

The Romantic movement, which emerged in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, transformed literature by introducing a novel viewpoint on the natural environment and the intricacies of the human psyche. His notion of "emotion recollected in tranquility" highlights that following encounters with nature, individuals can contemplate its beauty and sense its influence, indicating a persistent bond between humanity and the natural environment. This viewpoint was revolutionary, as it framed nature not merely as a physical setting but as an emotional and spiritual ally.

**Samuel Taylor Coleridge: Nature as Enigma and Creativity**

While Wordsworth regarded nature as a nurturing guide, Coleridge's perspective on nature is notably more intricate, mystical, and at times, ominous. His literary works, such as *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* and *Kubla Khan*, investigate the capriciousness of nature, portraying it as a formidable power that eludes human comprehension. Coleridge's poetry frequently examines the enigmatic and occasionally menacing dimensions of nature, illustrating his deep interest in the supernatural and the unfathomable. In *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, Coleridge employs the natural environment to probe themes of guilt, redemption, and human anguish. The mariner's expedition across a vast and perilous ocean serves as a metaphor for an internal odyssey, wherein he must face his own transgressions and pursue absolution. The natural forces that both chastise and ultimately save him embody Coleridge's conviction that nature is simultaneously exquisite and intimidating, a power with ethical ramifications that transcend human understanding. In *Kubla Khan*, Coleridge presents a similarly enchanted vision of nature, highlighting the dynamic relationship between the natural world and human imagination. The exotic scenery he depicts -- "caverns measureless to man" and "sunny pleasure-dome with caves of ice" -- emerges as a fusion of the natural environment and the poet's imaginative faculties. *Tintern Abbey*, for example, unveils the poet's profound gratitude for the memories of nature he harbors within, which offer solace and comfort during challenging times. In *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, Wordsworth demonstrates how nature can ease human sorrow. Through the serene landscapes depicted by Wordsworth and the enchanting visions presented by Coleridge, we are reminded that nature is not merely a backdrop but an essential force that links us to our deepest emotions and insights.

**The Romantic Era: A Fresh Perspective on Nature**

Throughout the Romantic period, poets reacted to the swift transformations brought about by the Industrial Revolution, which alienated individuals from the natural world and ushered in a mechanized way of living. In contrast, Romantic poets such as Wordsworth and Coleridge regarded nature as a sanctuary, a wellspring of inspiration, and a pathway to reconnect with fundamental human values and emotions. This article examines how Wordsworth and Coleridge employed nature as a framework to articulate intricate human feelings, thereby permanently altering the realm of poetry. This emphasis on nature was not merely aesthetic; it was profoundly spiritual and emotional, as poets endeavored to express their personal struggles, joys, and aspirations in relation to the world surrounding them. By engaging with nature, they were able to articulate sentiments that mere words could not encapsulate, demonstrating that the external environment and the internal realm of human emotion are profoundly intertwined. Wordsworth and Coleridge, through their distinct yet harmonious viewpoints, illustrate that nature possesses the capacity to educate, heal, and even .challenge us with the enigmas of existence