



Review Article

Theme of love and mysticism in English and Pakistani poetry with reference to Wordsworth and Shinwari's Poetry

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The original concept of love may differ from person to person as well as society to society and culture to culture. It can be interpreted differently. Love is a remarkable thing which has bounded the society and the people always to each other. Mysticism would best be assumption of as a gathering of individual practices, sermons, scripts, institutes, societies, and familiarities aimed at human alteration, variously defined in different traditions. The person is known as William James which has tried to clear the concept of mysticism. The research will find out how the works of two different poets living in different continents and having opposite cultural backgrounds are addressing the same ideas and incorporating similar notions about mysticism and love. This study is devised out of curiosity whether William Wordsworth and Ameer Hamza Shinwari's poetry contains the elements of mysticism and love. This study tries to see the different dimension of his work and give the proper and the required conclusion.

Keywords: Theme of love and mysticism, individual practices, Wordsworth and Shinwari's Poetry, human alteration, William James' concept of mysticism

INTRODUCTION

English Literature is the most antiquated literature in the history. It is the literature related to the specific area of England or English language. There are different periods of English literature descended and are named after different movements of ages. The history of England is hundreds of years old. Same is the case with the history of English literature. 5th century AD was the preliminary era of English literature. In first, there was no written form of English literature but later king Alfred paid attention to English literature. This time of English literature is called as Old English period. Old English literature is mainly chronicle with the narrative sort of writing and also some of the epics and poetry was also written in

that age. Although, that was newly budded literature but still it helped the people to shape their lives and brand their nation. This age of Old English literature lasted till 12th century AD or till the age of King Arthur.

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Romantic period starts with the publication of "Lyrical Ballads" by "William Wordsworth" in 1798. It is the movement in English which was based on "The spirit of the age". The spirit of the age was the revolution in French politics and the religious ideas in literature. The early years of French revolution were the year when the people were evoked for passionate backing of England. The last conquest of the well-known French sovereign called as Napoleon, in 1815 helped in a period of punitive, cruel measures in the England of Britain. The population was going to be classified into two classes as Capital and Labor or Rich and Poor. A resolution was passed in the year of 1832 against the concept of two classes.

Romanticism, initiated by the English poets such as Coleridge and Wordsworth, as well as Blake, Keats, Shelley, was concentrated primarily in the creative expressions of literature and the arts, however, the philosophy and sentiment characteristic of the Romanticism movement would spread throughout Europe and would ultimately impact not only the arts and humanities, but the society at large, permanently changing the ways in which human emotions, relationships, and institutions were viewed, understood, and artistically and otherwise reflected. As Bloom and Trilling observe, some of the most cherished ideals of the Romantic Age have not been lost with the passage of time. (Smith, 2011).

Nicole Smith is a researcher who found that romanticism gave birth to poets like Coleridge and William Wordsworth. The creativity to express things in literature is from the same age. The movement was expended throughout the Europe because of the changing ways and the revolution in the world. The arts was becoming stronger and mature to an extent that the psychology of human beings was first time understood in literature.

The Romantic Movement in English literature vanished the belief that the objectivity in literature was not only a thing to be wished for but it can be gained somehow by some means. Some of the writers expressed the human thoughts and belief in this age. This age ascend a reaction against the traditional conservativeness and corruption of the society. In short, this age portrayed emotions, thoughts, and real values of life through the literature.

Romanticism was the age from where we can see the escapist approach of many writers. Although in romantic age, the only genre of literature which was at its peak is "Poetry". There are many writers who have discussed the beauties of nature and fantasies of life but somehow they have tried to illustrate life from its different perspectives.

"Mysticism", the term derived from Greek word having the sense of "to conceal". There is another word "Mystical" which is used for the "Secret didactic services". The importance of the word is due to the

hidden metaphoric explanations of Scriptures and the hidden presence of those things. This term was activated to donate the mystical theology which included direct experience of religious and holy sources. To see the mystical experience under different human efforts some divine sources are used. Thus "Mysticism would best be assumption of as a gathering of individual practices, sermons, scripts, institutes, societies, and familiarities aimed at human alteration, variously defined in different traditions. Mysticism is actually the "mystic" inners ideas about the religion. It means that mysticism varies from religion to religion and person to person. Mysticism is the personal interpretation of every individual about the religion. There are several religions around the world which is also described in their literature consequently. One thing which is common in all parts of literature is that mysticism is basically the approach towards the spirituality.

Underhill has given a wonderful example to illuminate the concept of mysticism. It is actually the belief that someone is there on the next end. There is some body always to be heard. He is actually referring God here that still we don't see anyone on the next side of telegraph but we pay attention to listen something from there. Same is the case of a mystic; his imagination leads him to hear the God (Underhill, 2012).

Love is the pent-up of emotion or feelings for or due to something. In other words we can say that love is the arising of sympathies or attraction towards something. About love "H Jackson Brown Jr" stated that, "Love is something invisible to eyes but visible to heart". It means that love is directly connected to thinking or mind of a person. Love according to Jojo Moyes is, "Love is the driver for all great stories: not just romantic love, but the love of parent for child, for family, for country. It is the point before consummation of it that fascinates: what separates you from love, the obstacles that stand in its way. It is usually at those points that love is everything" (Moyes, 2012). It means that love differs in different relations and situations. Sometime it is joyful and sometime it shapes a cursing life with obstacles in its way. Span after span has been passed but there is something which has still bounded the human beings together. The original concept of love may differ from person to person. It can be interpreted differently. Love is a remarkable thing which has bounded the society and the people always to each other. Love is a valued in every part of world and is found in their cultures and in different ages.

Many characters and stories of the archaic Greek literature are still alive in our imagination. Epic battles and travel adventures have portrayed us authentic heroes on both sides of winners and defeated, nonetheless we must note that love and romance play a minor role in this literature. Certainly the farewell between Hector and Andromaca, one of

the most beautiful pages of Iliad, or the love of Kalypsó for Odysseus are romantic episodes, although they are principally used to enhance the tragic climax and/or magnify the power of will of the hero rather than to describe a love story the way we would expect nowadays (POIKILE, 2008).

Greek Literature is the key literature of all the literatures. The theme of love is dominantly found in it. In the given reference the writer talked about the different tales of Greek love in their literature. Although the use of such themes were not only for the sake of romance but they were the part of lesson able tragedies etc. The English literature is full of such themes and there are numerous writers have number of works. The theme of love in literature is in used from the natal of every part of literature. Romantic age is known for the same them. Almost all the poets and writers from romantic age have somehow touched this theme in their works. They had been known for their contributions. They have discussed different sorts of love in their works. Mainly and majorly the love for nature can be seen in different works in the poets from romantic age. When it came to late ages after romanticism, many of the writers including female writers were using the same theme in different works.

It was the 7th of April of 1970s when a child opened his eyes in Cockermouth, Cumberland of England. John Wordsworth who worked as legal advisor to Sir James Lowther was the father of William Wordsworth. He was in great love with nature due to his childhood in rural setting on the bank of a river seeming like a part of paradise. From a very small age, he was the great admirer of the beauties of nature and its existence for future.

Ameer Hamza Shinwari was born in the hilly area of Landi Kotal in the family of Shinwari tribe. His father Malik Baz Mir Khan was the chief of sub-tribe in Shinwari called as Ashraf Khel. At the age of school, he was sent to school in his home town. He continued his further studies in Islamia college of Peshawar. He gave up studies very early in 9th grade and he went back to his home town. He got married soon as same in the Shinwari tribe tradition.

Pakhwa is a poem written by Hamza Shinwari. The title of the poem is a Pashto word means "Previous". The central idea of the poem is revolving around the human life. The loss of different things is discussed. He says that when human arrived to this world, he brought love and hate. Then he talks about the dream and asking good will of someone from God. Then he yearns for the past life and the beautiful days. Hamza says that when I saw the greed in the world, I got wonder. After that he shows his love for nation and nature by referring his life to spend in desert. In this poem, Hamza has discussed different things like his incomplete wishes in which he talks about the solitude from his beloved, nationalism and human nature

but two more major things are focused. The first thing is that he is trying to present his world to God through his point of view in a way of praying and secondly he tried to share his feelings about the suffered life.

Tintern Abbey is a poem written by William Wordsworth. It is the story of his arrival to the town after 5 years. He praised the beauty of Tintern Abbey which is located on the river side and hilly area. This poem is one of his most important works. The Nature is his source of attraction to write about. There are many others ideas in the poem. The most important thing in the poem is his mystical approach that he dealt the Nature as God. Actually he sees God in Nature. At the end of the poem there is a sort of discussion about his sister Dorothy.

The researcher has delimited his study to two major themes of both poets Amir Hamza Shinwari and William Wordsworth. The themes are Mysticism and Love. This study is having importance because of the comparison of two different cultures. Such studies make a work of a person universal and known to many who don't know about this. This work will prove unique because it will pave the way for future researchers in understanding of our indigenous Pakhtoon poet and William Wordsworth an English poet. This sort of study will make poet like Ameer Hamza Shinwari as an international poet.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Late 18th century and first half of 19th century is termed as the Romantic Period of English literature. At the time when Romantics were busy in writing optimists writings, the state of affairs of France were in the process of change. Many writers of the age were affected by the circumstances going on in France and other Europe. This was the time when English society pointed their Dark Ages. Beginning in Germany and England in the 1770s, by the 1820s it had swept through Europe, conquering at last even its most stubborn foe, the French. It traveled quickly to the Western Hemisphere, and in its musical form has triumphed around the globe, so that from London to Boston to Mexico City to Tokyo to Vladivostok to Oslo, the most popular orchestral music in the world is that of the romantic era. After almost a century of being attacked by the academic and professional world of Western formal concert music, the style has reasserted itself as neo romanticism in the concert halls. When John Williams created the sound of the future in Star Wars, it was the sound of 19th-century Romanticism--still the most popular style for epic film soundtracks. (Brians, 2004).

The writers belonged from the period 1785 to 1830 did not considered themselves as "Romantics".

The poets like William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Byron, P. B. Shelly and John Keats belonged to the same age. There were also some women poets including Anna Barbauld, Charlotte Smith and Mary Robinson. They based the concept of Romanticism which is depicted through their works. That was the time when the educated women were not free much to write and read due to the conservativeness of the society. The educated women were targeted at many places by masculine part of the literature but still there were a deep-seated feminist symbol like Mary Wollstonecraft who stayed unexpected at her age.

The writings of romantic age were highly imaginative and full of romantic spirit. The writers from romantic age have their larger contribution in literature. We have many of the names from this age. John Keats, William Wordsworth, Percy B Shelly, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Blake, etc. are the major writers from Romantic age. Art was first time introduced into real life and lay man society. Nature was depicted in their writings. Religion was highly discussed by different writers.

These ideals of Romanticism, first articulated by the English poets, spread to other artistic genres, including music and the visual arts, as well as to other countries. For those countries which had not yet coalesced in terms of their own national identity, the Romanticism offered a creative framework for defining and expressing what was unique to that region, for Romanticism was inherently creative and imaginative, inviting its adherents to envision possibilities that might never have been entertained before. As a result, the value of the individual, of the arts, and of emotional expression, was able to regain a place in thought and practice, tempering the logic-bound tendencies of science with the shifting philosophies of emotion. As Bloom and Trilling observe, the contributions of the Romantics remain valuable and relevant in contemporary life. Perhaps, they write, "romanticism is...endemic in human nature," for "all men and women are questers to some degree" (Smith, 2011).

Romanticism is the unique movement in English literature which paved a way to regain their identity and to know about the life. Some of the poets from romantic age have tried to depict the black image of human life too besides defining its fantasies. John Keats is an example who wrote an odd "Ode to Grecian Urn" where he compare human life with the urn and preferred the urn due to its conditions. Romantic writers were highly imaginative at the same time.

1798 to 1808 was the decade when William Wordsworth reached to his youth of literary writings. With the publication of "Lyrical Ballads" by Wordsworth in 1798, the Romantic movement of English literature starts and which is called the age of romantic writers in

history of English literature. His writings from this age made him more important because his works were first time came for the criticism in the field (Anonymous, 2000).

"Among English writers and poets the only two who fulfill this strict definition of a mystic are Wordsworth and Blake" (Spurgeon, 1913). Spurgeon is with the notion that from the romantic age, the true mystic poets are only Wordsworth and William Blake. He has claimed this for their works. Prelude book 4 is almost completely with the theme of mysticism. He has been called as "Pantheist". Pantheist is said to be the one who sees God in every creature. Therefore, many critics are with the belief that Wordsworth was a poet who discussed God in his poetry as he was discussing nature. He was deeply in love with nature. This was mainly due to his life in rural settings and time he spent there.

Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man,
A motion and a spirit, that impels,
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things (Wordsworth, 1798).

English literature treated different themes in different ages but the contribution of poetry has a big part in it. The reason behind this is that poetic language is very much accepted all the time. Shakespeare is well known dramatist and his age was also known for drama but he also putted his ideas in poetic form. This is because that poetic language is highly aspirational and is very much accepted all the time and all sort of peoples. The teachings which are given in poetic form are very much influential. Therefore, the big names like Shakespeare, William Wordsworth and Browning used the same way for mystical teachings and experiences. Dr. A N Dhar is an Indian author who has studied some poets to clear the concept of mysticism. In his book "Mysticism in Literature" Dhar talks about the poems of Patmore that he has talked about personal experiences about the holy and human love. He is talking about the style owned by Patmore after started writing the mystic part of his literature. Dhar says that ecstasy required for the mystical writings is basically the enlightenment or clarity of thing which can be found in the odes of him. There is a dominant figure in the history of English literature which can be called as one of the good experimenter in the field of mysticism. The person is known as William James which has tried to clear the concept of mysticism. We can observe many of religious experiences of William James in which is mystical in nature and has furnish evidence in the content of its reality. Although there are many philosophers which has questioned the enteral concept of mysticism by

different means but still the experiences of William James is enough to answer all the misconceptions emerged (Dhar, 1985).

As we have already mentioned that there are different beliefs in world regarding religion that is why there are some similarities in different literatures and their tendency towards religion. There are two major concepts of mysticism, Eastern mysticism and Western mysticism. In Western we have a foremost religion called as Christianity and in East we have Islam as the big religion. Same is the case in their literatures, whether we have Christianity or we can see Islam mainly. Therefore, we have two key sides of mysticism. As we know that William James is a well-known mystic in history of English literature, has the belief that the mystic should not listen or give attention to the peoples because he has his own belief about the religion. There is one thing important which needs to be mention that there is no specific age for a mystic. He belongs to universal age. He will have the same comments in every past of age when he is studied.

Moulana Jalaaluddin Rumi was a 13th century Muslim Scholar, he said that "If there had not been love, how could there have been existence" (Rumi, 1250). Near to him, the existence of everything is cause to love. He was with the certainty that the way of life is not knowledge but the need of life is love. This love can make a hell of heaven and heaven of hell. The treatment of love is not related to one era or age, but it's a universal feature of all times literature. Sometimes it is illustrated as love for religion, sometimes it shows the concentration towards nature, sometime the loss of "Romeo and Juliet" is shown in love and sometime it is for the knowledge of "Dr Faustus".

The study of various characters in Tamil and Sanskrit love poetry must necessarily take into account the literary form and some conventions that govern them. The Carikam poems are lyrics or short literary piece which deal with a particular aspect of love and do not gives as much as to person as to universality of the emotion concerned. When a Carikam poet sings of youth and maiden falling in love, he does not pay attention to their names (Nadarajah, 1994).

Sanskrit is considered the very old language in the world. Nadarajah is an Asian writer, who has studied about the Tamil and Sanskrit literature. He is with the belief that the depiction of human love and emotions is treated in Sanskrit literature too. It means that love is treated in literature and given the same importance to it in old ages too. As we know that love is a universal phenomenon, therefore the way of its depiction may be changed but the treatment of love remained the same in all ages.

Adjacent to the different ages in English literature, we also have different sort of love themes in literature. In middle age the main themes were

affected due to the French literature because in middle ages English literature was not that much matured well. The themes were inspiring but they were idealized sort of themes. The concept of knight and lady was there. In renaissance age, the love themes were without epic concept. The writers from that age have somehow changed the concept of knights and ladies.

Love in this universe has different forms. There are several types of love, which leads to different conclusions. Love is when country, it turns to Patriotism. When someone loves his nation, that leads to nationalism. If you love your religion, that will surface you to mysticism. The love of human beings turns someone's life from hell to heaven or heaven to hell. The love of nature will make you pantheist. It means that every sort of love or emotionally attachment in the world will have at least some of the effect on lover's life, which may be positive or negative.

Human beings are interconnected to each other's with a strong link known as human emotions and feelings. Feelings are only subjected to human beings. The affection or the interest which tends any one towards anything's and emerged sympathies is known as the love. From the very first day, love is being depicted in literature in different forms. We can see many of the dramas having major theme of love, every poem has some ways to express love, many of novels have the protagonist as love hero, etc. The treatment of love theme is being changed from time to time and person to person. Some of the writers have taken this thing as a classic theme and other treated it as tragic ending materials. Many of the authors' depicted love in their works as happy ending factor while many of writers have used it as modern technique of affairs.

Courtly love, or fine amor, began in Provence in the 12th century, and spread through the courts of Northern France, Italy and Germany. An Aristocratic pastime, loves became members of the court of love", with its special rituals and routines. Andreas Capellanus, a monk at court of Countess Marie of Champagne, even codified the rules of love in *De Arte Honeste* (On The Art of Honorable Loving). At the same time, a whole love was created by troubadours. In many ways, courtly love is remarkably similar to modern notions of romantic love. The lover falls passionately at first sight with the beloved. He suffers the pangs of love, wishing to be worthily beloved. He may have to overcome obstacles to gain her love. Often the love affairs, if adulterous, has to be kept secret, But there are important differences, so it is instructive to consider the sources and literature of courtly love, before examining the radical way in which Chaucer revolutionarised the concept, parodying it through it fabliaux and exposing its more disturbing elements (Ward, 2009).

From the day first, Love is the important part of literature. According to some of writers "Love is Soul of Literature". In every piece of literature and every era of time, the writers have somehow depicted the theme of love in literature. At the start of English literature, love was treated as the feature of aristocratic class only. The courtly love concept was there at that time. The feelings or emotions were only limited to the court of kings and queens. Many of the major plays and poems of 12th century are based on courtly love experiences. King Arthur was fallen in love for a lady and Guinevere fell for the love of Sir Lancelot which emerged the concepts of courtly love. This concept of love was not for the sack of marriages but the purpose was only the happiness of beloved one. Courtly love started shifting from aristocratic class to lover class too in case of knighthood. The knight was the person who used to fight and defend their countries for the major purpose of making happy their beloved one. There was no other major reason for his fighting other than the joys or appreciation of his beloved one. A little appreciation could make the knight happy to an extent that he will accept that he is rewarded for his sacrifice. The medieval age literature is full of the courtly love concept. Geoffrey Chaucer has also discussed courtly love concept in different of his works.

Love is universal human topic. Therefore love is dominant issue in all types of poetry and literature all times. For this reason a famous movie about love is entitled "L'Éternel Retour" medieval songs about love, written, composed and performed by Provençal troubadours, French trouveres and German Minnesinger, where an important part of secular poetry during the European Middle ages. More influential, however the ideological concept of courtly love of "fine amours and amour courtois" and "Hohe Minne" which were outlined primarily in romances and lyric poetry. This concept of courtly love is still in effect today, at least in some aspects. Despite this enduring this influence we do not know if or to what extent this ideology of eroticism could be observed in the real lives of medieval authors and their audiences (GAUNT, 2006).

In common life the belief is found everywhere that literature is something that only discusses love. Somehow their perception about literature is right because if we see from the start of English literature, the theme of love is dominantly found. Gaunt has given the reference from the depiction of courtly love in different movies. The directors picked this concept from the medieval age's literature. Many of medieval age works are the based on the kings and queens and knights and ladies love stories.

Poetry is considered as the form of depicted love. Courtly love concept was the major theme of many

prominent poems form medieval age. Major writers like Geoffrey Chaucer have discussed this theme in many of masterpiece works. King Arthurian writings are full of courtly love stories. Squire from the Canterbury Tales is presented as a love figure. The story of Queen of France Blanche survived for a long time in literary writings of medieval ages.

Romanticism is the age known for the theme of love. In 18th century of history, English literature was affected by the rising faith in Christianity and the revolution of the age. The adventure and chivalry was depicted as the subject in that age. The major change in literature was the approach "the theme of Love" which was used in different ways. The love for human beings, love for religion, love for nature and love for nations was saved in literature.

Hugo was 19th century critic and explained the theme of love and its depiction in romantic age. According to him, romantic age gave a birth to new ideas and approach. The people were more educated and matured, therefore the writers tried to bring such innovation in their literature that can educate people accordingly. (Katherine, Julie, & Rebecca, 2015).

Pashto literature is majorly having the theme of mysticism because of the Sufi school of thoughts the writers belonged to. The religion has great impact on this part of literature. The religious preaching affected it the most and groped it toward mystical approach. The preserved Pashto literature is from the same time when there was Renaissance era of English literature. The next era of Pashto literature is remembered as the time of Khoshal Khan Khattak age. This time consisted of numerous big names like Rehman Baba, Abdul Qadir Khattak, Qasim Khan Shaida, Ahmad Shah Abdali etc. This era was basically the Pashto Romantic Movement. This age was having all the trends which came into English literature after 18th century (Khan, A brief history of Pashto literature, 2012).

Shinwari was admitted in a school in his hometown, but soon he was to leave the education because of their family conditions. After leaving his studies, he soon got married. He worked under political British government for several years. After that he was designated in railway department at that time. Soon he was in love with a girl of his hometown to who he got married when he was of 26. That girl died at the age of 40. He wrote many of his poems after her name. That is why he is also called as love poet too. Ameer Hamza Shinwari was very fascinated with the love for his language and his nation. He expressed his views about nation and his language. "*First be a good Pashtun and you shall become a good human being, And only when you become a good human being, will you become a good Muslim*, (Taqi, 2011)". Hamza was seeing the complete set of rules for human life in his culture. According him, all the moral and ethical qualities are there in true Pakhtoon society. In the above couplet,

Hamza is at the peak of his nationalism. He depicted his love for nation in his poetry. He love his language upto the limit that once he said about his language that "enemy brands it as a language of hell, but I'll go to heaven with Pashto". Ameer Hamza Shinwari talked about his inclination toward mysticism. In his biography he has mentioned that in start he was not attracted toward mystical ideas but after maturity in his work, he was attracted by an unknown force toward it. He was the believer of "Those who identify themselves, they recognize their God". It means that first he was in the love of creation and then he bends towards the love of creature.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research has found how the works of two different poets living in different continent and having opposite cultural background are addressing the same ideas and incorporating similar notions about mysticism and love. This study is devised out of curiosity weather William Wordsworth and Ameer Hamza Shinwari's poetry contains the elements of mysticism and love. Many researchers have explored the poetry of William Wordsworth and Ameer Hamza Shinwari's poetry. Even Hamza's poetry has been translated into English Language but the researcher is exploring the poetry of two different poets belonging to different cultural, religious and social background. This research compared the poetry of William Wordsworth and Ameer Hamza Shinwari in the context of Mysticism and love. The reason for following this type of research is basically the requirement for such studies. It is to explore the thing from different angles. This study tries to see the different dimension of his work and give the proper and the required conclusion.

DISCUSSION ANALYSIS

Ameer Hamza Shinwari and William Wordsworth are two poets pole away from each other. There are some resemblances and some variances in both the poets in their works which became the part of English literature. Mainly there are two themes which will be focused in this discussion. As with the passage of time, human got his different forms. As the human came to the world, there was first love of Adam and Eve. After that when one son of Adam killed his brother, curse came. Same were the different appearances to the domain with the passage of time.

The works of both the poets are showing the concept that poets are having the organic relativity with each other, no matter if they are from different ages and different areas.

With disheveled hair, I saw her in a dream (last night);
Her well-being I desire (from God); as worried the messenger came. (Ismail & Junaid)

From Nature and her overflowing soul
I had received so much, that all my thoughts
Were steeped in feeling; I was only then
Contented, when with bliss ineffable
I felt the sentiment of Being spread, (Wordsworth, The complete
poetical works of William Wordsworth, 1904).

Ameer Hamza Shinwari in his poem Pakhwa talks about a dream of last night. He is worried about the condition of his beloved one which he calls Nature and praying God for her relief. Here by beloved he means the nature. He is worried for the conditions of the world as he has love for past time. Therefore, he is asking Devine force to save the nature. He is talking about the Devine messenger who has told him. On the other hand, William Wordsworth debates about his thoughts for Nature. He is also conscious about his feelings. He talks about the heavenly Nature. In short, both of the poets are feeling for Nature. Both of the poets were the in love with Nature. Due to cultural differences, somehow their writings differ in their style. As Pakhtoon are known for their straight forward language, same is the case with Hamza Shinwari that he used clear cut language when he wants to talk about Almighty. While Wordsworth has many time used Nature to talk about God.

With my youthful spirit; I go.
Forever shall I go with the valiant.
With friends of time; I go,
With my incomplete tales, I go.
Not that with the falling sun, I go.
Yet, My way is set upon the rising sun
For when I make the world; a Pakhtoon of age; (Ismail & Junaid)

With every form of creature, as it looked
Towards the Uncreated with a countenance
Of adoration, with an eye of love,
One song they sang, and it was audible, (Wordsworth,
The complete
poetical works of William Wordsworth, 1904)

Hamza Shinwari longed for youth rather than growing age. Near to him, after grown age many things become change. The beauty of youth, the lust of early life is of great importance. Therefore he first show love for youth and then he admires the creature and the creation in the way that he admires the golden days of life. He is with the will that one day his sun will rise up and his people will at dominancy which shows his adoration towards his nation. On the other hand,

William Wordsworth is sort of admiring different things in different way. He talks about the Creator and the creations. He shows off his attachment to Nature and its ingredient in a way that he feels every song sang by it or for it.

As earlier we talked about the cultural influences in styles of writing, same are some other feature which can be seen in their poetries. Pakhtoon people are much known for their heroism which Hamza Shinwari called as "Valiant" in his poetry. There was a different concept of love in subcontinent before it was colonized by English people, but after the ruling of British government many things started changing. Love is among one of those things. The European concept of love is introduced in Subcontinent after that very invading.

The second part of the content analysis is the exploration of the next two poems of William Wordsworth and Ameer Hamza Shinwari. The discussion about Tintern Abbey and Gharib Nawaz is being focused.

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:—feelings too
Of unremembered pleasure; such, perhaps,
As may have had no trivial influence
On that best portion of a good man's life;
His little, nameless, unremembered acts
Of kindness and of love. Nor less, I trust,
To them I may have owed another gift,
Of aspect more sublime; that blessed mood,
In which the burthen of the mystery, (Wordsworth, A FEW
MILES
ABOVE TINTERN ABBEY, 1798)

"That I'm continually going for your founding,
That's why I'm reckless of all others.
You promised for the Day of Judgment shorter,
I'm distanced from this deception,
Those I'm singer for prestige of your existence.
In Your Prominence's songs I'm perished.
But I am fanatic of Your Esteem (Shinwari, Translated
Poetry).

At this point in the first stanza, Wordsworth is feeling something in his heart, in his soul and in his sentiments. Here he wants to talk about the goodness of the Nature and the presence of good things which leads his thinking to the memorable past and presence of Some One behind everything. This thing according to Wordsworth can change the life an individual. If there is virtue, it means there is the worry of someone and this worry of a good man is referring his concept to the religion that is a code of

life. Wordsworth talks about the goodness of a man that is in the soul of human being if he believes in the Creator.

On the other side, Hamza Shinwari is also saying the same thing, but in very straight way. Here Hamza Shinwari is not discussing nature while talking about the Almighty. Hamza believes that the virtue is for Almighty and due to Almighty. He directly confesses that if I love You, I don't need to love anyone else. Hamza says that I'm not scared of any sort of deceptions or sayings of Dooms day. Hamza is also happy with his remembrance of God and considers it as an honor for himself. He considered himself as a singer who wants to sing for the prestige of Almighty.

CONCLUSION

As we know that Hamza Shinwari and Wordsworth were having the same affinity for other things like human beings have. They have this thing but somehow differently. Hamza was in love with a girl in his village and Wordsworth loved a girl known as "Lucy". Both have written many of poems after their beloved in their early writings. A poem "Strange Fits of passion" is written for Lucy then a girl from village was blessed with a poem "Lewany (Crazy for Love)". If Wordsworth is in love with his sister, then Hamza Shinwari has expressed his love for his nation and his own language.

William Wordsworth and Ameer Hamza Shinwari talked about human knowledge in depth. Near to them, knowledge is not necessary to know about God. They actually feel God in Nature. Hamza Shinwari and Wordsworth are having their mystical belief that God is not visible to physical eyes but one can notice Him with his spiritual eyes. They feel the existence of God there where they talk about the loneliness. Same is the case when Hamza stated that I feel light in dark night and if I'm going for His founding then I have no need to be worried about others. Wordsworth ironically says that in a city or town, I'm lonely. By this he means that I'm reckless of all and I've no need for others except God.

Both of the writers have identity in their thoughts but there are some cultural and geographical factors which initiated some variances concerning of them. William Wordsworth belonged from England therefore many times he talked about the mountains and valleys located there at the same time Hamza Shinwari has also the affinity with these things but he expressed his love for own geography.

The concept of love of human beings is differs in both due to culture differences. In Pakistani context, respect for parents, family, friends, elders and everyone is consider as love while extra-marital affairs are not allowed due to culture and religion. In Europe the affairs are also known as love and their

society don't mind such things. Therefore no one knows the name of beloved of Hamza Shinwari and Lucy is well known to everyone.

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