

## Literary Analysis of the Poem “The World is too much with us” by William Wordsworth

**Sharapova Gulshan Sharafovna**

Teacher, Bukhara State University

[g.sh.sharafovna@buxdu.uz](mailto:g.sh.sharafovna@buxdu.uz)

**Abstract:** In this literary analysis, we delve into the profound themes and poetic devices employed by William Wordsworth in his renowned poem, "The World is too much with us." Through a close examination of key words and the poem's main body, we aim to uncover the deeper meaning and significance behind Wordsworth's powerful words.

**Keywords:** humanity, nature, soul, sea, mountains, wind, natural world, poetic devices.

**Introduction.** William Wordsworth, a prominent figure in English Romanticism, crafted numerous poems that celebrated nature and critiqued societal norms. "The World is too much with us" is no exception, as it explores the disconnection between humanity and the natural world. Through profound themes and skillful employment of poetic devices, Wordsworth urges us to reevaluate our priorities and rediscover the beauty of nature.

In the opening lines of the poem, Wordsworth presents a lamentation for the lost connection with nature that plagues humanity. He writes, "The world is too much with us; late and soon, / Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers." These lines encapsulate the central theme of the poem - the detrimental effects of materialistic pursuits on our spiritual and emotional well-being. Throughout the poem, Wordsworth employs vivid imagery to emphasize the stark contrast between the natural world and the artificiality of human existence. He vividly describes the sea, mountains, and the wind as "a sordid boon," suggesting that humanity has become indifferent to the intrinsic value and beauty of these natural elements. This juxtaposition serves as a critique of the industrialization and urbanization that characterized the time period. Another notable poetic device used by Wordsworth is personification. He personifies the sea, referring to it as "a ghost," highlighting the sense of loss and ethereal nature of our connection to nature. This personification adds a layer of depth to the poem, evoking a sense of melancholy and longing for the lost harmony between humans and the natural world. Furthermore, Wordsworth employs powerful metaphors to convey his message. He compares our obsession with material possessions to a "dull sublunary lover," emphasizing the shallow and fleeting nature of our attachment to worldly pursuits. This metaphor serves as a call to action, urging readers to reconsider their priorities and seek solace in nature's everlasting beauty. In the final lines of the poem, Wordsworth expresses his hope for a reconnection with nature, writing, "Great God! I'd rather be / A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn." Here, he longs for a return to a simpler, more spiritually fulfilling existence, free from the trappings of modern society. These lines serve as a powerful conclusion to the poem, leaving readers with a sense of urgency to reevaluate their own relationship with the natural world.

**Conclusion.** In "The World is too much with us," William Wordsworth presents a thought-provoking critique of the disconnect between humanity and nature. Through profound themes, vivid imagery, personification, and metaphors, he urges us to reflect on our materialistic pursuits and rediscover the profound beauty and solace that nature provides. This poem serves as a timeless reminder of the importance of reconnecting with our natural surroundings and finding solace in the simplicity of life.

**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) 334 AMERICAN Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education [www. grnjournal.us](http://www.grnjournal.us)
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. Ravshanovna, B. Z., Sharafovna, S. G., & Kahhorovna, T. D. (2023). National And Cultural Specificity of Zoomorphic Figurative Means in H. Hosseini's Novel" The Kite Runner". *Journal of Survey in Fisheries Sciences*, 10(2S), 2860-2867.