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ELEMENTS OF NATURE IN THE POETICAL WORKS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE

KOMAL
RESEARCH SCHOLAR , DEPT. OF ENGLISH
RADHA GOVIND UNIVERSITY ,RAMGARH
JHARKHAND

One of the major figures in the field of Indo-Anglian literature was Rabindranath Tagore . He has written numerous books, essays, short tales, trip diaries, dramas, and musical compositions . The most delicate in their core are Rabindranath Tagore's poems . They have a strong connection to Indian culture . His poetry clearly communicates with God and conveys a deep and strong human need. His poetry is timeless and speaks to the human heart. He has written on a wide range of subjects, but nature is a recurring theme . I'll be talking about several of his poems in this essay where nature plays a significant part.

"Baul Songs" is one of his earliest collections of poetry . It is composed in the style of songs . He paints a precise portrait of nature in this poetry. Untraditional and unlettered, the song is a love ballad . Bengali for "the mad" is "baul " . He writes ;

"Mornings and evenings in summer and in rains , I am fashioned to music "

He expresses his unwavering passion for nature in the verses above. He has an unwavering, sincere affection for the natural world , through the use of language like ' Eyes see only dust and earth' ,'for he is the sea' , 'he is the river that leads to the sea' . He further writes ;

"Make way , O bud , make way, burst open thy heart and make way"

In the opening lines of his other well-known poem, "Boro-Budur," Tagore solely mentions Nature. He writes ;

"The sun shone on a far – away morning ,

While the forest murmured its hymn of praise to light ;

And the hills veiled in vapour , dimly glimmered like earth's dream in

purple "

These lines in the poem emphasise the value of nature as well. Buddha is at the centre of the poetry. In this poem, Tagore discusses the need for everyone to seek refuge along the same routes as Buddha. The man ought to swallow his pride and stop acting so proudly. He uses words to beautify his poem even more like 'the island' , 'her hill raised it to the sky ' , 'once uttered in the quiet green of an ancient morning ' etc.

Nature is a major character in his brief poem "Fulfilment " when he says ;

"The light that is rained from the sun and stars is fulfilled when it reaches my life "

There is a clear description of Nature within the framework of Krishnakali's attributes in his other poem, "Krishnakali." The lines and natural components have been skilfully weaved together. He makes numerous references to Nature in this poem as well such as 'a cloud – laden day and a glance from her eyes' , 'her cows were lowing in the meadow' , 'with hurried steps she came out from her hut near the bamboo grove' , 'she raised her quick eyes to the sky , where the clouds were heavy with rain ' etc.

Tagore provides us views of Nature in "The New Year," another one of his little poems. He paints a beautiful picture;

"Like fruit shaken free by an impatient wind from

the veils of its mother flower , whirling in a frantic dance

amid the stampede of the wind – lashed clouds and infuriate showers"

He offers several examples of Nature in the same poem, including --' O terrible stranger' , 'thundering forth an ominous incantation' and 'driving the days on to the perils of pathless dark' etc.

In its portrayal of nature, Tagore's "Santiniketan Song" is a shining example. In this poetry, nature is depicted in all its vibrant glory. His hometown of Santiniketan, which is well-known for its contributions to the arts, education, and literature, is where this poem has its origins . He writes ;

"In the shadows of her trees , we meet in the freedom of her open sky ."

Nature is held in great regard by Tagore in "Fruit - Gathering," one of his longest poems. The poem is broken up into several sections. The components of nature at their finest are reflected in each section of the poem. I'll discuss some of its components in order to demonstrate how nature influenced his writings .

He skilfully captures nature in Part I when he writes ;

"The March wind is fretful , fretting the languid waves into murmurs

The garden has yielded its all and in the weary hour of evening the

Call comes from house on the shore in the sunset ."

When he compares the beginning of his life to that of a "flower" and the end of his youth to that of a "fruit" in Parts II and III, he uses various examples from nature. He compares the beauty of the natural world to that of 'summer's festival only for fresh blossoms and not also for withered leaves and faded flowers' . He further makes use of phrases from sea , waves etc.

Moreover, Tagore only mentions nature in Part V and Part VI when he refers to 'painted petals of flowers' , 'waves flash' , 'wide water' , 'blue sky' , 'birds'wings' , 'by the star-fires' , 'by the flowers of the wayfaring seasons' etc.

Nature is a component of Parts VII, VIII, XII, and XIII, among other sections. Each of these sections is a complete fusion of nature with the usage of numerous imageries, referencing many occurrences that include nature in all of its vibrant colour. This demonstrates Tagore's excellence and prodigious literary talent.

Of all the portions of the poem "Fruit-Gathering," the final one is the most crucial. These parts likewise heavily emphasise the significance of nature. In order to raise the level of his issue, with which I am currently working, the poet has employed a number of symbols, words, and phrases. Tagore attempts to embellish his poetry in Part LXXX;

"…….and there was no crying of an errand when the wind ran from the

hither to the farther shore ."

As a result, Tagore masters the ability of ornamenting his poetry with various figures and symbols. Tagore emerges as a writer whose writing is profoundly anchored in Indian ethos, affects the human soul, and has deeper significance. It is impossible to ignore or compare his exceptional writing ability with that of other writers of his era.

The similar effect is produced when Tagore uses words as in Part LXXXVI such as 'gladness gathers in the morning' , 'dance of the sea' , 'branching spray of light' etc.

" The Fugitive 1" is another of his influential poems. Each of the three portions of the poem deals with a different aspect of nature. The opening stanza of the poem's first half contains some beautiful lines by Tagore that represent nature.

"The tide runs high ; the wind blows ; the boat dances like thine own

desire , my heart "

Stanzas 2 and 3 of the same poem, which show nature in various colours, are equally important.Tagore employs a number of phrases that are eye-catching and keep readers' attention, including 'she only lowered her eyes' ,'the trees hang vaguely' , 'the water is dumb' , 'the evening star goes down' , 'I shall follow wind and cloud'.

Stanzas 4 and 5 also show the actual colours of nature because Tagore mentions "rain," "clouds," "waters," and "trees" in stanza 4. To make the natural world beautiful, all four of these elements are required. The following naturalist philosophy is mentioned by Tagore in stanza 11 ;

"The dancing girl of Paradise who rose from the sea .....

You rose from the churned ocean on the first day of the spring.....

.....The monster sea ,

lulled like an enchanted snake , laid down its thousand hoods at your

feet"

The sentences are masterfully worded, vividly capturing nature and demonstrating its vitality. The poet's heart, which is expressed in the verses, is filled with the wonder of nature. While penning this poetry, which was inspired by his heart, he talked of his thinking.

His following stanzas of the same poem continue to display a similar dominance of nature. The poem is thus a blend of his masterwork and a flawless depiction of nature.

The poem "The Fugitive 2" also has some lovely scenes that depict nature. 'The season of showers', 'black clouds', 'the stars paled in the sky', and 'only the morning star and the flower soaked in dew' are all mentioned at the opening

of stanzas 2, 3, and 4. He attempts to embellish his poetry by using straightforward language that is densely infused with naturalist philosophy.

With his great use of imagery and literary methods, Tagore advances.Tagore is best recognised for his attempt to choose a straightforward theme. His commonplace subject matter and straightforward language help him gain fame on a global scale.The same idea served as the foundation for the form and pattern of the poem "The Fugitive 3". Nature once more becomes a crucial component. Infused with an Indian mindset, the essence of nature may also be felt and scented.

Conclusion ;

As a result, we discover that Tagore frequently returns to the idea of nature in his writings.He is a regular guy, a scholar, someone who reads widely, writes on a variety of topics, and is deeply linked to the soil of his own nation.His poetry has demonstrated his unwavering energy and passion for writing. He has portrayed Indian culture and diversity in his poetry in such a way that the average person's taste buds can easily taste it. It explores and takes up a significant amount of human soul and mind space.He can't be compared to other authors of his generation.

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