

Coleridge

He meets Wordsworth. He was a republican. He was a kind of Communist. He planned a sociality but his plan fails. He started to write a *Biographia Literaria*, which was **a literary journal**. He was the most valuable critic of Shakespeare.

He uses for the first time the word "Romantic" as a synonym of supernatural.

Romance during the medieval was a book with supernatural elements, long narrative poems, in which all characters were realistic, but the plots weren't. And weren't historical so. After that Shakespeare uses the word "Romances" to define his last plays. Coleridge makes a link with this term.

Coleridge gives us three definitions of imaginations:

Primary Imagination

It's the capacity to connect finite to infinite and eternity. Belongs to every human person.

Secondary Imagination

It's the capacity to unify, dissolve, idealize ideas and the experience to connect them through consciousness with will. Belongs only to artists.

Fancy

It's the power of associating ideas and images (all rhetorical figures) → The reader must trust in what the poet is writing. It works with memory.

Plan for the Lyrical Ballads

In the original ideas *Lyrical Ballads* has to be divided into two parts. Coleridge's part is characterized by incidents and agents supernatural in which willing suspension of disbelief for the moment which constitutes poetic faith. On the other hand Wordsworth's part contains incidents and situations from common life and throws over them a certain coloring of imagination, because ordinary things were presented to the mind in an unusual aspect. Wordsworth awakens the mind's attention from the lethargy of custom.

The Faustian Wish

Lord Henry is speaking with Dorian. The speak introducing Dorian into New Aedonism with the theory of Aestheticism. He addressed Dorian until he says "You have a wonderful beautiful face, Mr Gray". It's not his age, but his beauty, it's a form of genius, it's the gift of god.

It's the novel contemporary of Wilde Age? Yes, it's in the second half of 19th century.

Lord Henry retain that beauty is superior than intellectual, because everybody can see beauty. The three characters of the speaking are three aspects of Dorian Gray himself:

- 1) Dorian put out his aedonism.
- 2) Basil is the artist
- 3) Lord Henry is the teacher of Dandism.

Why we called it "The Faustian Wish?"

Faustian is from Dr. Faustus from Christopher Marlowe.

It's a wish that man cannot pursue, because or it will not be accomplished or the wish will revert against him. The pursuit of the wish it's the theme. When Dorian want to exit from his metamorphosis and return to life, he stubs to the picture and he stubs himself. From now until the end the book It's completely fantasy. Life and Art of Dorian Gray exchange the role. Dorian never grow, what happens to him happens to the picture.

Dorian Gray living his live as a split life (theme of the Double). Dorian live for years a new kind of life, and this only because in his life he's bored.

We have an end of the story that is for 90% fantasy. It's a long tale. They called this realism "real made novel".

The central part of Dorian Wish is "If it Were only the other way..."

That was what happens.

The ballad of the ancient mariner

The real title was "The ballad of old sailor". This is a ballad. A ballad is a narrative poem, this means that ballad has a title, that's fictional. It's made by 625 lines. So the most important and the longest poem is a ballad.

It's divided into seven parts with an argument. Coleridge uses the archaic word argument and not topic. Also the selection of the language is different. The ballad is divided into stanzas, but is irregular. The rhyme scheme is used to be read aloud.

The ballad has a prose caption. The language is archaic even in the caption. These have the function of summarizing the story, but also in the caption there is the theme.

Coleridge is conscious of his use of an archaic language, which is a contradiction of the language use by Wordsworth.

This type of language has two themes

- 1) Is romantic
- 2) Has a fin. Makes the book back in reality

The language creates willing suspension of disbelief which creates poetic faith.

This ballad was developed with progression through dialogue. It's the first, the longest and the most popular of the lyrical ballads. It was present since from the first edition.

The ship makes a voyage around the world.

Theme of Voyage:

- 1) Voyage of knowledge on your own (Inner Knowledge)
- 2) The hero returns to home with experience (Material Knowledge)

The voyage can be a mental voyage (Like in Wolf's trip on lighthouse)

Moral of the ballad?

Line 39-40: all the creatures on the earth are the creatures of God and we have to love and respect everyone of them. The poem begins with a wedding party. The mariner tells the story to three guests, but only one is obliged to listen. It's the only one which the sailor creates willing suspension of disbelief which creates poetic faith in him.

Scheme:

4 lines per stanza, but not always. And the rhyme scheme is also irregular