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## Ecocriticism in Seamus Heaney's Poems

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### Abstract

This article explores Seamus Heaney's poetry through an ecological lens, focusing on the detailed ties between nature, identity, memory, and cultural history. Heaney's life and literary works can be placed in a wide ecological backdrop, showing how his writings highlight the deep links between humans and nature, while giving a critical look at human-centred views. By breaking down Heaney's poems, this article tries to raise awareness about our environment and urges readers to rethink their bond with nature. By digging into themes like interdependence and cultural roots in his writing, the discussion highlights the importance of Heaney's ecological commentary in improving how we grasp environmental issues. These insights from his poetry and ecology help ongoing talks in environmental studies about how literature can encourage lasting connections with nature and build a stronger sense of

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ecological duty. This exploration honors Heaney's literary greatness while pointing out the important role that poetry and writing play in helping us understand and appreciate the connections among all life forms.

**Keywords:** ecocriticism, nature, environment

## النقد البيئي في قصائد شيموس هيني

### المستخلص

تستكشف هذه المقالة "النقد البيئي في قصائد شيموس هيني المختارة" الأبعاد النقدية البيئية لشعر شيموس هيني من خلال التأكيد على العلاقة بين الطبيعة والهوية والذاكرة والتاريخ الثقافي. يتم وضع حياة هيني ومساهماته الأدبية في سياقها في الإطار الأوسع للوعي البيئي الذي يؤكد كيف تعكس أعماله الترابط بين الإنسان والطبيعة وتتقد المفاهيم المتمركزة حول الإنسان. يساهم تحليل شعر هيني في الوعي البيئي ويحث القراء على إعادة النظر في موقفهم من العالم الطبيعي. من خلال دراسة موضوعات الترابط والطبقات الثقافية المضمنة في قصائده، يعرض هذا المقال أهمية نقد هيني البيئي في تعزيز فهم أعمق للقضايا البيئية. تثري وجهات النظر الأدبية والبيئية هذه المناقشات الجارية في النقد البيئي فيما يتعلق بدور الأدب في تعزيز العلاقات المستدامة مع الطبيعة.

**الكلمات الدالة:** انتقاد بيئي، طبيعة، بيئة، ثقافة، شيموس هيني.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Seamus Heaney is one of the top poets of the 20th century, known for his unique voice that has touched on themes like identity, nature, and cultural roots. Born in 1939 in County Derry, Northern Ireland, Heaney grew up on a family farm. This farm life significantly affected his poetry, often showcasing the countryside and the mixed feelings surrounding Irish identity. His literary journey began with his first book, *Death of a Naturalist*, in 1966. This collection put him on the map in the poetry world. Heaney's works, including later collections, combined personal experiences with the political history of Ireland, showing off his talent in bringing together the personal and political (Tneh, 2017, pp. 151-162).

Heaney's poetry stands out with its vivid pictures and deep connection with nature. Nature is not just a pretty setting in his works - it is a big theme and a way for him to think about who he is and where he came from. He often talks about the landscapes from his childhood, using them to dive into bigger life questions. He shows how personal stories and shared memories mix together. This love of nature shines through in poems like 'Digging', where digging is not just hard work but also a way to dig into one's past and culture. Heaney's knack for bringing the sights and sounds of the Irish countryside to life makes it easy for readers to feel like they are right there, feeling and experiencing

everything deeply. This skill makes his poetry both easy to connect with and really moving (Klitzing, 2019, pp.14-39). In addition to exploring identity and nature, Heaney's poetry also touches on notions like ecological awareness, painting lively pictures of the natural world. These vivid scenes remind us how human life is connected with other forms of life, pushing us to think about how we interact with the environment. His poems often show a strong love for the land and its history, underlining why paying attention to ecological issues is important, especially today when caring for the environment is a major worldwide concern (Singh, 2021, pp. 273-275).

Overall, Seamus Heaney's life and literary contributions are marked by a profound engagement with themes of nature, identity, and cultural heritage. His poetry serves as a vehicle for exploring the complexities of the human experience, inviting readers to reflect on their own connections to the natural world and the cultural narratives that shape their identities. Through his evocative imagery and thoughtful exploration of language, Heaney has left an indelible mark on contemporary literature, establishing himself as a vital voice in the ongoing dialogue about the relationship between humanity and the environment.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1 Nature as Identity and Memory**

In Seamus Heaney's poetry, nature serves as a profound element of identity and memory, intricately woven into the fabric of his work. Heaney's connection to the Irish landscape, particularly his childhood experiences on the Mossbawn farm, is a recurrent theme that shapes his sense of self and community. His poetry often reflects a symbiotic relationship with nature, where the natural world profoundly influences human identity and memory. This interplay is not merely celebratory; but also evokes complex emotions, revealing the darker aspects of existence and memory (Alexander, 2023, pp.11-24). Moreover, Heaney's exploration of memory transcends personal recollections, delving into cultural memory that shapes collective identity. His works often interrogate the boundaries between remembered experiences and historical realities, prompting readers to consider how memory informs identity. This duality of nature as both a personal and cultural touchstone underscores Heaney's poetic legacy, illustrating how the natural world is inextricably linked to the human experience (McAlpine, 2020, pp.156-188).

In 'Bogland' poem, Heaney moves from focusing mainly on rural life and personal stuff to digging deeper into history, identity, and landscape. Heaney uses the idea of the bog—a marshy, soft ground that holds a lot of history—to delve into Ireland's past, its geography, and what makes it tick culturally. The poem shows Heaney's fascination with Irish boglands and their deep historical roots. Heaney describes the bog as a layered archive, holding on to bits and pieces from the past. He makes a point that Ireland's landscape is more about digging down rather than spreading out. He compares the Irish boglands to the American frontier. While the American frontier represents endless expansion, the bog, with its many layers, holds relics like preserved bodies and ancient artifacts—it is a record of Ireland's long history. This landscape—with its ancient secrets—tracks both geological and human time. The poem also highlights Ireland's unique connection to its land by contrasting it with other cultures:

We have no prairies

To slice a big sun at evening--  
Everywhere the eye concedes to  
Encroaching horizon,

Is wooed into the cyclops' eye  
Of a tarn. Our unfenced country  
Is bog that keeps crusting  
Between the sights of the sun.  
(Heaney, 2022, pp. 2-3, LI. 1-8)

Seamus Heaney's poem "Bogland" talks about the theme of national identity. It links his story to Ireland's past and traditions. He uses words like "we" to create a connection with the land and people. The layers of the bog show different times in Irish history, keeping memories of important past events. Bogs in Ireland mean more than just a part of nature. They hold shared memories and show the strong bond between the land and the people. The poem recalls Heaney's childhood experience of discovering an elk's skeleton in a bog. "Bogland" looks at Irish identity and collective memories. The bog stands for the many layers that make up the Irish people's identity. Knowing who you are means appreciating the diversity and history of Irish culture.

Only the waterlogged trunks  
Of great firs, soft as pulp.  
Our pioneers keep striking  
Inwards and downwards,

Every layer they strip  
Seems camped on before.

The bogholes might be Atlantic seepage.

The wet centre is bottomless.

(Heaney, 2022, pp. 2-3, LI. 20-28)

The bog is like a big warehouse of history and shared memories, filled with events from thousands of years. Heaney sees the bog as a source of cultural identity and a vital connection to the past because it "remembers" everything that has happened to it. Each layer of the bog represents different periods in history, like chapters in the story of Irish identity. Heaney explores Irish identity through the natural environment of the bog. Ireland's landscape, where the bog reflects the struggles and triumphs of its people, is the base of this shared identity.

They've taken the skeleton  
Of the Great Irish Elk

Out of the peat, set it up  
An astounding crate full of air.

Butter sunk under  
More than a hundred years  
Was recovered salty and white.  
The ground itself is kind, black butter

Melting and opening underfoot,  
Missing its last definition  
By millions of years.

They'll never dig coal here,

(Heaney, 2022, pp. 2-3, LI. 9-22)

Similarly, 'The Tollund Man' poem was first introduced in Seamus Heaney's 1972 book *Wintering Out* and quickly became one of his most famous works. It has 11 stanzas, each with four lines. The poem shows Heaney's fascination with the ancient bodies found in European peat bogs. The Tollund Man, a body from the Iron Age that was preserved naturally and uncovered in Denmark back in 1950. In the poem, The Tollund Man's death is linked in the poem to Ireland's past, especially the sectarian violence during the Troubles. Heaney thinks about how ritualistic killings link the past and present, comparing the deaths in Northern Ireland today with sacrifices made in the Iron Age. Besides bodies, the bog also keeps memories of violence, showing Ireland's rough past. Similar to how victims of political violence are sacrificed for beliefs, the Tollund Man was likely sacrificed to please a goddess. As Heaney reflects on this cycle of history, he feels a sense of defeat. Nature acts as a preserver - the bog keeps human history intact, serving as both a time capsule and a tomb.

Some day I will go to Aarhus  
To see his peat-brown head,  
The mild pods of his eye-lids,  
His pointed skin cap.

In the flat country near by

Where they dug him out,  
His last gruel of winter seeds  
Caked in his stomach,

Naked except for  
The cap, noose and girdle,  
I will stand a long time.  
Bridegroom to the goddess,

(Heaney, 2022, pp. 5-6, LI. 1-12)

'Tollund Man' poem is set in Jutland, Denmark, where the Tollund Man was found. Heaney reflects on the old tradition of human sacrifice to the Mother Goddess, tying it to his Irish roots and history. He talks about the "old man-killing parishes," linking age-old customs to the recent violence in Northern Ireland. The poem hints at a deep-seated tendency for violence in Ireland and connects past sacrifices to today's issues. The Tollund Man is seen as a symbol of cultural renewal, reflecting personal sacrifices made by people during the Troubles. Heaney uses this idea to make readers think about how past violence affects Irish identity now and in the future. "The Tollund Man" ties together themes like identity, memories of the past, and sacrifice within the context of Irish history (Coleman, 2021, pp. 15-25):

She tightened her torc on him  
And opened her fen,  
Those dark juices working  
Him to a saint's kept body,  
  
Trove of the turfcutters'  
Honeycombed workings.  
Now his stained face  
Reposes at Aarhus.

(Seamus Heaney Poems, 2022, pp. 5-6, LI. 13-20)

In "The Tollund Man," Heaney's poem shows a person who was sacrificed, linking old traditions with modern political struggles in Ireland. He ties these ancient acts to Ireland's history and today's violence, showing how they affect what is happening now. The poem

explores how past events and traditions shape today's Irish politics and culture, using nature as a connection. The Tollund Man, preserved in a bog, symbolizes how Irish people use nature to keep their shared memories and identity alive. Heaney looks at the violence deep in the Irish mind and connects both personal and cultural stories. He thinks about the moral struggles in areas with lots of conflict and the mental stress of political fights. Feelings of being "lost" and "unhappy" show how ongoing conflict wears on people's minds and cultural heritage (Coleman, 2021, pp. 15-25).

I could risk blasphemy,  
Consecrate the cauldron bog  
Our holy ground and pray  
Him to make germinate  
The scattered, ambushed  
Flesh of labourers,  
Stockinged corpses  
Laid out in the farmyards,  
Tell-tale skin and teeth  
Flecking the sleepers  
Of four young brothers, trailed  
For miles along the lines.

(Heaney, 2022, pp. 5-6, LI. 20-32)

Moreover, "The Tollund Man" weaves together nature and cultural history with striking images. In the poem, nature acts as a keeper of memories and identity. The bog, a central symbol, holds onto history by preserving things like the Tollund Man. His remains bring to mind ancient rituals connected to fertility and prosperity, which shape Ireland's shared memories. Heaney shows his strong bond to the land through the imagery of soil and bog, highlighting how the environment plays a big part in cultural identity. By focusing on the bog's role in preserving history, the poem connects nature to memory. Heaney delves into themes of violence and loss during the Troubles, seeing them as part of Ireland's natural cycle. He compares the Tollund Man, seen as a "sacrificial victim," with old Celtic traditions and modern struggles. This comparison suggests that nature keeps the memories of past sacrifices and ongoing challenges. Therefore, nature becomes a guardian of shared identity and memory, heavily shaping how people see their place in Ireland's cultural and historical story:

Something of his sad freedom  
As he rode the tumbril  
Should come to me, driving,  
Saying the names  
Tollund, Grauballe, Nebelgard,  
Watching the pointing hands  
Of country people,

Not knowing their tongue.  
Out here in Jutland  
In the old man-killing parishes  
I will feel lost,  
Unhappy and at home.

(Seamus Heaney Poems, 2022, pp. 5-6, LI. 32-44)

Therefore, in ‘The Tollund Man’, Seamus Heaney brings together history, mythology, and his own thoughts to explore how violence and sacrifice never really go away, whether in the ancient past or our modern world. By talking about the preserved body of an Iron Age man, Heaney draws a strong connection between old ritual killings and the recent political troubles in Ireland. The poem’s thoughtful mood and detailed descriptions prompt the reader to think about how human suffering repeats itself and how deeply conflicts can scar a culture and nation. At its core, *The Tollund Man* is not just about death and what stays preserved. but also serves as a chilling reminder of how history keeps affecting us today. By blending archaeology with personal memories, Heaney turns an ancient relic into a powerful symbol for the complicated issues of identity, violence, and finding peace.

## **2.2 Human-Nature relationships in Heaney’s poetry**

Seamus Heaney's poetry shows a deep connection with nature and how it ties into human life. In his poems, he keenly examines the bond between people and their surroundings. The poet often talks about nature's role in shaping human identity and way of life, using the Irish landscape to highlight this bond. For instance, in Northern Ireland, Heaney's detailed descriptions of farming and local foods show this strong connection to the land. He pays close attention to daily life and how these elements shape social habits and cultural identity. He goes a step further by blurring the lines between humans and nature, suggesting that the natural world is not just a backdrop but a partner in human life (Klitzing, 2021, pp.101-122).

"The Harvest Bow" is a poem by Seamus Heaney, written in the 1970s and included in his 1979 collection *Field Work*. The poem centres on Heaney’s father and delves into themes like memory, craftsmanship, and family connections. the poem follows a regular ABCB rhyme pattern. Its gentle, rhythmic flow is thanks to its use of iambic meter. By echoing themes of tradition, artistry, and self-reflection, the poem’s structured form mirrors the craft of making a harvest bow. Set in rural Ireland, "The Harvest Bow" really brings to life the farming spirit and the deep bond between people and nature. It celebrates the harvest season—a time when folks enjoy the fruits of their hard work. The harvest bow, made from the last sheaf of corn, symbolizes the ongoing cycle of life and the lasting ties between people and their surroundings. This scene has deep cultural and personal meaning, reflecting Heaney's own memories and experiences with farming and nature.

As you plaited the harvest bow  
You implicated the mellowed silence in you  
In wheat that does not rust  
But brightens as it tightens twist by twist  
Into a knowable corona,  
A throwaway love-knot of straw.

Hands that aged round ashplants and cane sticks  
And lapped the spurs on a lifetime of game cocks  
Harked to their gift and worked with fine intent  
Until your fingers moved somnambulant:  
I tell and finger it like braille,  
Gleaning the unsaid off the palpable,  
(Heaney, 2025, LI. 1-12)

"The Harvest Bow" by Seamus Heaney is not solely about farming. By using the harvest bow as a symbol, Heaney shows how our actions are tied to the rhythms of nature. Making the bow reflects a time for thinking and feeling grateful. It is about noticing the beauty in simple things and the work that keeps us going. In his work, Heaney often highlights this mix between nature and our lives, stressing the importance of respecting the environment that shapes who we are and our communities. His poem is not just about the results of hard work; the harvest bow also stands for the deep emotional connections people have with their roots and the land. This is one of the ways his poetry nudges readers to think about their own relationships with nature. It asks for a deeper understanding of how these ties shape our identities and lives. Heaney's strong interest in nature, work, and who we are comes through clearly in this poem. Through rural life, he paints a picture of interconnectedness that speaks to both personal and shared experiences. This gives the poem a special place as it looks closely at how humans and nature are linked.

And if I spy into its golden loops  
I see us walk between the railway slopes  
Into an evening of long grass and midges,  
Blue smoke straight up, old beds and ploughs in hedges,  
An auction notice on an outhouse wall—  
You with a harvest bow in your lapel,

Me with the fishing rod, already homesick  
For the big lift of these evenings, as your stick  
Whacking the tips off weeds and bushes  
Beats out of time, and beats, but flushes  
Nothing: that original townland  
Still tongue-tied in the straw tied by your hand.  
(Heaney, 2025, LI. 13-24)

In "The Harvest Bow," Seamus Heaney connects people and nature through crafting a simple yet meaningful item - the harvest bow. This bow stands as a symbol of farm work and shows our close bonds with the natural world. The poem talks about how our creativity merges with nature, stressing the need to keep our cultural and natural heritage

alive. Farming plays a big role in shaping who we are and where we feel at home. Heaney encourages us to think about how we interact with nature through the harvest bow and pushes us to choose eco-friendly habits (Lichtenberg et al., 2022).

Similarly, Heaney wrote 'Follower' in the 1960s and published in his 1966 collection *Death of a Naturalist*. The poem consists of six stanzas of four lines each. The poem follows a regular ABAB rhyme scheme, which creates a steady rhythm, reflecting the consistent movements of plowing (the physical labor) and skill of Heaney's father. 'Follower' revolves around themes of admiration, skill, and the shifting roles between father and son.

My father worked with a horse-plough,  
His shoulders globed like a full sail strung  
Between the shafts and the furrow.  
The horse strained at his clicking tongue.

An expert. He would set the wing  
And fit the bright steel-pointed sock.  
The sod rolled over without breaking.  
At the headrig, with a single pluck

Of reins, the sweating team turned round  
And back into the land. His eye  
Narrowed and angled at the ground,  
Mapping the furrow exactly.  
(Heaney, 2025, LI. 1-12)

The poem "Follower" delves into Heaney's childhood, his connection with his father, and the expectation to maintain family traditions, especially farming. This analysis highlights how the speaker admires his father and strives to follow in his steps. Yet, he ultimately feels he does not quite measure up. Additionally, the words and layout of the poem are looked at, revealing Heaney's feelings about his early days on an Irish farm. Set in Heaney's youth, the poem takes place on an Irish farm. The rural scenery and farming tasks are shown through vivid images. The speaker reflects on his bond with his father and life growing up on the farm, giving context to the poem.

I stumbled in his hob-nailed wake,  
Fell sometimes on the polished sod;  
Sometimes he rode me on his back  
Dipping and rising to his plod.

I wanted to grow up and plough,  
To close one eye, stiffen my arm.  
All I ever did was follow  
In his broad shadow round the farm.

I was a nuisance, tripping, falling,  
Yapping always. But today  
It is my father who keeps stumbling  
Behind me, and will not go away

(Heaney, 2025, LI. 13-24)

The scene captures a close connection with nature and the traditions of farming. It shows how vital farming work and family customs are, with a father plowing with a horse, bringing rural life to life. The speaker warmly remembers following his dad, feeling thankful for those moments and missing the old days. The poem reflects how the speaker's relationship with his dad changes over time. Initially, he admires his dad's skills, but then a role reversal happens as time passes. In "Follower," Seamus Heaney portrays the bond with nature vividly through farming and rural traditions shared with his father. Heaney's descriptions of horse-drawn plowing illustrate a way to connect deeply with the land. The poem explores the speaker's relationship with his father, blending old farming practices with the environment. The son's attempts to copy his father show his wish to keep up with the natural way of life. This desire to follow family ways sticks with him even as he moves away from farm life. It captures the struggle to keep his roots while chasing new aspirations and shows the tension between heritage and moving forward.

### **3. ECOLOGICAL CRITIQUE AND AWARENESS**

Seamus Heaney's poetry offers a deep critique of ecology, showing how he grasps the connection between humans and the natural world. His work often sheds light on how nature shapes human identity and experiences, highlighting a mutual bond with the Irish landscape. Heaney's use of the bog as a symbol of memory and history shows his view of the environment is much more than just a simple picture—it digs into moral and spiritual questions. Critics have pointed out that Heaney's poetry fits well within the ecocritical approach, similar to writers like Ted Hughes, who also depict nature as an active player in human life, not just a backdrop. Heaney's Catholic background also adds depth to his ecological awareness, shaping his belief in the miraculous elements of nature, much like the poetry of Gerard Manley Hopkins. Because of this, Heaney's poems provide important commentary on being aware of the environment. They encourage readers to see their role in the bigger picture (Russell, 2020, pp. 93-110).

"The Peninsula" (1966) beautifully captures thoughts on nature, travel, and finding artistic inspiration. It is part of his first book, *Death of a Naturalist*. The poem talks about a drive along the coast, showing the vast and open landscape. This scene acts as a symbol for exploring creativity and feeling renewed. The drive focuses on the sea, sky, and land, making the wide-open space seem almost overwhelming in its emptiness. This journey isn't just about moving from one spot to another; it also represents a deeper reflection. It suggests looking at the world with fresh eyes for new artistic ideas. After seeing such a landscape, one feels he has a deeper understanding of things. Written in free verse, the poem has a calm and thoughtful tone. Heaney uses strong images of the sea, sky, and land to paint a clear picture. His language is simple yet powerful, a signature of his early style. "The Peninsula" captures how nature can be transformative and highlights the importance of appreciating the landscape without trying to control it.

When you have nothing more to say, just drive  
For a day all round the peninsula.  
The sky is tall as over a runway,  
The land without marks, so you will not arrive

But pass through, though always skirting landfall.  
At dusk, horizons drink down sea and hill,  
The ploughed field swallows the whitewashed gable  
And you're in the dark again. Now recall  
(Heaney, 2025, LI. 1-8 )

The scenery is painted with breathtaking beauty, using colourful descriptions that bring the area's natural wonders to life. The poem highlights the immense sky, sea, and land, describing them as "the land without marks, so you will not arrive but pass through." The poem appears to reflect on a thoughtful drive around the peninsula, especially in the evening. The speaker goes on this trip, taking in all the tiny details of the landscape and the emotions they stir up, showing a deep bond with this place. The message of "The Peninsula" centres on how the land and humans interact. It captures a feeling of indescribable beauty and quiet, showing how the landscape's charm can be both overwhelming and hard to define. It hints that landscapes hold deeper meanings and stories beyond what you see. This poem suggests there is a deeper connection to places, one that goes beyond just noticing them and touches on the broader quest for meaning in Irish geography and identity. Together, these elements show Heaney's rich relationship with locations, mixing his love for beauty with personal and cultural insights.

The glazed foreshore and silhouetted log,  
That rock where breakers shredded into rags,  
The leggy birds stilted on their own legs,  
Islands riding themselves out into the fog,

And drive back home, still with nothing to say  
Except that now you will uncode all landscapes  
By this: things founded clean on their own shapes,  
Water and ground in their extremity.  
(Heaney, 2025, LI. 9-16)

Furthermore, "The Peninsula" can be seen as a voice for caring about our environment and nature. His colourful imagery describing the natural world, like "the glazed foreshore" and "the leggy birds stilted on their own legs," really brings out the beauty and detail of the scenery. By doing this, Heaney shows a love for nature, encouraging readers to connect with and appreciate the environment. Although "The Peninsula" mainly focuses on how beautiful the landscape looks, it also quietly makes us think about how humans act towards nature. When Heaney talks about "the land without marks," it paints a picture of untouched nature, suggesting we should keep these places safe from being harmed by people. This can be seen as Heaney's way of hinting that modern society often forgets about or damages natural spaces. At the end of the poem, when Heaney mentions "uncoding all landscapes" and looking at "things founded clean on their own shapes," he seems to wish for a deeper understanding and respect for the natural world. This thoughtful way of seeing nature fits well with ideas that ask us to understand and connect with the environment more deeply. In short, while "The Peninsula" might not directly call out problems with how we treat the environment, its themes of connecting with and respecting nature help build an overall awareness of ecological issues in Heaney's work.

Heaney in "Digging" also shares a deep desire to reconnect with their native traditions and the values that existed before colonial times. This feeling suggests that who they are is deeply tied to their early days of working on the land and farming. A key theme is the idea of the "ecological self," which shows how the speaker's early experiences with nature create a strong connection that goes beyond their adult life. This theme underscores the importance of understanding how one relates to the environment. The poem highlights the act of digging both in farming and in writing. Through this, it talks about the ongoing presence of culture and tradition while also looking at the speaker's pride in their family's farming legacy. There's a contrast between the speaker's current, more indoor life with a pen and the active, hard-working life of their father and grandfather in the fields. This difference brings a sense of loss but also reinforces identity through memories. The poem suggests that the speaker's writing continues the work of their ancestors, showing that farming and writing share similar roots. They both draw from the same natural and cultural resources (Abraham, pp. 6-9).

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Seamus Heaney's poetry digs deep into themes concerning human connection with nature, mixing elements of personal identity, past memories, and how humans interact with the natural world. This article takes a close look at Heaney's life and writings, showing how his poems mirror the cultural and historical settings that shape his views on nature. His descriptions of nature link back to his Irish roots, pushing readers to see ecological problems and rethink their role in the environment. The discussion focuses on Heaney's ability to raise environmental awareness through his poems, underlining how literature can help with environmental issues. It also shows how Heaney combines old memories and the natural world using vivid pictures and powerful words, pulling from his childhood experiences to create a stronger bond with nature. Some specific poems are talked about to show how Heaney's work fits into bigger environmental and cultural movements, making him an important voice in worldwide environmentalism. In the end, the paper highlights how Heaney continues to inspire people to care for the earth and rethink their relationship with it.

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