

Reflection of Elements of John Keats

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Abstract-

John Keats was born in London in 1795. His father was the Manager of the large livery stables belonging to his father's in law and died at the early age in 26; He is generally regarded as one of the masters of the poetic forms called the ode. An apothecary's apprentice, he abandoned the medical profession to become a poet his poems are panned by critics during his life.

Key words- Human personally, language, sensuousness, the plenty of knowledge.

John Keats who was the youngest of the trio of the second generation of romantic poets was also the list to die. Though both loved the art and mythology of ancient Greek the Hellenism of Keats differs significantly from Shelley's of found in Greek myth's symbols of the heroic freedom Keats the beauty differed fundamentally in their concept of the poet role. Keats new nothing of Shelley's zeal for reforming the world. He consider the poetry as the embodiment of beauty. and not as a vehicle of social and political theories.

His disease which had now taken a firm grip on him was aggravated by a violent passion for Fanny Brawne he left for Italy in September 1820 accompanied by his friend the painter Severn. The qualities of Keats it romanticism are sensuousness, Hellenism medievalism and melancholy pessimism sensuousness which present in an extreme from bordering on sensuality in Endmion is reflected in all his work. He had a fair relish for beauty that appeals to the sense all senses including taste, touch, smell and not merely sight and hearing to which other poets confine themselves.

What a remarkable about the scenes painted by Keats pictorial imagination is that they are not vague or merely suggestive – except in La Belle. They are made definite with a wealth of detail and in language as rich and colorful as only Keats could make. It every line is replete with beauty. No doubt, except Shakespeare shows such a mastery of language and felicity of phrase.

Language renders experience precisely and thus captures the rhythm and movement of the thoughts and feelings. Keats is one of the most famous lyric poet of English literatures. He devoted his short life to the perfection of poetry which is marked vivid imagery and great romantic appeal.

Odes to a nightingale in this ode Keats differentiate the perception of contrast between the transitoriness of life and eternity of night angle song of course it is only a fallacy. Ode on



bards of passion and of mirth in blank page and Keats says that to souls one in heaven or other on earth these teach us wisdom every day. He once said that poetry must surprised by one excess.

One of the most striking things about Keats is the independence with which he worked out his own poetic destiny, the austere devoted with which he undertook his own artistic training. He sought inspiration in the middle age's, sometimes as seen through Spenser's idealizing eyes and sometimes more directly in the word of Chaucer, Boccaccio, he believed like word worth in the importance of sensation and its pleasure, but for him sensation included taste, touch, smell as well as sight and hearing, so that in all response to the physical world there is an impression of testing things by the palate and of feeling their texture as well as the word worthian, reaction of sight and sound sensation of Keats as for word worth was cognitive, it was a path to the knowledge of reality and the poet's duty was therefore to seek it and to rendered it persuasively in words.

Development of Keats career, we certainly find in Isabella or the pot of basil of written immediately after revising and Endymion for publication and published in 1820. Abandoning the rhymed couplet for octave rima. He rendered this strange tale of love and death and devotion which he got from Boccaccio in an idiom deliberately primitive in feeling and colouring.

There is a ballad note in the poem the concluding lament –

“O Cruelty

To steal my basil pot away from me”

John Keats was also familiar with the term “Negative capability before coming the period of literature. Keats's idea of negative capability amounts to this same privileging of the unconscious, this desire to allow it scope to work, Negative capability being “ when a man capable of being in uncertainties, mysteries, doubts, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason”

John Keats introduces Negative capability in a letter written to his brother Dec. 1817. He was describing an habitual experience of his intensely emphatic temperament long before the word was coined.

Empathy signifies an identification of oneself with an observed person and thing which is so link that one appears engagement in the posture, Motion and sensations that one observes. He wrote in this letter that becomes “a part of all I see,” and that “ If a sparrow comes before my window I take part in its existence and pick about the gravel”.





This synesthetic imagery have been made by poets over since Homer. Keats in the “ode to a nightingale” 1819, Calls for a draught of wine.

“ Tasting of Flora and the country green ,

Dance, and Provencal song, and sunburnt mirth ;

That means he calls for a drink testing of a sight, colour, motion, sound and hear.

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