

Comparison and 'afternoons' by philip larkin 1:

Design



Comparison of ' To Autumn' by John Keats and ' Afternoons' by Philip

Larkin1: Account of seasons coming to an end ' evening expired away' and ' think not of them'2: Wordsworth then Keats were romantic poets3: Poets write about discovery beauty and joy in countryside INTRODUCTION: William Wordsworth and John Keats were great poets of romantic period. After poems like " To Autumn" by John Keats and " The Prelude" through William Wordsworth we can understand that both famed poets used their poetry to label their feelings and the air of them about them. As Wordsworth was born before Keats time he is familiar to be the originator of this kind of poetry, yet Keats seems to be a somewhat better poet and it is strong that he has grounded his poetry after that of Wordsworth. In learning " to autumn" and " the Prelude" I have exposed John Keats uses much better vocabulary than Wordsworth and I aim that Wordsworth states his feelings and his feelings much solider and much cooler to understand.

The stanzas of their poems are immensely different, and they detect things in dissimilar ways, but it is possible to pick out some contrasts in their poetries. Keats' Ode to autumn' incarnates a feature of nature: the period autumn (" may find thee sedentary callous on the granary ground, thy hair soft elevated", " or on a half-reaped trough sound numb,", " steady thy loaded head", " thou timepieces the last oozing"), and products of autumn appear much extra than an unnoticeable season. He also tags autumn as a " bosom-friend", which protests that he sees scenery as a force of goodness. Wordsworth, however, portrays a part of scenery as a frightening thing, " an enormous peak, black and huge". He is alone and remembers his past days of childhood.

Together poets use nature in the stanzas to help them express their feelings particularly John Keats who carries himself successfully using a more bright characteristic of nature. Body: In the poem "The Prelude" the cliff is "growing still in stature" and the boy is forcefully troubled by what is his. The boy feels that he would somewhat be firmly back in "the secret of the willow tree" This over straining the uncountable bodily effort that was complex in the adventure, this seems to brand the boy feel very insignificant and proposes that the boy isn't ready for adulthood yet and clearly makes the boy texture very messy. "Blank Desertion" is used to take the bard's state of care, the boy is left forcefully puzzled by his participation, he initiates to have worry insensible and is creepy by "huge and huge forms", the actions have a long lasting result on words worth and delivers him by "trouble to my dreams". Keats verse 'Ode to Autumn' has three different stanza's in it, the first stanza appeals to the senses of vision and palate, the prompt to eyesight and smell and the third to the intelligence of hearing.

He also uses this technique in Ode to a Nightingale with languages such as "numbness pains", "dull opiate to the sensations", "thy pleasure", "and shadows countless" and "full throated ease".) Though, though the step of the stanzas is slow, the enjambment and the imageries make the stanzas themselves appear fast with lots of possessions trendy in each share, e. g. "Then in a willful refrain the small midges grieve". Midges are tiny possessions, and to make a chorus there need be hundreds of them. This proposes a lot of action, yet the long-drawn-out words 'wailful' and 'mourn' make the real line a slow walked one. Wordsworth's The Prelude is much extra sedate.

Though this poem also covers enjambment, the lines are worn-out with commas. Some similarities are, together poems make practice of the idea of the periods fleeting to comment on the development of human life. Together poems development over the order of a day. The two verses both contain three stanzas by a rational time development which glosses the growth of the content. Some alterations are, Larkin's poem distillates on how life is speedily passing by and is remorseful in tone.

Keats' poem is far additional of a party of the control of autumn; although demise is still present it is recognized as part of the unavoidable ring of life. Keats' poem grows across the entire day; Larkin's is more focused. The Keats poem uses the official structure, rhythms and verse of an ode. Larkin's verse has a clear even construction but is fewer formal. Both poets choose suitable forms to support their topic matter. The stanza ends by the image of worker persistent apples, the poet gives us an impression of the calm, gentle disposition that he has "thou watches the previous oozing's". The third then last stanza transports the extended awaited and feared winter, the stanza begins charitable us the idea that the poet is in a calm and calm mood.

Wordsworth tags the effect that the view of the dolmen crag had on him ("but afterward I had seen that spectacle, for numerous days, my brain worked with a dim and undetermined sense of unknown modes of being") and labels his feelings of "solitude" and "blank abandonment" that were "a trouble" to his opinions. CONCLUSION: At the end we conclude that Keats practices a lot of very charming imagery ("soft incense", "preserved darkness", "pastoral eglantine", "pungent rose, full of dewy mauve" and "murmurs rendezvous of flies" all create a very strong depiction of the imaginary world

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Keats has untrue up in his imagination, prejudiced by the song of the nightingale) and sensitive language (the poem is full of shouts such as “ Absent!”, “ Adieu!” and “ Folorn!” that seem nearly like laments, particularly in the case of “ thou waste not instinctive for death, well-known Bird!”) in Ode to a Nightingale, following in drawing the reader into an bond with his opinions where they can see, catch and smell all that Keats is experiencing. The poet understands how coil is usually related with happy times yet strongly touches, he believes that autumn is the dealer of the dressed times. “ And trace the stubble-plain with blushing hue” this dyes a lovely yet dejected image of autumn which is very different from the ready plentiful images of the first two stanzas. This also courier’s the main theme of the verse, that life is a mixture of good and bad times.

This sort of sympathetic through poetry is actual difficult to achieve, however Keats also achieves it in Ode to autumn over his images of “ season of mists and mellow fruitfulness”. Wordsworth had great love for nature and he also use imagery in this poem. Reference: Abrams, M. H. “ Keats’s Poems: The Material Dimensions”. In *The Persistence of Poetry*. Ed. Robert Ryan and Ronald Sharp.

Amherst: University of Mass. Press, 1998. ISBN 1-55849-175-9 Wordsworth, William (1850), “ The Prelude or, Growth of a Poet’s Mind; An Autobiographical Poem”, Internet Archive (1 ed.), London: Edward Moxon, Dover Street, retrieved 16 June 2016