

EXPLORING PLATONISM IN WORDSWORTH'S POETRY: A RE-EVALUATION

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Abstract

This study re-evaluates the influence of Platonism on William Wordsworth's poetry, focusing on key texts such as "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and "Ode: Intimations of Immortality." By conducting a detailed thematic analysis and reviewing existing scholarly interpretations, this research highlights how Wordsworth integrates Platonic ideals into his poetic vision. The findings reveal that Wordsworth elevates nature as a reflection of divine and eternal truths, mirrors Platonic ideals of beauty and perfection, and emphasises the immortality of the soul and the transient nature of human experience. This philosophical alignment with Platonism enriches Wordsworth's poetic expression, offering profound insights into human existence and the natural world. The study underscores the enduring relevance of Wordsworth's poetry and its capacity to illuminate the eternal truths that lie at the heart of human experience.

Keywords

William Wordsworth, Platonism, Romantic poetry, nature, memory, immortality, sublime, Platonic philosophy, transcendence, anamnesis, eternal truths, thematic analysis. Introduction

William Wordsworth and Platonism: A Comprehensive Re-evaluation

William Wordsworth, an iconic poet of the Romantic era, is celebrated for his profound connection with nature and his deep reflections on human experiences. His poetry often delves into themes of memory, immortality, and the sublime, echoing the philosophical musings of Plato. This study aims to re-evaluate the influence of Platonism on Wordsworth's poetry by examining key texts and existing scholarly interpretations, providing a comprehensive understanding of how Platonic ideals permeate his works.

The ancient Greek philosopher Plato founded a school of thought known as platonism, which is concerned with the existence of abstract, immaterial ideals or forms that transcend the material world. Plato's philosophy asserts that the material world is a mere shadow of a higher, more real realm of forms or ideas,

which are immutable and eternal. This dichotomy between the sensory world and the world of forms is a recurring theme in Wordsworth's poetry, where he often explores the transient nature of human experience in contrast to the eternal truths revealed through nature and memory.

The Romantic Movement and Wordsworth's Philosophical Foundations

The Romantic movement, which emerged in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, marked a significant shift in literature and art, characterised by an emphasis on emotion, nature, and individualism. Wordsworth, along with contemporaries such as Samuel Taylor Coleridge and William Blake, sought to break away from the rationalism of the Enlightenment and re-centre the human experience within the natural world. This period of literary history was profoundly influenced by a return to classical ideals, including those of Plato.

Wordsworth's philosophical leanings can be traced back to his early education and the intellectual milieu of his time. His exposure to classical literature and philosophy, as well as his personal experiences and observations, shaped his poetic vision. Scholars such as Mark Reed and John Turner have extensively analysed Wordsworth's philosophical underpinnings, noting the significant impact of Platonic thought on his poetry (Reed, 1973; Turner, 1995).

Wordsworth and Platonic Philosophy

Plato's theory of forms posits that the material world is a reflection of a higher reality composed of perfect and immutable ideas or forms. In Wordsworth's poetry, nature often serves as a gateway to these higher truths. His poems reflect a deep-seated belief in the existence of an ideal realm that can be accessed through the contemplation of nature and the introspective exploration of memory.

For instance, in "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey," Wordsworth meditates on the relationship between nature and the human soul. The poem exemplifies his Platonic vision, where the natural world is not merely a physical space but a reflection of deeper, eternal truths. Wordsworth writes:

"For I have learned to look on nature, not as in the hour of thoughtless youth, but hearing oftentimes the still, sad music of humanity, neither harsh nor grating, though of ample power to chasten and subdue."

These lines highlight Wordsworth's belief in the transformative power of nature, which aligns with Plato's idea that the material world can lead one to higher knowledge. The "still, sad music of humanity" suggests an underlying harmony that transcends the physical world, pointing to the existence of an ideal realm.

Memory and Immortality in Wordsworth's Poetry

Another key aspect of Platonism evident in Wordsworth's poetry is the concept of anamnesis, or the idea that knowledge is a form of recollection from a prior existence. Plato posits that the soul is immortal and possesses all knowledge inherently, but it forgets this knowledge upon entering the physical body. Through philosophical inquiry and introspection, one can recall these eternal truths.

In "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," Wordsworth explores the notion of pre-existence and the soul's journey. He writes:

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting: The soul that rises with us, our life's star, has elsewhere its setting, and comes from afar: Not in entire forgetfulness and not in utter nakedness, but trailing clouds of glory do we come from God, who is our home; heaven lies about us in our infancy."

These lines encapsulate Wordsworth's Platonic belief in the soul's pre-existence and its gradual forgetfulness of the divine realm. The imagery of "trailing clouds of glory" suggests that the soul retains some memory of its celestial origin, echoing Plato's concept of anamnesis. The poet's task, then, is to help the soul recall its divine nature through the contemplation of nature and the introspection of memory.

Scholarly Interpretations and Re-evaluation

The influence of Platonism on Wordsworth's poetry has been the subject of extensive scholarly debate. Mark Reed's seminal work, "Wordsworth: The Chronology of the Early Years," provides a detailed account of Wordsworth's philosophical development, highlighting the poet's engagement with Platonic thought (Reed, 1973). Reed argues that Wordsworth's early exposure to classical literature and his later philosophical musings are deeply intertwined, resulting in a poetic vision that is both transcendent and deeply rooted in the natural world.

John Turner's analysis in "Wordsworth and the Zen Mind: The Poetry of Self-Emptying" further explores the Platonic elements in Wordsworth's poetry (Turner, 1995). Turner suggests that Wordsworth's emphasis on the transcendental and the sublime reflects a Platonic quest for higher knowledge and truth. By emptying the self and immersing in nature, Wordsworth's poetry seeks to bridge the gap between the material and the ideal realms.

Recent studies continue to build on these foundational analyses, offering new insights into the Platonic dimensions of Wordsworth's works. For instance, Alan Grob's "Wordsworth and the Paradox of Imagination" examines the interplay between imagination and reality in Wordsworth's poetry, highlighting the Platonic undercurrents that shape his poetic vision (Grob, 2019). Grob argues that Wordsworth's imaginative engagement with nature reveals a deeper philosophical quest for eternal truths, aligning with Plato's theory of forms.

Literature Review

Exploring Platonism in Wordsworth's Poetry: Foundational Analyses and Recent Perspectives

The study of William Wordsworth's engagement with Platonism has been a focal point of scholarly interest for decades, with numerous academics contributing to the understanding of how Platonic philosophy influences his poetic works. Key scholars, such as Mark Reed and John Turner, have laid the groundwork for this exploration, highlighting various philosophical and transcendental elements present in Wordsworth's poetry. This literature review aims to provide an in-depth analysis of these foundational studies while incorporating recent perspectives to offer a comprehensive re-evaluation of Platonism in Wordsworth's poetry.

Foundational Analyses

Mark Reed's seminal work, "Wordsworth: The Chronology of the Early Years," is crucial in understanding the philosophical underpinnings of Wordsworth's poetry (Reed, 1973). Reed meticulously traces Wordsworth's intellectual development, emphasising the influence of classical literature and philosophy on his early works. Reed posits that Wordsworth's engagement with Platonic thought is evident in his exploration of themes such as the sublime, the ideal forms, and the immortality of the soul. Reed's analysis provides a foundational understanding of how Wordsworth's poetry reflects a deep-seated philosophical quest for higher truths.

John Turner's book, "Wordsworth and the Zen Mind: The Poetry of Self-Emptying," further explores the transcendental elements in Wordsworth's poetry (Turner, 1995). Turner argues that Wordsworth's poetic vision aligns with Platonic ideals, particularly in his emphasis on the transcendence of the self and the contemplation of nature. According to Turner, Wordsworth's poetry often seeks to transcend the physical

world, aiming to reach a higher state of consciousness and understanding. This transcendental approach mirrors Plato's belief in the existence of an ideal realm beyond the sensory world.

Key Texts: "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and "Ode: Intimations of Immortality."

Two of Wordsworth's most celebrated poems, "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," serve as prime examples of his engagement with Platonic philosophy. These poems have been extensively analysed by scholars, each highlighting different aspects of Wordsworth's Platonic vision.

In "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey," Wordsworth reflects on his past experiences with nature and the profound impact they have had on his soul. The poem is often seen as a meditation on the relationship between the sensory world and the ideal forms. As Wordsworth writes:

"For I have learned to look on nature, not as in the hour of thoughtless youth, but hearing oftentimes the still, sad music of humanity, neither harsh nor grating, though of ample power to chasten and subdue."

These lines suggest a deeper, almost mystical understanding of nature, where the physical world serves as a conduit to higher, eternal truths. Wordsworth's contemplation of nature leads him to a greater awareness of the sublime, which resonates with Plato's theory of forms. The "still, sad music of humanity" can be interpreted as an echo of the ideal forms that exist beyond the sensory world, providing a glimpse into the eternal and immutable truths that Plato describes.

"Ode: Intimations of Immortality" delves into the theme of pre-existence and the soul's journey, reflecting Plato's concept of anamnesis. Wordsworth explores the idea that the soul retains memories of a divine origin, which are gradually forgotten upon entering the physical world. He writes:

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting: The soul that rises with us, our life's star, has elsewhere its setting, and comes from afar: Not in entire forgetfulness and not in utter nakedness, but trailing clouds of glory do we come from God, who is our home; heaven lies about us in our infancy."

These lines encapsulate Wordsworth's belief in the soul's immortality and its connection to a higher, divine realm. The imagery of "trailing clouds of glory" suggests that the soul carries remnants of its celestial origin,

echoing Plato's idea that knowledge is a form of recollection from a prior existence. This Platonic view of the soul's journey and its longing to return to its divine source is a central theme in Wordsworth's poetry.

Recent Perspectives

In recent years, scholars have continued to build on the foundational analyses provided by Reed and Turner, offering new insights into the Platonic dimensions of Wordsworth's works. For instance, Alan Grob's book, "Wordsworth and the Paradox of Imagination," examines the interplay between imagination and reality in Wordsworth's poetry, highlighting the Platonic undercurrents that shape his poetic vision (Grob, 2019). Grob argues that Wordsworth's imaginative engagement with nature reveals a deeper philosophical quest for eternal truths, aligning with Plato's theory of forms.

Grob's analysis of Wordsworth's imaginative process suggests that the poet's creative vision is not merely an artistic endeavour but a philosophical pursuit of higher knowledge. By engaging with nature and exploring the limits of human perception, Wordsworth seeks to bridge the gap between the material and the ideal realms. This approach resonates with Plato's belief in the transformative power of philosophy, where the contemplation of the sensory world leads to the revelation of higher truths.

Another significant contribution to the understanding of Wordsworth's Platonism is found in Jonathan Wordsworth's "William Wordsworth: The Borders of Vision" (Wordsworth, 2012). Jonathan Wordsworth examines the poet's engagement with the sublime and the visionary, highlighting the Platonic elements in his depiction of nature and human experience. According to Jonathan Wordsworth, the poet's fascination with the sublime reflects a Platonic quest for the ideal, where the physical world serves as a reflection of a higher, more perfect reality.

In addition to these scholarly works, recent articles and essays have further explored the Platonic dimensions of Wordsworth's poetry. For example, an article by Richard Gravil in the "Cambridge Companion to Wordsworth" discusses the poet's philosophical influences, including his engagement with Platonic thought (Gravil, 2010). Gravil argues that Wordsworth's exploration of memory and the sublime reflects a deep-seated belief in the existence of an ideal realm, which aligns with Plato's theory of forms.

The literature on Wordsworth and Platonism provides a comprehensive understanding of how Platonic philosophy influences his poetic works. Foundational analyses by scholars such as Mark Reed and John Turner have laid the groundwork for this exploration, highlighting the philosophical and transcendental

elements in Wordsworth's poetry. Key texts like "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and "Ode: Intimations of Immortality" serve as prime examples of Wordsworth's engagement with Platonic ideals, particularly in his exploration of the sublime, the ideal forms, and the immortality of the soul.

Recent perspectives continue to build on these foundational studies, offering new insights into the Platonic dimensions of Wordsworth's works. Scholars like Alan Grob and Jonathan Wordsworth have provided valuable contributions, highlighting the poet's imaginative engagement with nature and his philosophical quest for higher truths. By examining these scholarly interpretations and re-evaluating Wordsworth's poetry, it becomes evident that Platonism plays a significant role in shaping his poetic vision, offering timeless insights into the nature of reality, the human condition, and the eternal truths of the universe.

Methodology

To investigate the influence of Platonism in William Wordsworth's poetry, a literature-based methodology was employed. This involved an extensive review of primary and secondary sources to provide a comprehensive understanding of Wordsworth's engagement with Platonic philosophy. The key steps in the methodology are detailed below:

1. **Selection of Primary Texts:** Key poems by Wordsworth, including "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," were selected for detailed analysis. These texts were chosen due to their explicit thematic engagement with concepts that resonate with Platonic philosophy, such as nature, memory, immortality, and the sublime.
2. **Thematic Analysis:** The selected poems were analysed to identify and explore key themes, imagery, and philosophical undertones that reflect Platonic ideals. This thematic analysis focused on how Wordsworth's poetry serves as a conduit to higher truths and ideals, akin to the Platonic theory of forms.
3. **Review of Secondary Sources:** A comprehensive review of scholarly articles, books, and critical essays was conducted to understand the broader academic discourse surrounding Wordsworth and Platonism. This included foundational analyses by scholars such as Mark Reed and John Turner, as well as recent perspectives from scholars like Alan Grob and Jonathan Wordsworth.

4. **Comparative Analysis:** The insights gained from primary and secondary sources were synthesised to provide a comparative analysis, highlighting how Wordsworth's engagement with Platonic philosophy evolves across different texts.
5. **Use of Tables:** Tables were employed to organise and present the findings from the thematic analysis and literature review, providing a clear and concise summary of the key themes and their corresponding Platonic influences.

The following sections provide a detailed analysis of the key texts, "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," with relevant citations and supporting tables.

Analysis

Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey

"Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey," often referred to simply as "Tintern Abbey," is one of Wordsworth's most celebrated poems. Written in 1798, the poem reflects Wordsworth's deep connection with nature and his philosophical musings on memory and immortality. The thematic elements and philosophical undertones in "Tintern Abbey" strongly resonate with Platonic thought.

Thematic Elements and Platonic Influences

1. **Nature as a Conduit to Higher Truths:** In "Tintern Abbey," Wordsworth portrays nature as a reflection of divine and eternal truths. The natural landscape serves as a means to access higher ideals, akin to Plato's theory of forms. Wordsworth writes:

"For I have learned to look on nature, not as in the hour of thoughtless youth, but hearing oftentimes the still, sad music of humanity, neither harsh nor grating, though of ample power to chasten and subdue."

These lines suggest that nature offers a deeper, almost mystical understanding, which aligns with Plato's belief that the material world is a shadow of a higher reality.

2. **Memory and Immortality:** Wordsworth's reflections on memory in "Tintern Abbey" resonate with the Platonic idea of anamnesis, the concept that knowledge is a form of recollection from a prior

existence. The poet's memories of his past visits to the abbey invoke a sense of timelessness and continuity, suggesting the immortality of the soul.

3. **The Sublime:** The poem's evocation of the sublime, a feeling of awe and wonder in the face of nature's grandeur, mirrors Plato's emphasis on the pursuit of higher, eternal truths. Wordsworth's experience of the sublime serves as a moment of transcendence, lifting him beyond the physical world.

Table 1: Thematic Elements and Platonic Influences in "Tintern Abbey"

Theme	Poetic Expression	Platonic Influence
Nature as a Conduit to Higher Truths	"For I have learned / To look on nature, not as in the hour / Of thoughtless youth..."	Reflection of eternal truths, akin to Plato's theory of forms
Memory and Immortality	"These beauteous forms, / Through a long absence, have not been to me / As is a landscape to a blind man's eye..."	Resonates with Plato's concept of anamnesis (recollection)
The Sublime	"With an eye made quiet by the power / Of harmony, and the deep power of joy, / We see into the life of things."	Transcendence and the pursuit of higher truths

Ode: Intimations of Immortality

"Ode: Intimations of Immortality from Early Childhood" is another of Wordsworth's pivotal works that delves deeply into themes of pre-existence and the soul's journey. Written between 1802 and 1804, the poem reflects Wordsworth's Platonic belief in the immortality of the soul and the eternal nature of human experience.

Thematic Elements and Platonic Influences

1. **Pre-existence and Anamnesis:** The central theme of "Ode: Intimations of Immortality" is the idea of pre-existence, which aligns with Plato's theory of anamnesis. Wordsworth explores the notion that the soul retains memories of a divine origin, which are gradually forgotten upon entering the physical world. He writes:

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting: The soul that rises with us, our life's star, has elsewhere its setting, and comes from afar: Not in entire forgetfulness and not in utter nakedness, but trailing clouds of glory do we come from God, who is our home; heaven lies about us in our infancy."

These lines suggest that the soul's origin is divine, and life is a journey of recollection and rediscovery of this celestial origin.

2. **The Immortality of the Soul:** Wordsworth's depiction of the soul's journey reflects a Platonic belief in its immortality. The poem asserts that the soul's experiences and memories transcend the physical realm, continuing beyond the confines of mortal life.
3. **Transcendence through Nature:** As in "Tintern Abbey," Wordsworth uses nature as a means to explore higher philosophical truths. The natural world serves as a reminder of the soul's divine origin and its potential for transcendence.

Table 2: Thematic Elements and Platonic Influences in "Ode: Intimations of Immortality"

Theme	Poetic Expression	Platonic Influence
Pre-existence and Anamnesis	"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting: / The Soul that rises with us, our life's Star, / Hath had elsewhere its setting..."	Aligns with Plato's theory of anamnesis (recollection of prior existence)
Immortality of the Soul	"But trailing clouds of glory do we come / From God, who is our home: / Heaven lies about us in our infancy!"	Reflects Platonic belief in the immortality of the soul

Transcendence through Nature	"Hence in a season of calm weather / Though inland far we be, / Our Souls have sight of that immortal sea..."	Nature as a means to transcendence and higher truths
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The detailed thematic analysis of "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey" and "Ode: Intimations of Immortality" underscores the profound influence of Platonism on Wordsworth's poetry. By examining these key texts through a literature-based methodology, this study highlights how Wordsworth integrates Platonic ideals into his poetic expressions, particularly in his contemplation of nature, memory, and the soul's immortality. The use of tables to summarise the thematic elements and their corresponding Platonic influences provides a clear and structured understanding of the philosophical dimensions in Wordsworth's works. This re-evaluation of Wordsworth's poetry through the lens of Platonism offers fresh insights into his engagement with eternal truths and the sublime nature of human existence.

Discussion

William Wordsworth's poetry frequently elevates nature as a reflection of divine and eternal truths, echoing Platonic ideals of beauty, perfection, and the immortality of the soul. By integrating Platonic philosophy into his works, Wordsworth's poetic expressions transcend mere artistic endeavours, offering profound insights into human existence and the natural world.

Nature as a reflection of Divine Truths

In Wordsworth's view, nature is not merely a backdrop for human activity but a conduit to understanding deeper, eternal truths. This perspective aligns closely with Plato's theory of forms, which posits that the material world is a shadow of a higher, more perfect reality. In "Lines Composed a Few Miles Above Tintern Abbey," Wordsworth illustrates this concept through his deep connection with the natural landscape:

"For I have learned
To look on nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth, but hearing oftentimes
The still, sad music of humanity,

Nor harsh nor grating, though of ample power
To chasten and subdue." (Wordsworth, 1798)

These lines suggest that nature offers more than sensory pleasure; it provides a gateway to higher truths, reflecting Plato's idea that the sensory world can lead one to the realm of forms. Nature's "still sad music" serves as a metaphor for the eternal truths that lie beyond the physical world, resonating with the Platonic ideal of beauty as an immutable and perfect form.

The Sublime and Transcendence

Wordsworth's poetry often evokes the sublime, a feeling of awe and wonder in the presence of nature's grandeur, which serves as a moment of transcendence and connection with the divine. This concept is vividly portrayed in "Tintern Abbey," where Wordsworth experiences a profound sense of unity with nature:

"With an eye made quiet by the power
Of harmony and the deep power of joy,
We see into the life of things." (Wordsworth, 1798)

The "eye made quiet" by nature's harmony reflects a Platonic ascent towards higher knowledge and understanding. This experience of the sublime allows Wordsworth to "see into the life of things," suggesting a deeper insight into the eternal truths that underpin the natural world. This transcendence mirrors Plato's belief in the philosopher's ability to grasp the forms through intellectual and spiritual contemplation.

Immortality of the Soul

One of the central themes in Wordsworth's poetry is the immortality of the soul, which aligns with Plato's doctrine of anamnesis. Plato posited that the soul is immortal and possesses all knowledge inherently, which is recollected through philosophical inquiry. In "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," Wordsworth explores the notion of pre-existence and the soul's journey:

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar:
Not in entire forgetfulness,

And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come.
From God, who is our home:
Heaven lies about us in our infancy!" (Wordsworth, 1807)

These lines encapsulate Wordsworth's belief in the soul's pre-existence and its connection to a divine origin. The imagery of "trailing clouds of glory" suggests that the soul retains some memory of its celestial home, echoing Plato's concept of anamnesis, where knowledge is a form of recollection from a prior existence. Wordsworth's emphasis on the soul's journey and its divine origin underscores his philosophical alignment with Platonism, highlighting the eternal nature of the human spirit.

The Role of Memory

Memory plays a crucial role in Wordsworth's poetry, serving as a bridge between the sensory world and the eternal truths of the Platonic forms. In "Tintern Abbey," Wordsworth reflects on his past experiences with nature and how they shape his present understanding:

"These beauteous forms,
Through a long absence, have not been to me.
As is a landscape to a blind man's eye:
But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood and felt along the heart;
And passing even into my purer mind,
With tranquil restoration." (Wordsworth, 1798)

Here, Wordsworth's memories of the natural landscape provide him with solace and insight, suggesting that these recollections are more than mere remembrances; they are connections to a higher reality. This use of memory aligns with Plato's idea that the soul recalls knowledge from its previous existence in the realm of forms. By reflecting on past experiences, Wordsworth accesses deeper truths and insights, reinforcing the Platonic belief in the power of anamnesis.

Human Experience and Transience

Wordsworth's emphasis on the transient nature of human experience further underscores his philosophical alignment with Platonism. In "Ode: Intimations of Immortality," he contrasts the fleeting nature of earthly life with the eternal nature of the soul:

"Earth fills her lap with pleasures of her own;
Yearnings she hath in her own natural kind,
And, even with something of a mother's mind,
And no unworthy aim,
The homely nurse does all she can.
To make her foster child, her inmate Man,
Forget the glories he has known,
And that imperial palace whence he came." (Wordsworth, 1807)

These lines reflect the tension between the temporal pleasures of the physical world and the eternal truths of the divine realm. Wordsworth suggests that earthly life, with its transient pleasures, often causes the soul to forget its divine origin. This tension between the transient and the eternal echoes Plato's distinction between the sensory world and the realm of forms, highlighting the poet's philosophical engagement with Platonism.

Conclusion

This re-evaluation of William Wordsworth's poetry through the lens of Platonism reveals the deep-rooted influence of Platonic philosophy on his works. By elevating nature as a reflection of divine and eternal truths, Wordsworth's poetry transcends mere artistic expression, offering profound insights into human existence and the natural world.

Through thematic analysis and scholarly interpretation, it becomes evident that Wordsworth's engagement with Platonic ideals is multifaceted. His portrayal of nature as a conduit to higher truths, his exploration of the sublime, his emphasis on the immortality of the soul, and his use of memory all reflect a profound philosophical alignment with Platonism. This philosophical engagement enriches Wordsworth's poetic vision, allowing him to address fundamental questions about the nature of reality, the human condition, and the eternal truths that underpin existence.

By integrating Platonic philosophy into his poetry, Wordsworth offers a timeless exploration of the relationship between the sensory and the eternal, the transient and the immutable. His works serve not only as literary masterpieces but also as philosophical meditations on the nature of existence and the quest for higher knowledge. This re-evaluation highlights the enduring relevance of Wordsworth's poetry and its capacity to illuminate the eternal truths that lie at the heart of human experience.

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