

# Today luminary persons collaborated with samuel taylor

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Today the word 'romantic' brings to mind concept of love and sentimentality, but the term 'Romanticism' has a much broader meaning in substance. It covers a range of progresses in art, literature, music and philosophy, from the late 18th to the early 19th centuries. It is a kind of response against overpowering Enlightenment ideas of the term.

It can be seen as a response to changing political and social conditions in one respect or another. In this research, the works of the most important poets of the romantic poetry will be examined. Wordsworth, one of the great luminary persons collaborated with Samuel Taylor Coleridge in 'Preface to Lyrical Ballads' giving the start of the Romantic period. He is one of the Romantic poets who has tried to describe the abstract relationship of human beings with nature. It is clearly seen in the "Lines Written in Early Spring" written by Wordsworth. It is very unique Romantic poem with all the characteristics of Romanticism.

The poem praises Nature, and the contrasting of man and nature suddenly becomes the centre of the poem. In this poem the speaker sits in the middle of nature, and yet he can not hide his passion for nature with enthusiastic thoughts. It is seen in the first quatrain that he uses visual and sensory elements to evoke the atmosphere for readers. The sanctity of nature occurs in the phrase 'a thousand blended notes, with all the beauty it has. In the second stanza, nature is personified with god-like figure then the speaker moves gingerly away from the concept of nature and diverges to the cruelty of mankind. He does not refrain to put into words of his sorrow about this issue. The speaker is completely thankful of the nature's beauty.

He lives a great pleasure in that green bowers. It is possible to notice his loyalty to the flowers. He finds serenity in every movements of the birds, “ It seemed a thrill of pleasure”.

The speaker continues to give personifications throughout the poem. Even though the nature gives him peace, he is taking all the cruelties of mankind personally. He thinks that he’s responsible for man’s persecution. This may be the reason why the poem is so pathetic. Consequently, Wordsworth tries to emphasize the importance of nature and how beautiful things exist apart from the persecution of mankind.

Another major poet of the Romantic period is John Keats. ‘ Ode to a Nightingale’ is one of the five great odes John Keats wrote in 1819. Since he learns that he gets tuberculosis, he goes into depression. ‘ Ode to a Nightingale’ is a poem that reveals the bittersweet psychology of Keats and the curiosity of what will happen after death. Keats who is really confused, does not know how to deal with these feelings. He uses his imagination to describe the world where he wants to go. It can be even understood from the first few words “ My heart aches” that this is not going to be a cheery poem.

The reason why the speaker feels so numb is the Nightingale’s song. In the first stanza it is clearly seen that there is an allusion to river Lethe. In Greek mythology, the Lethe is a river in the underworld, whose waters will erase the memories of anyone who drinks them. Therefore, it is possible to say that the speaker has something which he wants to forget in his life. So he desires such a wine (a draught of vintage) that makes him leave the world unseen. He

realizes that nothing lasts forever, particularly beauty and love. He actually wants to get rid of his concerns and pains. In the fourth stanza, it is clearly seen that Keats continues to use more allusions to mythology.

He emphasises that he will follow the nightingale by using his “viewless wings”. Then he describes the forest as a place where even the moonlight does not light up. Since he can not see any flowers and plants because of the darkness, he experiences the new world through smelling, tasting and hearing. It is possible to say that “the violets” which fades fast symbolises his life and pains. Even if the darkness makes him scared, he endeavors to find bliss.

In the sixth stanza, we encounter with thoughts of Keats about death. It is clear that he is not running away from death as long as it is peaceful. He wants the nightingale to sing his requiem even if he can not hear. And then he thinks how the nightingale’s voice is eternal and venerable for centuries. In the last stanza, it is seen that the speaker comes to an end. As the nightingale flies away, he realizes that his imagination is over. No matter how much he uses his imagination he is facing up to realities in the end.