

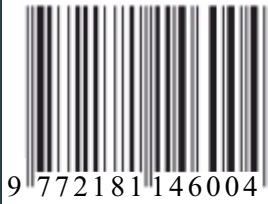
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**Tahririyat manzili:** 200117, O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Buxoro shahri Muhammad Iqbol ko'chasi, 11-uy.

Elektron manzil: nashriyot\_buxdu@buxdu.uz

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## COLERIDGE ESSENCE: ANALYSIS OF ELEMENTS OF ROMANTICISM AND ECO-THEMES

**Khodjaeva Dilafruz Izzatulaevna,**  
teacher, PhD Bukhara State University  
[d.i.xodjayeva@buxdu.uz](mailto:d.i.xodjayeva@buxdu.uz)

**Khametov Iskander Rashidovich,**  
Master student, Bukhara State University  
[i.r.xametov@buxdu.uz](mailto:i.r.xametov@buxdu.uz)

**Abstract.** This article aims to comprehensively analyze Samuel Taylor Coleridge's Romantic contributions within his literary works, delving into meticulous textual analysis to unveil the presence of key facets such as nature's beauty, imaginative realms, human emotion, and the supernatural. The primary goal is to provide a deep exploration of Coleridge's creative expressions by examining the historical context, specifically highlighting the impact of the Industrial Revolutions on his literary endeavors. Through a comparative lens, the article seeks to explore the shared ideals between Coleridge and his contemporaries within the Romantic movement. Additionally, this research ventures into eco-criticism, unraveling Coleridge's profound connection with nature and the underlying ecological themes present in his works.

**Keywords:** Coleridge, Romanticism, Nature, Imagination, Emotion, Supernatural, the sublime, Romantic ideals, Ecocriticism, Poetry, Literary Analysis, Historical context, Industrial Revolution, Environmental Consciousness.

## KOLRIYJNING MOHIYATI: ROMANTIZMNING ELEMENTLARI VA EKOLOGIYA MAVZULARI TAHLILI

**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqola Samuel Teylor Kolrijning badiiy asarlaridagi romantik g'oyalarini har tomonlama tahlil qilish, tabiatning go'zalligi, tasavvur sohalari, inson hissiyotlari va g'ayritabiiylik kabi asosiy qirralarning mavjudligini ochib berishga va o'rganishga qaratilgan. Asosiy maqsad tarixiy kontekstni o'rganish, xususan, sanoat inqiloblari va ularning adabiy faoliyatga ta'sirini ko'rsatish orqali Kolrijning ijodiy faoliyatini chuqur o'rganishdir. Qiyosiy tahlil orqali maqolada Kolrij va uning zamondoshlari o'rtasidagi romantizm harakati bilan amalga oshirilgan asosiy maqsadlarini o'rganishga qaratiladi. Bundan tashqari, ushbu tadqiqot Kolrijning tabiat bilan chuqur aloqasini va uning asarlarida mavjud bo'lgan asosiy ekologik mavzularni ochib, ekotanjidga qaratilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Kolrij, romantizm, tabiat, tajriba, his-tuyg'ular, oddiy adabiyat, boylik, romantik ideal, ekokritika, she'rlar, adabiy tahlil, tarixiy kontekst, Sanoat inqirozi, ekologik ong.

## СУЩНОСТЬ КОЛЬРИДЖА: АНАЛИЗ ЭЛЕМЕНТОВ РОМАНТИЗМА И ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКИХ ТЕМ

**Аннотация.** Данная статья нацелена на всесторонний анализ романтического вклада Сэмюэла Тейлора Кольриджа в его литературные произведения, проводя детальный текстуальный анализ для выявления ключевых аспектов, таких как красота природы, мир воображения, человеческие эмоции и сверхъестественное. Основная цель - глубокое исследование творчества Кольриджа путём рассмотрения исторического контекста, особенно подчёркивая влияние промышленных революций на его литературную деятельность. Через сравнительную призму статья стремится исследовать общие идеалы между Кольриджем и его современниками в рамках романтического движения. Кроме того, данное исследование затрагивает экокритику, раскрывая глубокую связь Кольриджа с природой и основные экологические темы, присутствующие в его произведениях.

Основная задача - проанализировать поэтические произведения Кольриджа, выявить, выделить, интерпретировать и категоризировать элементы романтизма и экотематики, присутствующие в его творчестве, особенно подчёркивая изображение природы и экологическое сознание.

**Ключевые слова:** Кольридж, романтизм, природа, воображение, эмоции, сверхъестественное, возвышенное, романтические идеалы, экокритика, поэзия, литературный анализ, исторический контекст, промышленная революция, экологическое сознание.

**Introduction.** The late 18th and early 19th centuries witnessed a transformative cultural and literary movement known as Romanticism. This artistic and intellectual shift placed emphasis on emotions, individualism, and a profound reverence for nature, challenging the rationalism of the Enlightenment. Central to this movement were poets and thinkers who celebrated the complexities of human emotion, the awe-inspiring power of the natural world, and the liberation of individual expression. Among these luminaries, Samuel Taylor Coleridge stands as a pivotal figure whose poetic oeuvre encapsulates the essence of Romanticism in profound ways.

During this period of significant cultural change, the Industrial Revolution reshaped society by introducing mechanization, urbanization, and fundamental shifts in the relationship between humans and the natural world. The rapid advancements in industry and technology significantly altered the human relationship with the environment, prompting reactions from artists and thinkers of the Romantic era. Samuel Taylor Coleridge's literary works emerged during this tumultuous period, reflecting the dichotomy between industrial progress and the natural world. His writings bear witness to the tension between the burgeoning industrial landscape and the romanticized ideals of nature's purity and sanctity.

Simultaneously, in the latter half of the 20th century, a new interdisciplinary field emerged - Ecocriticism. Rooted in concerns for the environment and humanity's relationship with nature, ecocriticism explores the portrayal, interpretation, and influence of ecological themes within literature and culture. It seeks to unravel the intricate connections between human consciousness, societal attitudes, and representations of the environment in artistic expressions.

The article focuses on Coleridge's artistry, examining the connections between Romanticism and ecological themes in his works. Using an interdisciplinary approach that combines Romanticism's principles with ecocriticism, we aim to uncover how nature, the sublime, individualism, and the human-nature relationship are depicted in Coleridge's poetry and prose.

By drawing from the foundational aspects of Romanticism, characterized by an intense exploration of emotions, a celebration of nature's sublime beauty, and a departure from rationalistic ideals, coupled with the critical insights of ecocriticism focused on understanding human-environment interactions in literary works, this study aims to unravel the depths of Coleridge's contributions to both movements. Through this exploration, it aspires to shed light on Coleridge's profound influence on the Romantic era and his significance in shaping ecological discourse within literature.

This article explores Coleridge's poetic landscape, traversing the realms of Romanticism and eco-themes, seeking to reveal the enduring essence of his literary legacy within the broader context of artistic movements and environmental consciousness.

**Methodology.** The article employs a multi-faceted approach that combines literary analysis, interdisciplinary perspectives, historical context, and textual evidence to explore Coleridge's artistic expressions and their relationship with Romanticism and ecological themes. The methodological strategy comprises the following components:

**Literary Analysis:** The article employs a meticulous literary analysis of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's works. It delves into the text, examining nuances, themes, and stylistic elements present in his poetry.

**Interdisciplinary Lens:** It adopts an interdisciplinary approach by merging the principles of Romanticism with the critical perspectives of ecocriticism. This approach allows for a comprehensive exploration of how ecological themes and Romantic elements intersect within Coleridge's writings.

**Textual Interpretation:** The article focuses on interpreting Coleridge's texts in relation to Romanticism and ecological concerns. It seeks to identify and analyze instances where nature, the sublime, individualism, and the human-nature relationship are portrayed in his literary works.

**Historical Contextualization:** The article may contextualize Coleridge's writings within the historical backdrop of the Industrial Revolution. This involves exploring how societal changes during that period influenced his perspectives on nature, human-nature relationships, and ecological concerns.

**Quotation and Textual Evidence:** The use of direct quotations and textual evidence from Coleridge's works supports the arguments and interpretations made in the article. This evidence-based approach strengthens the analysis and conclusions drawn.

**Text Selection.** The primary text chosen for this comprehensive analysis is Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner." This epic poem serves as a rich tapestry woven with Romantic elements, offering a canvas for exploration across various thematic dimensions. The selection of this seminal work enables a detailed investigation into Coleridge's portrayal of nature's beauty, imaginative realms, human emotions, and the supernatural, thereby encapsulating the quintessence of his Romantic contributions. To enrich the understanding of Coleridge's literary impact during the Romantic era, additional sources like



critical analyses, scholarly interpretations, and historical context are incorporated. This enhances the foundation for exploring Coleridge's legacy within the Romantic movement.

This methodology aims to systematically delve into Coleridge's poetry, identifying and dissecting both Romantic elements and eco-themes present in his work to provide a comprehensive analysis

**Discussion.** Analyzing the presence of Romantic elements in Samuel Taylor Coleridge's work, "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," with a focus on nature, imagination, emotion, and the supernatural, reveals the depth and richness of his contributions to the Romantic literary tradition.

Nature occupies a central position in the literature of the Romantic era, reflecting a profound reverence for the natural world and its transformative power. Romantic writers, such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and John Keats, sought to capture the beauty, majesty, and spiritual significance of nature through their poetic expressions [7, p58]. The Romantics believed that nature held a deep connection to the human spirit, offering solace, inspiration, and a source of profound emotion. They viewed nature as a realm of purity, authenticity, and truth, contrasting it with the artificiality and corruption of urbanized society. The natural world, in their eyes, was a sanctuary that allowed individuals to escape the constraints of societal norms and experience a sense of freedom and self-discovery. For the Romantics, nature was not just a backdrop but a living entity, infused with spiritual and emotional significance. They believed that nature could act as a teacher, offering lessons about the human condition and the interconnectedness of all living beings. By immersing themselves in natural surroundings, the Romantics sought to gain insight into the mysteries of existence and their own place in the world Coleridge's engagement with nature in these works is profoundly evident [3, p. 92].

In "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Samuel Taylor Coleridge artfully employs an array of Romantic elements, notably showcasing nature's grandeur and the sublime. Coleridge masterfully captures the celestial beauty of nature, as seen in "*The moving Moon went up the sky/And nowhere did abide: / Softly she was going up, / And a star or two beside*" [4, p. 18], evoking a profound sense of wonder and admiration.

The depiction of the ice's chaotic nature in "*The ice was here, the ice was there, / The ice was all around: / It cracked and growled, and roared and howled*" [4, p. 17] emphasizes the sublime, invoking both awe and fear in the readers.

Imagination was fundamental aspect of Romantic literature and played a central role in shaping the works of prominent Romantic writers such as William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and John Keats. The Romantics declare the imagination not merely a mental state but the very essence of human existence. This aligns with the Romantic belief in the transcendent and transformative nature of the imagination. A powerful force that allowed individuals to transcend the limitations of reason and logic, enabling them to explore the depths of human experience and access higher truth [9, p. 23].

Samuel Taylor Coleridge works are replete with imaginative and symbolic language. Coleridge employs vivid descriptions, crafting a picture of a fiery sunset that beckons the reader into an immersive visualization: "*The western wave was all a-flame, / The day was well nigh done! / Almost upon the western wave / Rested the broad bright Sun*" [4, p. 16].

Coleridge's use of vivid imagery in lines like, "*Water, water, everywhere, / And all the boards did shrink; / Water, water, everywhere, / Nor any drop to drink.*" [4, p. 20]. This striking imagery emphasizes the mariner's hallucinatory experience.

The author employs symbolism and allegory in "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" when describing the mariner's visions of ghostly figures "*And horror follows after*" [4, p. 42] and the allegorical significance of the albatross, representing guilt "*Instead of the cross, the Albatross / About my neck was hung*" [4, p. 21].

Through rich and vivid imagery, Coleridge evokes dreamlike settings and supernatural encounters, blurring the boundaries between the real and the imagined. The reader becomes a participant in the creative act, as imagination weaves its spell, engendering awe and wonder: "*All in a hot and copper sky, / The bloody Sun, at noon*" [4, p. 20].

One of the defining characteristics of Romanticism in English literature is the exploration of emotions and the subjective experience of the individual. The Romantics sought to delve into the depths of human emotions, portraying them in a raw and authentic manner. They believed that emotions were an essential part of human existence and that they provided insights into the complexities of human nature [7, p. 155].

Coleridge's exploration of profound emotions is particularly notable in the poem, "the mariner's intense fear is evident when he exclaims, "*The fiends, the ever cursed fiends / Is this the only life we see?*" [4, p. 31]. The fear of supernatural forces and the unknown is a prominent emotional element. "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" also delves into the emotion of guilt, especially in relation to the albatross. The mariner



feels intense guilt when he states, "*And I had done a hellish thing*" [4, p. 19]. This guilt is a central emotional theme in the poem "*Ah! Well a-day! What evil looks / Had I from old and young!*" [4, p. 21].

Also this poem evoke feelings of terror, as seen in the lines, "With throats unslaked, with black lips baked, / Agape they heard me call." [4, p. 22]. The mariner's harrowing experiences evoke a sense of terror.

One of the key aspects of the supernatural in Romanticism was the exploration of the spiritual and the mystical states. The Romantics sought to transcend the limits of the rational and the empirical, embracing the unknown and the transcendent. They were drawn to the occult, the paranormal, and the metaphysical, seeking to understand the hidden forces that shape human existence. Through their literature, they sought to capture the ineffable, the mystical, and the spiritual dimensions of human experience.

The supernatural and mysterious play a significant role in Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner." The supernatural is most evident in the appearance of the ghostly ship and the spectral figures of Life-in-Death and Death. The lines:

*"Her lips were red, her looks were free, Her locks were yellow as gold:  
Her skin was white as leprosy, The Night-mare Life-in-Death was she,  
Who thicks man's blood with cold"* [4, p. 23].

These supernatural elements evoke a sense of mysticism and otherworldly intrigue.

In "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," a ghostly ship appears as a supernatural and eerie entity. The ship is described as a "*Skeleton ship*," [4, p. 42] contributing to the supernatural tone of the poem.

"The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," is rich in Romantic elements, including their profound engagement with nature, imaginative language, exploration of deep emotions, and the infusion of the supernatural. The textual evidence and quotations presented here illustrate the presence of these elements and emphasize Coleridge's lasting significance within the Romantic literary tradition.

In analyzing Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" through an ecocritical lens, profound ecological insights emerge from key lines. The poem vividly portrays the delicate balance between humanity and nature, emphasizing the repercussions of human actions on the environment.

"*Water, water, everywhere, - Nor any drop to drink*" [4, p. 20]. This iconic line encapsulates the paradox of abundance and scarcity, compelling contemplation on the significance of water resources. It shines a spotlight on the fragility of natural balances and underscores the urgency of water conservation and purity. The Albatross, a poignant symbol, signifies the interconnectedness of all life. It's tragic demise at the hands of the mariner raises ethical dilemmas, inviting scrutiny of human actions and their repercussions on the natural world. "*Why look's thou so?—With my cross-bow I shot the Albatross*" [4, p. 18]. As James C. McKusick mentioned The Mariner kills the Albatross with his "cross bow", a weapon that embodies the relentlessly destructive tendency of European technology [8, p. 46]. The degradation of the natural environment, with imagery of rot and slimy creatures, illustrates the ecological consequences of disrupting the balance of nature. This can be seen as a cautionary tale about the interconnectedness of ecosystems: "*The very deep did rot: O Christ! - That ever this should be! - Yea, slimy things did crawl with legs - Upon the slimy sea*" [4, p.20]. Coleridge's vivid imagery of a decaying sea prompts deep reflection on pollution and ecological degradation, urging consideration of humanity's impact on the oceans' health.

In the lines "*The moving Moon went up the sky, / And nowhere did abide.*" [4, p. 26] the shifting moon symbolizes the cyclical nature of ecosystems, reminding readers of the interconnected rhythms of the natural world.

Overall, Coleridge's poem serves as a poignant commentary on humanity's relationship with the environment, urging readers to contemplate the ethical and ecological implications of their actions on the delicate balance of nature. Through ecocritical analysis, this literary work becomes a powerful tool for environmental awareness, advocating for a deeper understanding of our responsibility towards the natural world.

The examination of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's work "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," has revealed the profound influence not only of Romantic elements such as nature, imagination, emotion, and the supernatural but also ecocritical themes. However, these elements do not exist in isolation. They are intrinsically linked to the historical and cultural context of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a period characterized by industrial development and significant social transformations. Understanding this contextual backdrop is essential to gaining a deeper appreciation of Coleridge's literary contributions.

The Industrial Revolution, which unfolded in the late 18th century and extended into the 19th century, transformed the very fabric of society. The rapid mechanization of industry and urbanization shifted the balance between humanity and nature [6, p. 146].

Ancient Mariner captures the evolving relationship between humankind and the environment. The former delves into a dreamlike landscape that contrasts the mechanized world, while the latter explores the mystical aspects of nature in the face of industrial progress.

Coleridge's deep connection with nature and ecological themes in his works can be viewed as a reaction to the changing environment of his time. His fascination with the natural world aligns with the emerging awareness of ecological issues. His portrayal of nature as sublime and awe-inspiring, as seen in "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" reflects a longing for the unspoiled landscapes of the past.

The Romantic writers of the 18th and 19th centuries, including Blake, Coleridge, Shelley, and Wordsworth, reacted strongly to the increasing domestication and exploitation of Europe's natural environment during the era of industrialization. During the growing rationalization of nature, they elevated the untouched and wild aspects of the natural world to a status of purity and sacredness. This elevation of "Mother Nature" coincided with the rise of the steam engine, highlighting a contrast between the mechanized world and the untouched sanctity of nature. Externally, these Romantic writers keenly observed and commented on the emerging environmental pollution resulting from industrialization. They were vocal about the local environmental degradation caused by the rapid advancements in industry [10, p. 63].

William Wordsworth was deeply critical of the Industrial Revolution and its impact on nature, society, and human spirituality. His poems are a reflection on the beauty of nature and the interconnectedness of all living beings. However, it also hints at the negative impact of human activity on the natural world: *"The world is too much with us; late and soon, / Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers/Little we see in Nature that is ours;/ We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!"* [1, p. 66]. This famous line laments the materialism and consumerism of society, suggesting that the relentless pursuit of wealth and possessions has disconnected humans from nature. It indirectly criticizes the Industrial Revolution's focus on material gain at the expense of appreciating the natural world.

Wordsworth describes the tranquil scene of nature, but he questions the human role in disturbing this harmony. The lines of *"Lines Written in Early Spring"* *"Through primrose tufts, in that green bower, / The periwinkle trailed its wreaths; / And 'tis my faith that every flower / Enjoys the air it breathes"* [11, p. 98] suggest a concern for the well-being of nature amidst human encroachment. While not a direct condemnation of the Industrial Revolution, the poem conveys a critique of humanity's potential to disrupt the balance and beauty of the natural world through unchecked progress and industrialization. William Blake's voice was among those excluded, as he strove to express his deep concerns about the social and environmental effects of uncontrolled large-scale industrial development [8, p. 99]. Through his verses and visual artistry, Blake offered a stark portrayal of the unfolding consequences of unchecked industrial progress. His creations vividly depict the societal turmoil, moral decay, and human suffering resulting from the relentless pursuit of industrialization. Blake's concerns extended far beyond mere commentary on economic systems; they encapsulated a deeper worry about the societal fabric and environmental integrity. His works serve as a cautionary tale, warning against the dehumanization of labor, the exploitation of the vulnerable, and the devastating impact of unchecked industrial growth on the natural world. In Blake's "London," the poem vividly illustrates the grim realities of the city, *"I wander thro' each charter'd street,/Near where the charter'd Thames does flow/In every cry of every Man / In every Infants cry of fear"* [2, p. 97] painting a stark picture of child labor, the spread of diseases, and pervasive air pollution. However, their concerns extended beyond the physical pollution. Internally, they lamented the detrimental impact of industrialization on individual lives, particularly the fragmentation of the human psyche due to the division of labor. Their writings reflected a nostalgic yearning for a lost state of psychic balance, rooted in an intimate connection between humanity and nature.

For the Romantics, this vision of a lost harmony served as a catalyst to address the prevailing disharmony of their time. They viewed art as a means to redeem the blighted present by offering glimpses and models of a life where individuals could achieve self-realization in alignment with both the natural world and human society.

Coleridge's contributions to the Romantic movement were substantial, influencing both his contemporaries and future generations of writers. His emphasis on the spiritual significance of nature and its role in human life resonated deeply within Romantic literature. Coleridge, along with his fellow Romantics, encouraged a shift in perspective, fostering a reverence for nature that was pivotal in challenging the mechanistic view of the environment prevalent during the Industrial Revolution. In modern ecological discourse, Coleridge's works continue to hold relevance. His insights into humanity's relationship with the environment and the ethical considerations regarding nature's sanctity are integral to contemporary environmental discussions. Coleridge's eco-thematic elements, especially in "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," serve as a foundation for understanding the intricate connections between human actions and

ecological consequences. His emphasis on ecological balance and the cautionary implications of disrupting natural harmony remain pertinent in addressing contemporary environmental challenges. Coleridge's Romantic ideals continue to inspire a deeper appreciation for nature and a sense of responsibility towards environmental stewardship in today's world.

**Conclusion.** In this comprehensive analysis of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" within the context of Romanticism and the Industrial Revolution, a multifaceted exploration has unfolded. The poem's profound engagement with nature, imagination, emotion, and the supernatural showcases Coleridge's lasting contributions to the Romantic literary tradition.

Coleridge's adept use of Romantic elements, such as the sublime depiction of nature and the vivid portrayal of imaginative landscapes, reveals his mastery in evoking awe and wonder. His exploration of profound emotions and the supernatural adds layers of complexity, heightening the mystical aspects of human experience.

Contextually, the Industrial Revolution's transformative effects on society and the environment provide a crucial backdrop. Coleridge's deep connection with nature and ecological themes within his works can be seen as a response to the changing environment, echoing a sentiment shared by other Romantic writers of the time. Their critiques of industrial capitalism and the degradation of the natural world resonate throughout their literary expressions.

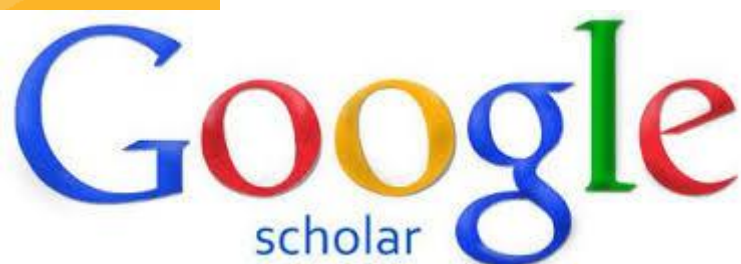
The Romantics' yearning for a lost harmony between humanity and nature, their belief in art as a redemptive force, and their reverence for the purity of the untouched natural world remain influential themes. They offer insights into the delicate balance between human actions and ecological repercussions, urging contemplation on the interconnections within the intricate web of the natural world. Coleridge's enduring influence on environmental discourse persists, especially in his emphasis on ecological balance and the cautionary implications of disrupting the sanctity of nature. His Romantic ideals continue to inspire a deeper appreciation for nature and advocate for environmental stewardship in contemporary times.

In essence, through the lens of "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner," Coleridge emerges not just as a Romantic poet but as a visionary whose reflections on nature and humanity's place within it continue to resonate, fostering a timeless conversation about our relationship with the environment.

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