

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Nature is something that lies around us. It is a thing that very close to people; even some people say that human is a part of nature. They believe that nature with its beauty has a power to originate itself and exist forever. And finally, the universe and nature are divine. People who have this way of thinking; awe and wonder at the overwhelming beauty and power of the universe and nature are called Pantheist.

In literary works, the glorious of nature was praised expressively in 1789-1832 by a group of people. They are the Romantics poets. William Wordsworth is one of them. His work, *Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood* makes explicit his belief that life on earth is a dim shadow of an earlier, purer existence, dimly recalled in childhood and then forgotten in the process of growing up. He consciously sets his speaker's mind at odds with the atmosphere of joyous nature all around him, a rare move by a poet whose consciousness is so habitually in unity with nature. He is able to find the real happiness only when he realizes that "the philosophic mind" has given him the ability to understand nature in deeper, more human terms as guidance for human life. He struggles to recapture the sense of God's presence that he used to enjoy when he was younger. Now that he is older, though, Wordsworth feels disconnected with God, even though he is surrounded by nature.

As nature and its creative forces, God is everything; all visible matter and all invisible vibrating energy within matter. The stars, the sun, the earth, and every

living thing are manifestations of Nature's creative energy. That is called Pantheism. Pantheists sense this Nature's creative energy as a divine presence, and feel themselves at one with the universe through this felt presence of divinity. They try to find oneness with a natural deity, in other words, with Nature (the material world, and the powers and processes that produce and control all phenomena in the Universe).

Considering Wordsworth as a Priest of Nature and related it to philosophical frameworks, the writer determines that the use of nature in his *Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood* is to reflect Pantheism toward the reader. By his poem, he introduces the Pantheism values toward the reader and tries to propose them to seek a closer harmony with nature.

BIBLIOGRAPHY