

# MAIN FEATURES OF THE POETIC TEXT IN ROMANTICISM

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## ✓ CONTENTS

- Romantic poets focus on nature
  - Describing it as dualistic dimension in which destroyer and preserver elements exist side by side (Shelley- *WWW* , Blake – *Songs of Innocence and Songs of Experience*)
  - Highlighting its power which can overwhelm men (Coleridge – *Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner*)
  - Wandering through natural landscapes recollecting aroused emotions in tranquillity (Wordsworth – *I wandered lonely as a cloud*)
- Romantic poets focus on men's feelings and imaginative power
  - Love cannot last, it is only an illusion (Keats)
  - Men are bowed to a world of sufferings (Shelley)
  - Children and poets are gifted with imagination, which is the ability to see more deeply into the life of things. In a sense they can see a transcendental world (Blake)
- Romantic poets are inspired by
  - The divine, which arrives and departs unbidden (Shelley)
  - Nature which flashes upon the inward eye of the poet (Wordsworth)
  - Nature that redresses what is wrong (Shelley)

## ✓ FORM

- The ballad had the power to evoke the middle ages and its structure was really suitable for its linear and simple content.
- The ode was functional to the celebration of the power of nature.
- Figures of speech: romantic poems are rich of personification, metaphors and graphic images who help the poet convey feelings.

## ✓ RELATIONSHIP WITH SOCIETY

- Many romantic poems are against the establishment, which is symbolic of exploitations (Shelley, Blake)
- They're fascinated by every day's life elements (Wordsworth)