered in the late 1970s. Different scholars have defined it in various ways. For example, Cheryll Glotfelty and Harold Fromm, in *Ecocriticism Reader*, say it is the study of the relationship between literature and the environment. David Mazel defines it as being about looking at literature as though nature matters. Ecocriticism often connects to the environmental issues that humans currently face and encourages action in response to these issues. Many critics also highlight how ecocriticism draws from other fields like ecology, politics, ethics, history, and women's studies (qtd.in Hazarika 844).

Human beings usually saw literature as a solution for the historical, social, and psychological problems. But toward the end of the 20th century, this attitude about literature changed because writers shifted their work toward nature writing. The study of literature changed with the rise of a new focus on nature writing. In 1996, two important books, *Environmental Imagination* and *Ecocriticism Reader*, introduced a new field called ecocriticism. This field focuses on the environment, particularly in light of the global ecological crisis. But is ecocriticism something completely new? Not, on the contrary. Writing about nature has existed for a long time; that can be seen during the Romantic Age, when poets wrote about their strong emotions inspired by nature. The grief was something obvious inside Romantic poets about the world, and they often emphasized the past to obtain tranquility and creativity. But writing about nature decreased during the Victorian Age because of conflicts between faith and doubt. In the late 20th century, concerns about the environment, such as tsunamis, earthquakes, melting ice caps, and floods, brought back interest in nature writing. Ecocriticism became more visible to increase awareness about ecological harms (qtd.in Mishra 313-314).

Romanticism and ecocriticism both focus on the relationship between people and nature, but they investigate it in different ways. The emphasis on personal emotions and profound love for nature belongs to Romanticism. On the other hand, ecocriticism is a modern approach that explores how literature displays ecosystems and how humans affect the world. Although they belong to various periods, they both respect nature and care about protecting it. They encourage humans to realize the interconnection between nature and humanity (qtd. in Hasana,1103).

Ecocriticism investigates how literature is concerned about the ecosystem. It investigates how stories, poems, and other texts describe the ecological harms that humans have done. It also disagrees with the idea that humans are more significant than everything; rather, it shows the ability of ecosystems. The major work that ecocriticism conducts is investigating the connection between literature and the environment and then how this connection is displayed in literature. In addition, ecocriticism mainly focuses on ecological problems. As a result of this, ecocriticism becomes an assistance approach to raise awareness inside humans to understand the ecological issues and find a solution for them (Glottfelty and Fromm xix).

To understand better how literature examines ecosystems, ecocriticism obtains information from many fields, such as ecology, biology, geography, and philosophy. It joins science and the humanities to study things like weather, the loss of species, and damage to nature. Ecocriticism obtains useful assistance from science to realize how stories and poems can shape real problems in the world. Geography helps to obtain a clear vision about how places are described, biology simplifies how living things are related, and profound questions about the role of humans in the natural world belong to the philosophical field that ecocriticism is most interested in (Buell 12-13).

Ecocriticism usually focuses on criticizing the idea that humans are more essential than nature. It challenges the belief that humans and nature are opposites. Instead, it insists that all living things are linked and rely on each other. It asks to see humans as part of nature, not above it. This perspective shows nature as a resource for humans and encourages them to respect it and keep the balance. By explaining this between humans and nature, ecocriticism helps to think about how humans can live more sustainably. It shows how literature can motivate humans to rethink their role in the natural world (Heise 506).

In the Romantic age, nature had a superiority over everything, and nature was seen as a major object that could change the mood of the humans. Special power has been found in nature by the writers, and then they realized how humans can obtain inspiration if they spend time in nature. They highlighted beautiful parts of nature, like high mountains, flowing rivers, and dramatic skies, which made people feel their emotions. This wonderful view made humans feel stronger and reconnect with the natural world. The idea of nature shares strength is rooted in the Romantic Age. Most of the Romantic writers spent their time alone in nature for the purpose of obtaining tranquility and understanding themselves. The problems and victories of nature reminded human beings of their own difficult times and strength. Beautiful and marvelous images of the natural world were displayed to humanity for the purpose of showing how nature could affect human emotions. The idea of beautiful landscape still inspires current writers (Shetty and Prahaladaiah 51).

Romanticism valued each person's rights and experiences, encouraging self-expression and personal views. It encourages people to embrace their feelings and appreciate what makes them special. Writers found many human experiences, both happy and sad, showing that everyone has something significant to share. They trusted that the human voice added to a deeper understanding of life. By telling personal stories and sharing emotions, Romanticism aimed to break away from old traditions. This emphasis on individuality became a leader to creative works that portrayed feelings and truths. Romantic writers also believed that understanding ourselves was key to understanding the world. The effects of Romanticism still inspire people to appreciate their individuality and express themselves freely (qtd. in Kavitharaj 491).

Romanticism stood against the changes that had been brought by industrialization, which made life feel cold and impersonal. In that period, writers believed that the fast growth of factories and cities was responsible for people losing their relationship with nature. All writers had a strong love for villages and the beauty of natural places. The only place to share peace, inspiration, and relief for souls was nature. Poets like William Wordsworth wrote about how nature is able to bring happiness and meaning to life. This age took care about people's emotions and creativity, which were quite ignored in industrial society. Emphasizing the simple life and showing farmers in a positive way was displayed through the writer's work. Remind people about their role and place in the world, and question about modern life is an undeniable fact that shows their love for a simple life. Through their writing, Romantic authors hoped to inspire people to care more about nature (qtd. in Bahador 31).

In the age of Romanticism, writers were inspired by the past while they hoped for a better future. They often obtain knowledge from traditional stories such as fairy tales, legends from the Middle Ages, and ancient myths, which was a powerful way for them to identify their own identity. Their writings mostly consisted of emotions, nature, and the beauty of the natural world, which was quite different from the previous movement. Folklore as an assistance method helped them to understand the significance of local ways of life and the stories of ordinary people. Adventures and faith have been brought by the stories from the Middle Ages. And ancient myths shared strong stories about people's lives and the gods. Romantic writers made their works deeper and more meaningful by mixing ideas from the past and present. They wanted to remain connected to their culture and display real emotions in a world that was changing (Ferber 439).

Romanticism and ecocriticism both together focus on nature but in different ways. Romanticism is more creative and nostalgic; it tries to take readers back to a simpler time and help them escape from the chaos of current life. Romantics often idealize nature as a peaceful refuge from society's issues. In the Romanticism age, nature was considered by the writers as a major source of tranquility and happiness (qtd. in Bahador 30). Ecocriticism, on the other hand, is more practical and focused on ecological harms. It works to address environmental crises and rebuild the lost relation between humans and nature. Ecocriticism tries to raise awareness and promote ecological wisdom, which is important for protecting the planet. While Romanticism and ecocriticism approach nature differently, they share a common appreciation for its importance. Romanticism can even be seen as laying the foundation for the ideas developed further in ecocriticism (Mishra 316-317).

1.3 The aims of the research

The major aim of this research paper is to conduct an ecocritical study of William Wordsworth's "*I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*," exploring how the poem shapes and engages with the natural world and how Wordsworth's representation of nature contributes to ecological thought. Especially, this research focuses on achieving the following aims:

- To understand how nature is described in the poem, especially the daffodils.
- To explore the connection between humans and nature in Wordsworth's poem.
- To find out how the daffodils in the poem represent peace, happiness, and inspiration.
- To see how nature influences the poet's feelings and thoughts in the poem.
- To show how this poem can help us think about the importance of nature in our current lives.

By focusing on these aims, this research paper will offer an ecocritical study of “*I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*” that emphasizes the poem’s connection in both its historical context and its application to modern environmental discourse and how the age of romanticism, most importantly romantic literature, can help to shape modern ecological thought.

This research paper will endeavour to answer following questions:

How does Wordsworth describe the daffodils and nature in the poem?

What is the connection between the poet and nature in the poem?

How do the daffodils bring peace, happiness, or inspiration to the poet?

How does nature enhance the poet’s feelings in the poem?

What can this poem teach us about the importance of nature in our current lives?

By answering these questions, this research paper will provide a deeper understanding of how nature affects individuals’ emotions and how it plays such an important role in “*I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*,” and how the poem helps us to think about the connection between humans and nature and environmental problems in this age.

HISTORICAL AND ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF “I WANDRED LONELEY AS A CLOUD”

2.1 Romantic ecocriticism

In the late 1700s to mid-1800s, Europe became more industrialized, and cities were growing quickly. Several changes happened to art, literature, and writing by the writers because they had a profound love for nature, and they saw cities as a ruiner that tried to eliminate the natural world. Through their writing, they tried to protect nature from that chaos that had been created by modern life. They saw nature as the only place to escape from busy and modern life. It is crucial to investigate what happened at the time of romanticism for the purpose of understanding deeply how romantic writers felt about the changing relationship between people and nature. In the late 1700s, the Industrial Revolution started, which had a huge effect on nature. The spread of factories and cities changed the places people lived and their way of life. Human beings left the countryside for cities, and they began to feel more separated from nature. The aim of romantic poets was to stand against these changes. All romantic writers did not like how industrial life made human beings feel less human. One of the famous romantic writers, William Wordsworth, believed that it is nature that is able to heal and inspire humans. He wanted people to return to nature to enjoy nature's power (Munna 87).

The beauty of nature had been discussed by the writers; on the other hand, the ability of nature that can make humans feel tranquility and fear at the same time had been mentioned a lot by the romantic writers; they often called that power sublime. This perspective was very significant in their writing. For instance, in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's poem “*The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*,” he portrayed how closely people are tied to nature and what can happen when that connection is broken (qtd.in Ibanz 1).

Feeling the sublime was both a spiritual and creative experience. It portrayed the ability of nature which is able to help people grow and learn. In the Romantic Age, humanity began to realize more about the interconnection between humans and environment. The damages that

happened to ecological elements by industrial growth made writers hapless, even though the modern environmental movement had not started yet (James 45).

New scientific ideas about nature and the environment mixed with the Romantic era's strong love for nature. In that time huge steps toward learning about nature have been noticed, and people started to care and explore more about how plants, animals, and the environment are related. The profound love for nature and obtaining more detail about it has been displayed in the Romantic Era, and their knowledge later helped to shape how people think about the environment (qtd. in Munna 89).

During the Romantic age, people began to feel more connected to their country and to nature. Many writers obtained knowledge from their own homeland and wrote about local customs and places. This connection to the land made people feel more at home and helped them feel proud of their culture and who they were (Munna 89).

The huge impact that poetry received was on the romantic era, especially, because of William Wordsworth. He was an important poet in this movement and saw nature as a source of inspiration and healing. It was his poems that helped humanity to see the significance of nature and social issues. In his unique poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," he clearly emphasizes on how nature is able to make people feel peaceful and strong. The poems in Lyrical Ballads also displays how ecological harms is connected to the issues people face, and it clearly shows if nature treated badly, humans suffer too (qtd. in Kavitharaj 492).

The Romantic era investigated the relationship between humans' history and nature. The damage that industry conducted to the nature and countryside made writers worried. Poets like William Wordsworth used their own experiences to portray how society's changes were hurting nature. For instance, in his famous poem "Daffodils," the profound love for nature has been displayed in the time when cities were growing quickly. shows his love for the beauty of nature at a time when cities were growing. His poem was not about his own feelings; it was clearly about his concern for nature in the time when machines and technology were spreading (qtd. In Fatah 117).

Early ecocritical studies highlighted the ecological side of romantic views on nature and humanity's place in it. This challenged the common idea that Romantic ideas about nature were just illusions hiding social imbalance or simply a reflection of human imagination. Romanticism partly answered these issues. Later ecocritical works continued and expanded this exploration of romantic ecology (Hutchings 6).

2.2. Wordsworth's personal connection to nature

Nature was a major topic among writers during the Romantic period and made Wordsworth very special in his poems because he had a strong love for landscape. Moreover, for Wordsworth, nature was like a mother, teacher, friend, and even a lover. It portrayed the best in people and gave them comfort and joy. When Wordsworth was a young person, he began to think profoundly about human life. He felt sad when he lost his mother, but nature helped him to forget that difficult time and feel better. He had faith in the concept that nature was created by God before humanity. Wordsworth also believed that people could find their happiness if they spent time in nature. It can clearly be seen in his poems; he often wrote about ordinary people who lived near nature. He saw them as kind and honest humans because they lived far from the problems of cities (Dan 30).

William Wordsworth was an English Romantic poet, born on April 7, 1770, in Cockermouth, in the Lake District of England. In 1843, he was chosen as the country's main poet

and stayed in that position until he died in 1850. When Wordsworth was a student in school, he started writing poems. He took a long trip around Europe. This journey can be seen as a major source that made Wordsworth's emotions strong and feel close with nature. He came from a landowning family and always loved the peaceful countryside and natural beauty of his home. His life was calm and simple. While traveling around Europe, he became interested in the French Revolution and the struggles of ordinary people. And then, he returned to England in 1792 and lived in a small house with his sister. He decided to write poetry. Samuel Taylor and Wordsworth became friends when they met each other in 1795; later, they published *Lyrical Ballads* in 1798, a book that started the Romantic movement in English poetry. They used a simple language in this book for the purpose of highlighting the importance of nature. Wordsworth wrote a unique poem about his own personal life, which was known as *The Prelude*. He also wrote some other famous poems, such as *Lyrical Ballads* (1798), *The Excursion* (1814), and *The Prelude* (1850). His most popular poems are "The Solitary Reaper," "Michael," "Tintern Abbey," "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," the "Lucy Poems," "Composed Upon Westminster Bridge," "The World is Too Much With Us," and "To Milton" (Meena 65).

Wordsworth was a strong supporter of nature. He was angry about human greed and used his poems to criticize the disaster that people did to the environment. He believed that overusing natural resources would lead to hopelessness for humanity. However, Wordsworth still had some hope that nature could recover. His love for the natural world inspired him to write poems to motivate people to care for nature. He believed that humans should not think about their own needs only, but also, they should think about the welfare of future generations. The relationship between humans and nature had been mentioned by Wordsworth as a relationship that cannot be separated. His poems display his love for nature, his criticism of its destruction, and his dream of building an appropriate society. His perspectives about nature still serve as a significant lesson for modern life. As society quickly develops and the relationship between humans and nature becomes more strained, human beings need to protect the environment as their priority over everything. Logical development and creating an ecological balance in the environment are essential, and it is something that Wordsworth emphasized in his works over 200 years ago. The industrial revolution influenced William Wordsworth's view of nature, and a few of his poems show his personal feelings about it (Dan 27).

In Wordsworth's poems, the image of nature can be noticed clearly because his poems are full of the words that relate to it, such as flower, mountain, lake, rivers, and beautiful places of the natural world, which shows his profound love for nature. In his long poem *The Prelude*, he describes many elements in nature. It was nature that made Wordsworth happy and peaceful. He did not enjoy the view only but also felt a spiritual relation to it. And he believed nature is timeless. Through his poetry, Wordsworth tried to present the beauty of rivers, forests, and mountains in a meaningful way. Because for him, nature was the only way to obtain inspiration. He showed his perspective changes about nature in poems like *Tintern Abbey* and *The Prelude*. He believed that the human mind and nature are naturally connected and work in harmony (qtd.in Meena 66).

The colorful picture of England had been portrayed through Wordsworth's poems. He wrote about nature, animals, and ordinary people's lives. He did not use fancy words in his poems; on the contrary, he used everyday language that people use in normal conversation. His poems describe common things, such as a butterfly flying by, a cuckoo singing in spring, or a young girl picking grain in a field. Even though these things are quite simple, they brought strong feelings. For instance, the butterfly might remind someone of playing with a brother or sister as a child. The tranquility feeling is signified by the cuckoo's song, and the girl in the field gives hope with her

lovely voice. In Wordsworth's poems, simple things and words are able to make unforgettable moments. His kind words inspired people to feel their own emotions and remember special times in their lives (qtd.in Dong 401).

Wordsworth's view of nature in his poems is very different from other poets of that time, both in style and ideas. His poetry is profoundly connected to nature, and he has been called "the priest of nature." He makes nature as a foundation of his poetry and gives it two key roles, a teacher and a guide. Wordsworth believes that nature has a magical ability to calm and heal the human spirit. It encourages people to find joy, face life's challenges, and overcome loneliness, sadness, and grief. He emphasizes that nature provides everything that people need to grow and learn. In his poems, he shows that nature teaches people better than any book or person ever could. For Wordsworth, nature is the perfect healer for the soul and the best teacher for life (Demirbatir 94-95).

2.3 LITERATURE REVIEW

In analyzing and reading of William Wordsworth "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", the writers and authors have divided into some groups. Some of them describe Wordsworth as a master of nature by using fancy words in his poem, while another part describes him as a spiritual poet.

In their article, Study of the Language Features of I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud, Zhang and Jian look at how "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" shows the poet's memories and feelings about nature. They point out that the poem shows Wordsworth's Romanticism, where his experience with the daffodils gives him lasting joy and inspiration (213).

Mei Dong talks about the difference between the poet's sadness at first and the happiness he finds in nature. The study looks at how the speaker goes from feeling lonely to feeling connected with nature, shown by the daffodils, and how this shows the poem's deeper spiritual meaning (401).

Marta Navarro looks at how the poem shows an emotional change through nature, focusing on how seeing the daffodils breaks the poet's loneliness and raise his mood. Navarro highlights that how the poem shows how nature can heal and change our feelings (9).

Suqin Liu examines about the way nature is shown in the poem. In his research he clarifies that how Wordsworth uses memory and imagination at the same time to create a clear picture of nature, by focusing on beautiful things like clouds, flowers, waves, and breezes (220). Abasi and Zarrinjooee In their article 'William Wordsworth's poem: Signs of Ecocriticism and Romanticism', looks at how Wordsworth sees nature, especially how he respects it and wants to save it. They argue that in "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," Wordsworth shows that he was aware of the harm humans were causing to the environment, which makes the poem important for anyone studying nature and the environment (203).

Shishir Barik in his article 'The Poetic Psyche in Nature's Embrace: An Ecocritical and Psycholinguistic Study of Wordworth's "Daffodils"', looks at the poem from an ecocritical perspective, focusing on how Wordsworth celebrates the connection between humans and nature. This critic points out that the poem reminds readers of how closely we are linked to nature and the emotional and spiritual support it gives us (134-135).

While most studies of "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" focus on how the poem shows nature's beauty and its calming effect on people, my study will look at how Wordsworth presents the daffodils as active parts of nature's system, helping to create a bigger independent balance in the environment. This view looks at nature as more than just something that comforts people. It shows how the daffodils play a part in the cycles of growth and connection in nature. My work

will add to ecocriticism by focusing on how non-human things, like the daffodils, have their own role, helping us rethink of our place in the natural world as part of it, not just as observers.

2.4 Research Methodology

This study uses a qualitative method with a focus on ecocriticism to analyze William Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", also known as "Daffodils". This research will focus on key lines from the poem that emphasize the relation between humans and the natural world, especially the dynamic role of nature plays in affecting human emotions and perceptions.

This study will also show how the poem displays ecocritical views of nature as something that gives beauty and emotional healing at the same time. It will also use ecocritical theory to find out how Wordsworth's view of nature connects with today's environmental problem, display nature not just as something beautiful, but also as a place for thinking about the environment and the connection between humans and nature. To prove the analysis the study will use books and articles about Ecocriticism, and Wordsworth's view of nature. These sources will give important vision into the poem's themes about nature, and it helps us better understanding the relation between ecology and human awareness in "Daffodils."

ECOCRITICAL ANALYSIS OF "I WANDERED LONELEY AS A CLOUD"

3.1 Ecocritical themes in the poem

Solitude plays an important role in "*I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*." The poem begins with the poet describing himself as "lonely as a cloud", in the first line, which shows he feels separate from the world. But this loneliness is not negative. Instead, it allows the poet to connect deeply with nature. In many of Wordsworth's poems, being alone is a way to feel more connected to both nature and himself. The poet's time alone helps him fully appreciate the beauty of the daffodils. This moment of solitude brings constant happiness, as the memory of the flowers continues to bring him comfort long after he leaves. In this poem, being alone is not just about physical isolation, it is also about a mental and emotional state that allows the poet to connect with nature in a deeper way. This connection changes his mood from loneliness to joy. The memory of the daffodils stays with him, showing that how being alone can lead to personal growth and a greater appreciation of the world. Wordsworth also mentions "inward solitude," which is not just being physically alone, but being in a thoughtful, reflective state of mind that helps us feel a deep connection with nature (Ritu 2639).

In the lines below, the poem starts by talking about how Wordsworth feels a deep connection to nature. He imagines himself as a cloud, floating over hills and valleys, becoming part of the world around him. He even describes the daffodils as if they are dancing in the wind, which shows that how lively and beautiful nature can be. The poet paints a vivid picture with his words. He believed nature could really affect people in a positive way. He thought it could clear our minds, lift our spirits, and even make us better people. For him, nature was not just something to look at, it could heal and inspire us. When he talks about the daffodils, he explains how they make him feel peaceful and happy. Even when he was feeling low, just thinking about those flowers brought him tranquility and helps him forget his worries. This shows how nature can impact us not just in our minds, but in how we feel too. It highlights the strong connection between us and the world around us (qtd.in Zhang 172).

I wandered lonely as a cloud

That floats on high over vales and hills

When all at once I saw a crowd
A host of golden daffodils
Beside the lake, beneath the trees
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze (LL.1-6)

In the above lines, “A Host of Golden Daffodils” (L. 4), Wordsworth calls the daffodils a “host,” meaning a large group, to show how many there are and how marvelous they are arranged in nature. The daffodils dancing in the wind represents nature’s happiness, which matches the poet’s own joy. For example, Wordsworth uses words like “golden” and “cheerful” to create a warm, bright feeling when talking about the flowers. But when he talks about the cloud, he uses words like “lonely” and “float,” which makes it feel cold and empty. This shows how the poet felt lonely at the time. Through these images, Wordsworth expresses his love for nature’s beauty and reflects on time and eternity. He also suggests the importance of having a good relationship with nature. His poem touches on ecology, showing how nature can lift the spirit and reminding us to appreciate the balance between people and the environment (qtd. In Zhang and Jian 214). In the above lines, the poet explains how nature affects the poet's soul. The beautiful images of nature stay in the poet’s memory, and in the lines below, he makes it clear that he does not care about material things. He does not think for a moment about "what wealth it had brought" him, this means that nothing in the world can bring him as much happiness as the joy he obtains from nature. This poem also supports the ecocritical idea of questioning the focus on industrial progress, which believes that only technology matters (qtd. in Ylmaz 1428).

The waves beside them danced
but they Outdid the sparkling waves in glee
A poet could not be but gay
In such a jocund company
I gazed and gazed but little thought
What wealth the show to me had brought (LL. 13-18)

Wordsworth often shows the beauty of nature, focusing on the gentle waves of the lake and how they add to the overall charm of the view. He talks about how this effect is so powerful that no poet could help but feel joy when seeing it. Because of this, he keeps observing the scene and highlights how nature, as part of the ecosystem, is a precious gift to humans, enriching life with its abundance (Demirbatir 91). In the lines below, Wordsworth gives nature a life of its own, making it feel meaningful. He compares daffodils to stars, which shows the ecological idea that nature is endless and always present. This comparison helps us see that nature has a way of inspiring and comforting people. By using a literary device, for instance, simile, Wordsworth is saying that their beauty is almost divine, something beyond the ordinary. The poem shows that nature is not just something in the background, but something deeply connected to our emotions and soul (Du 2).

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the Milky Way (LL.7-8)

The poem takes place by a lively lake, where daffodils grow. This shows how nature can be peaceful and balanced. The flowers and the lake are in harmony, with the lake reflecting the flowers' beauty. It also shows the close connection between humans and nature. The daffodils moving as if dancing highlights the balance in nature. This suggests that nature is delicate, and we need to take care of it for the benefit of everyone. In short, *Daffodils* reminds us to appreciate how nature and people are connected and how nature affects our lives (Barik 135).

Tossing their heads in sprightly dance (L.12)

This shows that the poet's connection with nature is not just about moments when he is directly experiencing it. It also affects his inner life, giving him lasting emotional and spiritual support. Even though the daffodils are far from him, they stay clear in his mind and keep affecting his feelings. This shows how nature can have a long-lasting and transformative effect (Du 2).

For oft, when on my couch, I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude
And then my heart with pleasure fills
And dances with the daffodils (LL. 19-24)

These lines are showing that how he moves aimlessly like a cloud, blending with nature. His main point is that he is back with nature, and both can live together in harmony. The first three stanzas show that the poet feels alone and disconnected from society. But when he returns to nature, he is moved by the beautiful scenery. In the fourth stanza, he remembers the scene in his mind, bringing back the happiness he felt. The poet describes his walk and the sight of the daffodils by the lake, which bring him peace and comfort. Nature offers beauty for him to enjoy, and the flowers are like friends, helping him get through hard times. This shows how the poet and nature are connected as one, and how nature helps him feel whole again. The dancing flowers, the lake, the breeze, and the waves all show that how human and nature are in harmony. For Wordsworth, humans should live in harmony with nature. He believed that humans and nature are equal and can live together peacefully. The poet celebrates the balance between everything in nature and the connection between himself and nature. Together, they form a unified picture of ecological balance and harmony (qtd. In Zhang 171).

3.2 The Role of Language in Ecocritical Interpretation

Wordsworth uses a simple language to portray how nature is able to affect our emotions. At the start of the poem, "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", he feels lonely and empty, but when he faces a field of golden daffodils, his mood immediately changes. The word "golden" makes the flowers look wonderful and full of life, which is contrasting with his loneliness. Even though the green grass represents life, it does not feel as lively, Wordsworth uses the golden daffodils to bring power to the scene. This displays that language can reflect the way we see nature, making it feel more energetic. The daffodils are portrayed as "fluttering" and "dancing" in the wind, adding deeper meaning to their existence. The poet contrasts the wanderer's quiet loneliness with the joyful movement of the flowers, which is showing that nature is not only a silent background, but also full of life, power and energy. The waves "sparkling" on the lake also symbolize movement and harmony, which supports the ecological idea that everything in nature is interconnected. Through fancy words, Wordsworth turns a simple moment in nature into a powerful emotional experience. This supports Ecocritic's view that humans and nature are deeply linked, and language plays as a key role in expressing this relationship (Dong 403-404).

Wordsworth uses language to show his deep love for nature and his desire to reconnect with it. Whenever he faces difficulties in life, he turns to nature for peace and comfort. He sees nature as a place of escape from the stress of daily life, making it clear that humans and nature are deeply connected. In the first line, "I wandered lonely as a cloud," the poet compares himself to a cloud, showing that how he moves away from human society and becomes a part of the natural world. This use of language helps to bridge the gap between humans and ecology, showing that nature is not separate from people but an essential part of their welfare. This reconnection with nature provides him with internal peace and inspiration. Wordsworth's language also displays his

love for nature is active, not passive. He does not simply notice nature but completely involves himself in it. When he beholds the daffodils, the beauty of daffodils remains with him even after he leaves them. His memory of them continues to bring him happiness, enjoyment, and pleasure, this reveals that how profoundly nature affects human emotions. This supports the ecological idea that nature is not just something to be used only, but something to be valued and protected. The daffodils in the poem are the sign of joy, renewal, and emotional healing, and represent hope, thankfulness, and positive memories. They remind people to appreciate nature and find comfort in its beauty. When someone feels sad or lost, the bright yellow daffodils can refresh the mind and bring happiness, supporting the idea that nature has its power to heal the human spirit. Through clear and emotional language, Wordsworth shows that nature is not just a background to life, but a powerful force that connects strongly with human emotions and thoughts. His words motivate people to be thankful about nature and accept ecological balance (qtd. in Du 3-4).

The language that has been used in "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" helps to express the deep connection between humans and nature, which is a key idea in ecology and ecocriticism. Wordsworth uses language to show that how nature affects human emotions, transforming sadness into joy. The poet calls himself as wandering alone, like a cloud drifting over the hills and valleys, displaying that he feels faraway from others. But when he sees a field of golden daffodils near the lake, his attitude changes. The chance to see so many flowers swaying in the wind makes him feel happy and strength. By his language and special portrayal about nature, Wordsworth shows how lively and beautiful nature is. He compares the daffodils to stars in the sky, making them seem wonderful and endless. As the flowers move and the waves shine on the lake, it creates a tranquility feeling, and express that nature is not just something we watch, it is alive and powerful (Ibrahim 130).

By mixing ideas from psycholinguistics and ecocriticism, we can understand better about how Wordsworth's words impact the human action and emphasize the importance of nature in our lives. Wordsworth uses descriptive and sensory language to bring the scene of daffodils to life. His detailed descriptions of golden flowers swaying in the breeze create a clear ecological image, which make readers feel like they are experiencing nature by themselves. This relation between language and imagination helps readers understand the poet's emotions and feel the same joy and peace he experienced in nature. From an ecocritical perspective, the phrase "I wandered lonely as a cloud" is repeated to show that nature leaves a lasting impression on the human mind. The memory of the daffodils does not vanish, it stays with the poet, bringing him happiness long after he experienced. This reveals the ecological idea that humans and nature are extremely connected, and that our relation with the environment shape our attitudes, behaviors and emotions. Wordsworth encourages society to return their own relationship with nature. His words display that nature is not something to be watched only, it is something that stays with us, providing peace, inspiration, and a sense of belonging (Barik 135).

3.3 Poetic Devices Used in the Poem

In the poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" Wordsworth uses several different literary devices for example, simile, personification, metaphor, rhyme, metonymy, enjambment, and symbolism to make the poem more meaningful and emotionally powerful. Simile is a comparison between two things by using like or as to help creating a clear picture. In the first line "I wandered lonely as a cloud," the poet compares himself to a lonely cloud, which displays his feeling of separation. In the first and second line of the second stanza the poet says, "Continuous as the stars that shine, And twinkle on the Milky Way," Wordsworth compares the daffodils to twinkling stars,

showing his deep relation with nature and his admiration for it. These comparisons help the reader to understand the poet's emotions and the beauty that he sees in nature (Bintang et al.321-322).

Personification is when human qualities are given to non-human things to make them seem more alive. In the first stanza, especially in the fifth and sixth lines "Beside the lake, beneath the trees, Fluttering and dancing in the breeze" and "Ten thousand saw at a glance, tossing their heads in sprightly dance," the poet describes the daffodils as if they are dancing. This makes the flowers seem lively and joyful, reflecting the poet's appreciation for them. Moreover, in the first and second lines of the third stanza "The waves beside them danced, but they, Out-did the sparkling waves in glee" giving human quality to daffodils and waves, which displays that they are cheerfully playing with each other, which mirrors the poet's mood changing from sadness to happiness. Enjambment is when a sentence or thought continues after the end of a line in a poem without a pause. In "I Wandered Lonely as a cloud", enjambment helps to display the constant movement of the poet's wandering and the constant move of nature. For example, in the first and second lines of the first stanza, "I wandered lonely as a cloud, That floats on high o'er vales and hills," the word "that" connects the next part of the sentence, which is useful for the readers to follow the poet's attitude without interruption (qtd. in Jian and Zhang 214-215).

Metonymy is a way of using one thing to represent something that closely related to it. In a simpler term, when one word is linked to another word in a meaningful way. In Wordsworth's poem metonymy is used in the last-line twenty-three, "And then my heart with pleasure fills." This line shows the speaker's "heart" as standing for their whole self. The heart is a best choice because it is important to the body's work, it is pumping blood and sharing oxygen and vitamins. Without the heart, the body does not work at all. However, in the context of the poem the "heart" is not only about the body. It is also about feelings, because usually heart is linked to emotions such as happiness, sadness, and anger. Then in this case, "heart" represents both the body and emotions. Symbol is something that symbolizes an idea or feeling. In the poem, Wordsworth used several symbols in the lines seventh and eighth, such as, the "stars" and the "Milky Way" the line seven and eight can symbolize a higher power, because many people believe that the perfect system of the world is created by something godly. But the most important symbol in the poem is the daffodils. Daffodils are flowers which grow in spring season and they are bright yellow. The yellow color is usually seen as a symbol of joy. Then, the yellow daffodils symbolize happiness. The daffodils can also symbolize nature which grows without human help (qtd. in Suwastini and Pradnyani 119-120).

Rhyme is a familiar part in English poetry, it has been used since the fourteenth century to make poems look beautiful and powerful. There are two main types of rhyme: end rhyme and internal rhyme. End rhyme basically happens when the last word of one line sounds the same as the last word of another line. In the poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" end rhymes can be seen such: ABABCC, EFEFGG, or HIIKK. Moreover, in the first stanza words like "cloud" and "crowd," "hills" and "daffodils," and "trees" and "breeze" rhyme with each other and they are creating a rhythmic movement that sounds enjoyable to hear like music (Jose et al. 4).

Internal rhyme can be divided into some types such as alliteration which is about repeating consonant sounds at the beginning of words, and assonance that repeating vowel sounds. For example, in the poem "beside" and "beneath" emphasize where the daffodils are, and "stars" and "shine" portray how many there are. These techniques make the poem seem more emotional and stronger (qtd.in Verma 492-493).

In the first stanza in line four of the poem, "A host of golden daffodils," metaphor has been used to portray that something is able to display a bigger idea than it appears. It shows the person

who owns things and recommends that there is more to it than the stuff. The poem also indicates a marvelous place. The words "host" and "golden daffodils" are linked to a person and their comfortable life. It suggests wealth and the reasons behind their poverty. When he says, "A host of golden daffodils," it describes someone who feels very comfortable with his wealth. This shows the relation between wealth and poverty. The metaphor has been used again by Wordsworth in the sixth line "Fluttering and dancing in the breeze" is a way to express joy through ignorance. That means do not worry about things such as wealth and poverty. This line of the poem can be seen as carelessness. The idea of "fluttering and dancing in the breeze" repeats to show how people might ignore important things in society. Also, it displays joy in ignorance encourages people not to think deeply about serious problems (Bintang et al.320).

3.4 The ecological message of "*I wandered lonely as a cloud*"

The poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" by William Wordsworth shows the deep ecological relation and emphasizes its emotional and spiritual affect. As Jabeen says in his article 'Nature- In the hands of Wordsworth', Wordsworth did not look at nature as a simple background to human life, in contrast, he saw nature as a healer, and as a source of joy (102). Through "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud", Wordsworth sends an ecological message that indicates nature is energetic, beautiful, and important for human happiness. Jabeen's analysis declares that Wordsworth's poem especially "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" motivates people to take care of the environment, plus, the next generations can enjoy the beauty of daffodils, nature and enjoy the healing power as well (102).

In "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," Wordsworth displays that it is not the flowers that are beautiful only, but our ability to imagine deeply is special as well. The poem is about nature and the mind at the same time. It tells us how amazing our minds are at feeling beauty and emotions, which is an important part of ecological relation with the world around us (qtd.in Rahim et al. 382).

By focusing on how the daffodils and the memory of them bring the joy and happiness to Wordsworth, the poem sends a message about how nature can heal hopelessness feeling which is caused by the damaged ecosystem. Exactly like the daffodils change the speaker's mood, nature has unbelievable power to calm and heal people. Wordsworth's poem usually display how ecological systems can have a healing effect on humans. The poem tells humans to spend time in nature if they want to obtain tranquility. In line eighteen Wordsworth says, "what wealth the show to me had brought," portraying that nature is an amazing source to our happiness. The poem cleverly motivates readers to take care of the beauty of God's creation and to keep and save ecological balance (qtd. in Suwastini and Pradnyani 121).

In the poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," in line twenty-fourth, "And dances with the daffodils," the poet expresses how he feels after seeing the daffodils. In this case, "dances" does not mean the poet is literally dancing; in contrast, it portrays how cheerful he feels. The poet is profoundly impacted by the beauty of the daffodils that it is like they are dancing with them in spirit. This reveals the speaker's joy and his relationship with the flowers. "With the daffodils" refers to the flowers that the poet feels strongly joined to. The word "dance" is often linked to happiness and vitality in our culture. In this situation, the word "dance" reveals the poet's emotional reaction. This line creates a strong picture of the poet and the daffodils being in harmony. Together they experience joy and happiness at the same time. This strong connection between the poet and daffodils emphasizes the importance of ecological systems and emphasizes

that humans and nature, to obtain happiness, must live together, and they must not be separated from each other (Sulistiawati et al. 86).

When we look closely at his poem, we can see that Wordsworth believed that ecology has a special arrangement, where every creature has its place and rights. If humans can understand and respect this, it can be helpful to organize our society. His poem "I Wandered Lonely as a cloud" emphasizes the strong ecological relation, which connects with today's ecocritical ideas. The main aim of his poem is that ecology has a power over everything even of healing our moods, and he indirectly wanted to say by returning to nature and being away from an industrial and materialistic lifestyle, we can obtain the true happiness forever. Throughout the poem, he tries to make readers feel the same beauty and tranquility that he felt it in nature, plus, how nature can comfort people, which is a clear ecological message that tells us that we can find happiness in nature if we learn how to connect with it (Yilmaz 1429).

The poem also displays how the beauty of nature has a constant effect on our live. "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" is more than just about enjoying nature's beauty. It shares a significant message about the role of ecology in a daily live. The poem shows that how the beauty of ecological systems has the power to lift our spirits. Wordsworth encourages society to take care of nature, not just because it is marvelous, but because it is significant for our welfare. As maintained by Du, Wordsworth calls the daffodils as "dancing" and "flashing," which is not allow us to have a vision of beauty only but allow us to renew our emotions and live as well (Du 4).

In the line seventeenth "I gazed—and gazed," it can be seen as emphasizing the poet's strong connection with nature. The duplication of "gazed" not only emphasizes the poet's attention on the daffodils but also recommends a deep ecological realization as well. Wordsworth does not simply observe nature as an ordinary object; he completely involves himself with it. This proves the idea that humans can experience a meaningful and constant relation with the ecological systems. Plus, this shows how ecology can have a transformative impact and motivate society to examine its beauty and importance. From an ecological perspective, this line can be seen as a symbol of humans' need to realize and respect the natural world. The word "gazed" is more than just seeing; it shares a profound awareness of the ecosystem's power to inspire and feed the human spirit. The repeated use of "gazed" supports the ecological attitude that nature leaves a constant effect, motivating society to maintain the interrelation of all living things (Sulistiawati et al. 85).

CONCLUSIONS

This research, titled An Ecocritical Study of Daffodils in William Wordsworth's "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud," has investigated the poem through an ecocritical lens, finding how Wordsworth portrays nature as a meaningful, and powerful force. The study has shown that Wordsworth described the beauty of nature and emphasized its role in human's life. Through the picture of the daffodils, he reveals the importance and the power of ecosystem that bring joy and happiness to human's life.

One of the key findings of this study is that Wordsworth had a profound personal relation with nature, which is affected his poetry. His childhood experiences, his admiration for the villages, and his belief in nature's ability to instruct humans shaped his poetic view. At the beginning of the poem, the poet feels lonely and hopeless, but when he suddenly sees a group of daffodils, he feels a transformation. The flowers, dancing in the wind, symbolize the energy and liveliness of nature, which is helpful to inspire the speaker. This reflects Wordsworth's idea that

nature is not just a decoration to human life, it is an active power that can improve emotions and thoughts as well.

This study also found that Wordsworth's poem conveys an important ecological message. During the time he was writing, the world was changing because of industrialization. Cities were growing, and many people were moving away from nature. Wordsworth's poetry can be seen as an answer to these changes. He wanted to remind people of the beauty and importance of nature. A strong reminder about the importance of ecology in human's life can be seen in "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud". In this way, Wordsworth's poetry joints with modern environmental concerns, reminding us of the need to protect and maintain the ecological world. This message is still valuable in the current life, as modern life often separates people from nature. With the rise of technology and urbanization, many people no longer spend time in natural surroundings. Wordsworth's poem recommends an eternity coexist between humans and nature and humans should maintain this balance.

Furthermore, the study has explored that how Wordsworth's poem stands against the general concept that nature exists for human pleasure only and motivates people to look at nature in a different way. Many people see nature as a background or decoration to human life, something that is always there but not important. his poem displays nature as having its own value, role and significant. The daffodils are not there to be loved only, they are full of life and power, portraying that nature has an independent existence. This helps the reader to see nature as something more than just plants and landscapes, on the contrary, it is a living and meaningful part of the world. This perspective aligns with the ideas of ecocriticism, which seeks to understand literature's role in shaping human attitudes toward the environment.

This study has obtained how Wordsworth's poetry can be suitable with ecocritical ideas and how his message about nature's importance can be applied in modern life. By understanding the poem from an ecocritical perspective, readers can obtain a deeper appreciation of Wordsworth's work and its consistent impact. The poem "I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud" by William Wordsworth is more than just a basic poem about flowers. It contains a powerful message about the connection between humans and nature. The poem indicates that ecology is a main source of happiness, and it recommends that humans should respect and protect it as well. The poem teaches an important lesson about awareness and recognition. In today's hectic world, people often overlook the beauty of nature because they are too busy with their daily lives. Wordsworth's poem reminds readers to slow down and pay attention to the natural world around them. The simple act of looking a field of daffodils can bring a profound happiness. This is an important message in the context of modern environmental issues. If people appreciate nature more, they may also be more eager to maintain it. The poem recommends a strong relationship with nature leads to a bigger joy and welfare and emphasizing the need to take care of the environment.

REFERENCES

- Bahador, R., & Faghfori, S. (2014). Nature's affable voice in Wordsworth and Sepehri: An ecocritical study. *Anglisticum Journal*, 3(10), 30–37.
- Barik, S. (2024). The poetic psyche in nature's embrace: An ecocritical and

- psycholinguistics study of Wordsworth's "Daffodils." *International Journal of English Language, Literature and Translation Studies*, 11(1), 131–136.
- Bressler, C. (2010). *Literary criticism*. Prentice Hall.
- Buell, L. (2005). *The future of environmental criticism*. Blackwell.
- Carducci, V. (2009). Ecocriticism, ecomimesis, and the romantic roots of modern ethical consumption. *Literature Compass*, 6(3), 632–646. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1741-4113.2009.00625.x> (if available)
- Demirbatir, R. (2023). *Advanced and contemporary studies in educational sciences*. Duvar Publishing.
- Dong, M. (2019). The beauty of 'being alone' in *I wandered lonely as a cloud*. *International Conference on Cultures, Languages and Literatures, and Arts*, 67, 401–405.
- Du, X. (2024). Wordsworth's view of nature reflected in "I wandered lonely as a cloud." *SHS Web of Conferences*, 199, 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/202419901001> (if applicable)
- Fatah, S. (2019). Industrialization in William Wordsworth's selected poems. *Journal of University of Human Development*, 5(3), 116–119.
- Ferber, M. (2005). *European romanticism*. Blackwell.
- Hasan, M., & Muhamad, K. (2020, September 1). "Nature and environment in William Wordsworth's selected poems: An eco-critical approach". *International Journal of Social and Educational Innovation (IJSEIro)*, 7(14), 42–61. Retrieved from <https://www.journals.aseiacademic.org/index.php/ijsei/article/view/158ejournal.uinsby.ac.id+9journals.aseiacademic.org+9researchgate.net+9>
- Hasan, M. (2024). *We are too little with nature, but too much with the world: An eco-critical study of William Wordsworth's "The World Is Too Much with Us"*. *Journal of Kirkuk University Humanity Studies*, 19(1), 1–15. iraqoj.net
- Hasan, M. (2023). Robert Herrick's "Daffodils," Percy Bysshe Shelley's "The Flower," and Abdulla Goran's "Ivy Flower": A comparative study". *Journal of Language Studies*, 6(4), 239–252.