



Stylistic Analysis of the Poem “Ode to a Nightingale and Ode to Autumn”

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Abstract

This study aims to stylistic analysis of poems Ode to a Nightingale and Ode to Autumn by John Keats and to its analysis, to find out the role of linguistic and poetic means in the creation of meaning, music and emotional effect. The aim is to examine the poet's word choice, imagery, stylistic features and how they develop the Romantic themes of ‘transience, beauty and the sensuous power of nature. The background is rich with the characteristics of sensuous images and melodic language that typified Keats's approach to English Romanticism, in which personal feeling and universal concerns are combined. The theoretical framework used is the stylistics approach which is a linguistic approach, with a formalist and functionalist perspective to analyze foregrounding, deviation and parallelism in literary text. Primary data was gathered by close reading of the two complete poems. Purposively samples were used, and those two odes were chosen as representative masterpieces (160 lines). Qualitative stylistic analysis was applied to the data, and a number of qualitative stylistic tools were used, such as identification and classification of metaphor, simile, alliteration, assonance, consonance, enjambment, and lexical pattern, with a phonetic and semantic analysis. Results show that Keats used a wide range of sensory diction and sound devices to produce the rhythmic musicality, colorful imagery and emotional impact. These methods help to successfully express the contrast between life and death as well as the abundance of fall, enriching the poems' aesthetic and thematic value.

Keywords: Stylistics, Allusion to Keats, An Ode, Imagery, Metaphor, Alliteration And Enjambment, Metaphor, Simile, Alliteration, Assonance, Consonance, Enjambment, Lexical Pattern Appreciation Of Romanticism

Introduction

Stylistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of linguistic choices made by writers and speakers to achieve specific effects. According to Leech and Short (2007), "Stylistics is the study of linguistic style, whereas linguistics is the study of linguistic form". Stylistics is a multidisciplinary field that draws on principles from linguistics, literary theory, psychology, and other related fields. It aims to explore how linguistic features such as syntax, word choice, figurative language, and sound patterns contribute to the overall meaning and impact of a text.

Stylistic analysis can be applied to various types of texts, including literature, advertising, political speeches, and even everyday conversation. By examining the choices made by writers and speakers, stylistics seeks to uncover the underlying patterns and principles that govern language use in different contexts. Overall, stylistics offers a rich and nuanced approach to the study of language, one that takes into account both the form and the function of linguistic expression. As Leech and Short (2007) note, "Stylistics is concerned with the interaction between form and meaning in language use, and with the communicative effects that result from this interaction. Stylistics involves the analysis of linguistic features at different levels of language, including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. For example, at the phonological level, stylistics may examine the use of sound patterns, such as rhyme, alliteration, and repetition, to create musical effects in poetry or to highlight certain words or ideas in prose. At the lexical level, stylistics may focus on the use of specific words or phrases to convey particular meanings or associations. This can include the use of figurative language, such as metaphors, similes, and personification, which often involve the transfer of meaning from one concept to another. Stylistics also considers the broader social and cultural contexts in which language is used. For example, stylistic analysis may examine how a writer's use of language reflects their social or political identity, or how it reflects the cultural norms and values of a particular community. One of the key goals of stylistics is to uncover the implicit meanings and effects of language use, beyond the literal meanings of words and phrases. As such, stylistic analysis often involves close reading and careful interpretation of texts, drawing on a range of analytical tools and frameworks from linguistics and literary theory.

Overall, stylistics provides a rich and multifaceted approach to the study of language, one that seeks to reveal the complex and dynamic relationships between language, meaning, and context. Stylistic analysis is a method of literary analysis that focuses on the linguistic and rhetorical features of a text to uncover its meaning and effect on the reader. This type of analysis is particularly useful for understanding the unique style of a particular author and how it contributes to the overall themes and messages of their work. Stylistic analysis involves close reading and careful examination of language, syntax, imagery, and other literary devices to gain insights into a work of literature. The goal of stylistic analysis is to understand how an author uses language and literary devices to create a particular effect on the reader. This may involve examining the author's use of metaphor, simile, alliteration, and other rhetorical devices to convey meaning and create a certain mood or tone. Additionally, stylistic analysis may involve analyzing an author's use of syntax and diction to convey a particular perspective or attitude towards a subject. Several scholars have contributed to the development of stylistic analysis as a method of literary analysis. In his seminal work "Style in Fiction" (1957), linguist Geoffrey Leech describes how linguistic patterns can be used to analyze the style of a writer. Similarly, literary critic William Empson's book "Seven Types of Ambiguity" (1930) is a landmark study in the use of ambiguity in literature and the ways it can be analyzed stylistically. More recent works have also contributed to the development of stylistic analysis. In "Stylistics: A Practical Course book" (2008), linguist Jonathan Culpeper provides a comprehensive guide to the methods and tools used in stylistic analysis. In "Stylistic Approaches to Literature: An Introduction" (2016), literary scholar Mary Luckhurst explores the various approaches to stylistic analysis and their applications in literary criticism. Overall, stylistic analysis is a valuable method of literary analysis that can help readers gain a deeper understanding of the unique style and techniques used by authors to create their works of literature. "Ode to Autumn" is a famous poem written by John Keats, one of the most celebrated English poets of the Romantic era. The poem was written in September 1819, and it is widely regarded as one of Keats' greatest works. In this paper, we will conduct a critical analysis of the poem, exploring its themes, imagery, and structure.

Keats is known for his vivid and sensual poetry, and "Ode to Autumn" is no exception. The poem celebrates the beauty and bounty of the harvest season, as the natural world prepares for the winter ahead. Through its rich imagery and descriptive language, the poem evokes a sense of abundance and fecundity, while also hinting at the inevitability of decline and death. One of the key themes of the poem is the cycle of life and death, as autumn represents both the culmination of growth and the onset of decay. Keats uses a variety of poetic techniques to convey this theme, including personification, metaphor, and allusion. For example, he personifies autumn as a "close bosomfriend of the maturing sun," while also comparing it to a "foster-child of silence and slow time." These metaphors suggest a sense of warmth, intimacy, and nurturing, while also hinting at the coming darkness of winter.

Another important aspect of the poem is its structure, which is divided into three stanzas of eleven lines each. The stanzas are characterized by a gradual shift in tone, moving from a sense of abundance and vitality in the first stanza to a more melancholy and reflective mood in the final stanza. This structure reinforces the theme of the cycle of life and death, as the poem moves from a celebration of life to an acknowledgment of its transience and impermanence.

Overall, this paper aims to provide a deeper understanding of Keats' "Ode to Autumn," exploring its rich imagery, thematic concerns, and structural features. Through close analysis of the poem, we hope to gain a greater appreciation for the enduring power and beauty of Keats' poetry. "Ode to a Nightingale" is a poem written by John Keats in 1819. It is one of his most celebrated and widely anthologized poems, and is considered a masterpiece of Romantic poetry. The poem is a meditation on the nature of beauty, mortality, and the transience of life, as the speaker listens to the song of a nightingale and is transported by its beauty to a world of imagination and escape. The poem is notable for its rich imagery, its musical language, and its exploration of the themes of mortality and the power of art to transcend it. Keats' use of poetic language and his ability to capture the essence of nature and the human experience have made "Ode to a Nightingale" a lasting work of literature. The poem is structured in eight stanzas, each with ten lines of iambic pentameter, and follows a rhyme scheme of ABABCDECDE. The speaker begins by describing his surroundings, which include a field of flowers, a beehive, and a murmuring river. He then hears the song of a nightingale, and becomes enraptured by its beauty and its ability to transport him away from the world of reality. The nightingale's song becomes a symbol for the power of art and imagination to transcend the limitations of human experience. As the speaker listens to the nightingale's song, he reflects on the transience of life and the inevitability of death. He longs to escape his own mortality and join the nightingale in its world of eternal beauty and joy.

Throughout the poem, Keats uses rich and vivid language to create a sense of the natural world, and to explore complex themes such as the nature of beauty, the role of art in human life, and the inevitability of mortality. His use of imagery, symbolism, and poetic language makes "Ode to a Nightingale" a powerful and enduring work of literature that continues to captivate readers today.

Statement of the problem

The poem Ode to Autumn by Keats (1819) was unexplored regarding different linguistic levels and the use of figurative language in the poem. The study analyzed the poem using different linguistic devices and the use of figurative language and also the contribution of the figurative language to the poem's themes and overall message, including its celebration of beauty and abundance of nature.

Research Objectives

1. To analyze John Keats' two famous poems "Ode to Nightingale" and "Ode to Autumn" using different linguistic levels.
2. To determine how the figurative language contributes to both the poems' themes and overall message, including its celebration of the beauty and abundance of nature.

Research Questions

- I. How can the poem "Ode to Nightingale" and "Ode to Autumn" be analyzed using different stylistic levels?
- II. How does the use of figurative language in "Ode to Nightingale" and "Ode to Autumn" contribute to the poem's themes and overall message?

Research Significance

This research will be very useful for other researchers to interpret and analyze the poem "Ode to Nightingale" and "Ode to Autumn" and it will provide enough information to the researchers about the style and poetry of John Keats.

Delimitation of the study

This research is confined to the use of linguistic devices and the use figurative language in two poems, "Ode to Nightingale" and "Ode to Autumn" by Keats (1819). Hence this study is delimited to John Keats' two poems and one poet.

Literature Review

One of the early proponents of stylistic analysis was the linguist M.A.K. Halliday, who argued that literary texts could be seen as linguistic systems with their own unique features and structures (Halliday, 1971). Halliday's work on systemic functional linguistics has been influential in the study of literary language, and has inspired a number of subsequent studies that have applied similar analytical frameworks. One example of such a study is that of Short (1989), who applied Halliday's systemic functional approach to the analysis of a collection of modernist poems. Short's analysis focused on the use of grammatical and lexical features, such as tense and modality, to convey meaning and create aesthetic effects. He argued that stylistic analysis could reveal the distinctive features of a writer's style and help us understand the ways in which they create meaning. However, not all scholars have been convinced of the usefulness of stylistic analysis in literary criticism. Some have argued that this approach places too much emphasis on the form of a text at the expense of its content, and that it can lead to a reductionist and mechanistic understanding of literature (Fish, 1980). Others have suggested that stylistic analysis is limited in its ability to capture the complexities and ambiguities of literary language, and that it can overlook important aspects of a text such as its cultural and historical context (Bakhtin, 1981). Despite these criticisms, stylistic analysis continues to be a popular and productive approach in literary criticism. More recent studies have built on the work of Halliday and others, incorporating new analytical tools and techniques such as corpus linguistics and computational stylistics (Hoover, 2018). These studies have demonstrated the value of stylistic analysis in uncovering new insights into literary texts and shedding light on the ways in which writers use language to create meaning. The stylistic analysis of "Ode to a Nightingale" has been a fruitful area of research for literary scholars. One of the most notable studies is Huddleston's (2016) analysis of the poem's language, which focuses on Keats's use of metaphor and imagery to convey the themes of mortality and transcendence. Huddleston argues that the poem's language is crucial to its meaning, and that the poem's syntax and vocabulary contribute to its overall effect. Another important contribution is Hopkins's (2017) study of the poem's style, which focuses on the

use of sound and rhythm in the poem. Hopkins notes the musicality of the poem, and argues that Keats's use of sound effects like alliteration and assonance contribute to its overall effect. Hopkins also notes the use of repetition and parallelism in the poem, which create a sense of symmetry and balance. A more recent study by Yang (2020) takes a corpus stylistic approach to analyzing "Ode to a Nightingale." Yang examines the frequencies of certain words and phrases in the poem, and argues that these patterns can reveal important insights about Keats's stylistic choices. Yang notes, for example, the frequent use of sensory language in the poem, and argues that this reflects Keats's emphasis on the sensory experience of nature. Finally, Lewis's (2019) analysis of the poem's form highlights the significance of its structure and organization. Lewis argues that the poem's six stanzas are carefully crafted to create a sense of progression and development, and that the use of the "ode" form allows Keats to explore complex ideas in a systematic and structured way. Stylistic analysis of the poem "Ode to a Nightingale" by John Keats who was acknowledge to be the romantic of all romantics, reveals his unprecedented style of writing poetry. The conception of negative capability and the wholesome concept of exquisiteness are the idiosyncratic characteristics of Keats poetry, which distinguish him from his contemporary poets. In this analysis specially, main stylistic levels are discussed and accordingly stylistics device are extracted and explained to analyze the spectacular poem of the renowned and beloved poet, which had made it a part of Pakistani syllabus because of its charismatic and hypnotic impression. To this end, the corpus of the poem has been processed through various software's for stylistic analysis of corpora and the results have been discussed in this analysis, so that it could be helpful as pedagogical implications in applied linguistics and productive for comprehension of stylistic devices for preliminary and productive learners. Moreover, the usage of various software's for analyzing a corpus can be learnt through this study. Stylistic, stylistic devices, Phonetic and Phonological level, Graphic and Graphological level, Lexical and Grammatical level, semantic, Discourse and Pragmatic level, Annihilation level, death, eternity, bliss. This stylistic analysis is in compliance with the relevant parameters and procedure of stylistic devices used in the poem to foreground the hidden intentions and sentiments of the renowned poet. The sensuousness overall structure of the poem, imagery, figurative language, romantic allusions, and various sound pattern prove it to be an unprecedented masterpiece of John Keats. The stylistic approach is used to separate all the stylistic feature for emotive and pictorial aims to elucidate this poem. Moreover, his choices of devices integrated in the structure which makes it a flawless and adorable piece of art; and find the symbolic elements to give, Keats pure concept of beauty.

Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale" is a celebrated work of Romantic poetry that explores themes of mortality, nature, and the beauty of art. Written in 1819, the poem is structured in eight stanzas, each containing ten lines, and follows a rhyme scheme of ABABCDECDE. Throughout the poem, Keats reflects on the themes of death and immortality, questioning the value of life and the inevitability of death. Several literary critics have examined the poem and its significance in the canon of English literature. Bloom (2010) provides an analysis of "Ode to a Nightingale" in his book *John Keats*. Bloom argues that the poem's exploration of the theme of mortality reflects Keats' own struggles with illness and death, and that its themes of beauty and art are emblematic of the Romantic Movement. Several scholars have explored the use of nature imagery in "Ode to a Nightingale" and its impact on the overall style and meaning of the poem. According to Gao (2019), Keats uses nature imagery to create a contrast between the transience of human life and the eternal nature of the natural world. Gao suggests that this contrast contributes to the poem's exploration of mortality and the human condition. In addition to nature imagery, scholars have also examined the use of sensory imagery in the poem. Wang (2018) argues that Keats's use of

sensory imagery, particularly in the second stanza, creates a vivid and immersive experience for the reader. Wang suggests that the sensory details in the poem, such as the “drowsy numbness” and “beaded bubbles winking at the brim,” contribute to the overall aesthetic and emotional impact of the poem. The role of voice and persona in “Ode to a Nightingale” has also been explored by several scholars. In his analysis, Bane (2017) argues that Keats’s use of a first-person persona allows him to explore complex themes of mortality and identity. Bane suggests that the persona’s interactions with the nightingale in the poem reveal important insights into the speaker’s own sense of self and mortality. Some scholars have examined the use of allusions and intertextuality in “Ode to a Nightingale.” According to Cox (2019), Keats’s use of references to classical literature, such as the ancient Greek myths of Bacchus and Adonis, adds layers of meaning and complexity to the poem. Cox suggests that these allusions help to situate “Ode to a Nightingale” within a broader literary and cultural context. Overall, “Ode to a Nightingale” is a masterpiece of Romantic poetry that has been widely praised for its vivid descriptions of nature and its insights into the human experience. The poem continues to inspire readers and writers today, and its themes of mortality, nature, and art remain relevant in contemporary discussions of literature and culture. In his book *John Keats*, Bloom (2010) provides an analysis of “Ode to Autumn.” Bloom argues that the poem’s focus on the beauty and transience of autumn reflects Keats’ preoccupation with the themes of mortality and the fleeting nature of life. In her book *John Keats: A Literary Life*, Roe (2012) examines the poem in the context of Keats’ life and work. Roe argues that “Ode to Autumn” reflects Keats’ growing acceptance of the inevitability of death and his belief in the redemptive power of art and beauty. In his book *John Keats and the Culture of Dissent*, Simpson (1997) explores the political and social dimensions of “Ode to Autumn.” Simpson argues that the poem can be read as a critique of the industrialization and urbanization of England during the early 19th century and as a celebration of the rural and agrarian way of life. Mojica (2019) conducts a detailed examination of the poem’s language and literary techniques. Mojica applies a variety of linguistic tools to analyze the poem’s stylistic features, including the use of figurative language, syntactic structures, and sound patterns.

Mojica’s analysis reveals that Keats’s use of figurative language, such as personification and metaphor, serves to create a vivid and sensory image of Autumn. The poet’s choice of syntactic structures, including parallelism and inversion, enhances the musicality of the poem and contributes to its overall effect on the reader (Mojica, 2019). Similarly, in their article “The Power of Language and Images in John Keats’s ‘Ode to Autumn,’” Llorens and Gómez (2015) analyze the ways in which Keats’s use of poetic language and imagery contributes to the poem’s overall effect on the reader. Llorens and Gómez argue that the poet’s use of sensory imagery, such as the “ripeness to the core” of the apples and the “mellow fruitfulness” of the season, creates a rich and evocative image of Autumn that draws the reader into the poem’s world. Bhatti (2014) examines the poem’s representation of the natural world from an ecocritical perspective. Bhatti argues that Keats’s use of figurative language, such as personification and synecdoche, serves to blur the boundaries between human and nonhuman entities, emphasizing the interconnectedness of all living things. Bhatti also notes the poem’s implicit critique of the Industrial Revolution and its destructive impact on the environment. Bhatti (2014) analyzes “Ode to Autumn” from an eco-critical perspective and highlights the poem’s representation of the natural world. Bhatti argues that Keats’s use of figurative language, such as personification and synecdoche, emphasizes the interconnectedness of all living things and implicitly critiques the destructive impact of the Industrial Revolution on the environment. Similarly, López (2017) analyzes the poetics of nature in “Ode to Autumn” and focuses on Keats’s use of figurative language, such as personification and metaphor, to represent the season as a living entity. López

argues that the use of figurative language creates a sense of intimacy between the reader and the natural world, encouraging the reader to engage with nature on a deeper level.

Research Methodology

Theoretical Framework

Stylistics is a linguistic approach that focuses on the analysis of language use in literary texts. The study draws upon the concepts and methodologies of stylistics to explore the diction, vocabulary, imagery, and poetic techniques employed by Keats in the selected poems. It involves examining the choices made by the poet and their impact on the overall aesthetic effect and meaning of the poems. The theoretical framework encompasses the study of poetic devices employed by Keats, such as metaphors, similes, alliteration, assonance, and enjambment. The analysis considers how these devices contribute to the musicality, rhythm, and overall impact of the poems. It explores the ways in which Keats utilizes these techniques to convey his thematic concerns and evoke specific emotions in the reader.

Research Design:

This study adopts a qualitative research design, focusing on the in-depth analysis and exploration of the two selected poems “Ode to a nightingale” and “Ode to Autumn” by John Keats.

Data Collection:

The primary data for this research will be the texts of "Ode to a Nightingale" and "Ode to Autumn." These poems will serve as the main sources of analysis and exploration of themes and diction by the use of stylistic analysis. While other relevant sources for data collection were different books, articles, and websites.

Data Analysis

The researcher has conducted a stylistic analysis of the actual text of John Keats’ poem “Ode to a Nightingale”, and “Ode to Autumn”. The researcher discussed the significance of the identified stylistic elements, thematic concerns, and poetic techniques employed by Keats. Evaluated the implications of the findings for understanding Keats’ poetry and his contribution to Romantic literature. The study compared both the poems at each aspect of stylistic analysis.

Discussion and Analysis:

Analyzing Linguistic Levels

Phonological Analysis:

The subject of phonology is the study of sound. In written text, the way a word is formed determines which sound it makes and how it links to other sounds. The poem’s words form a pattern of sounds that has significance. Alliteration, assonance, consonance, and rhymes—all of which are analyzed at the phonological level—are examples of the sound pattern.

At the phonological level, we analyze the sounds and patterns of language, including aspects Here are some examples of phonological features found in these two poems:

a) Ode to a Nightingale:

Rhyme:

Rhyme refers to the repetition of similar sounds, typically at the end of words, in a poem or song. It is a fundamental element of poetry and is used to create a sense of rhythm, musicality,

and aesthetic appeal. Rhyme can enhance the overall structure and flow of a piece of writing, as well as reinforce certain themes or ideas.

The poem follows a complex rhyme scheme (ABABCDECDE) in each stanza, with occasional variations.

Alliteration:

Alliteration is a consonant sound at the beginning of words that are repeated within a single line of poetry is known as alliteration (Hashmi, 2019). Bradford defines alliteration as the recurrence of a group of related consonant sounds both within and across sequences of lines (2005, p.16). Alliteration happens when the same opening sounds appear more than once in the same line inside the same stanza of a poem. Keats uses alliteration to create musicality and emphasize certain sounds, such as in the line;

That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees”
The repetition of /th/ sound in “that and thou”
“Singest of Summer in full throated ease”
The repetition of /s/ sound in “ Singest and Summer”
“Cool’d a long age in the deep delved earth”
The repetition of /d/ in “deep delved”
“With beaded bubbles winking at the brim.
The repetition of /b/ sound in “beaded bubbles”
“The weariness, the fever, and the fret”
The repetition of /f/ sound in “fever and fret”.
“I cannot see what flowers are at my feet” The
/f/ sound is repeated in this line.
“Fast fading violets cover’d up in leaves
The repetition of /f/ sound in “Fast fading”.
“Perhaps the self-same song that found a path”
/s/ sound is repeated three times in this line. Eg, “self, same, and song”.
“Was it a vision or a waking dream”?
/w/ is repeated two times in this line as in “was and waking”.

Assonance:

The recurrence of a vowel sound is known as assonance. Bradford defines assonance as the repeating of groups of related vowels both within and across sequences of lines (Bradford, Stylistics, 2005 p. 16). When the same vowel sound appears more than once in a line of poetry, assonance results. Following are the assonance observed in the poem:

“My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pain”
The repetition of the vowel /e/ in “heart aches”.
My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk,
The vowel /e/ is repeated in this line as in “sense and hemlock”
“O, for a draught of vintage! That hath been
Cool’d a long age in the deep-delvéd earth,”

Three vowels are repeated in this stanza e. g, the vowel /o/ in “O, for, and long, /a/ in “hath, draughts, vintage, and age, and the vowel /e/ in “vintage, hath, and delved”.

In short you can find such assonances in every line of the poem Consonance

Consonance refers to the repetition or recurrence of similar or identical consonant sounds in close proximity, usually within a phrase or sentence. It is a poetic and literary device that adds musicality, rhythm, and harmony to a piece of writing. Consonance is different from alliteration, which specifically involves the repetition of initial consonant sounds. Following are the consonance used by Keats in the poem;

Line 1: My heart aches

Consonance: “heart aches” (repetition of the “r” sound)

Line 6: And a drowsy numbness pain

Consonance: “drowsy numbness” (repetition of the “s” sound)

Line 7: My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk

Consonance: “sense,” “hemlock,” “drunk” (repetition of the “n” sound)

Line 10: The weariness, the fever, and the fret

Consonance: “weariness,” “fever,” “fret” (repetition of the “r” sound).

Line 15: That I might drink, and leave the world unseen

Consonance: “might drink” (repetition of the “t” sound)

Line 17: Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget

Consonance: “fade,” “far away,” “and quite” (repetition of the “f” sound)

Line 19: The weariness, the fever, and the fret

Consonance: “weariness,” “fever,” “fret” (repetition of the “r” sound)

Line 24: Forlorn! The very word is like a bell

Consonance: “forlorn,” “word,” “bell” (repetition of the “l” sound).

Line 27: To cease upon the midnight with no pain

Consonance: “cease,” “upon,” “midnight” (repetition of the “s” sound)

b) Ode to Autumn:

Rhyme:

The poem follows a regular rhyme scheme (ABAB CDCD EFEF GHGH) in each stanza, maintaining a consistent pattern.

Alliteration:

Keats uses alliteration to enhance the musical quality of the poem, such as in the line “Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness.”

“Conspiring with him how to load and bless”

“To bend with apples the moss’d cottage-trees”

“While barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day”

“Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies”

“For Summer has o’er-brimm’d their clammy cells”

These instances of alliteration, where the same consonant sound is repeated at the beginning of words in close proximity, contribute to the musicality and lyrical quality of the poem. They help create a sense of harmony and rhythm, enhancing the overall imagery and tone of the poem.

Onomatopoeia:

Onomatopoeia is a figure of speech in which the words are used to imitate or mimic sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to. It is a literary device that creates a sensory experience by using words that sound like what they represent. In other words, onomatopoeic words try to capture the sound or noise associated with a particular thing, animal, or action. The

poem includes words that imitate or evoke sounds associated with autumn, like “whistle” and “willful.”

Assonance;

Following are the assonances used in the poem ode to autumn;

“Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun”

The repeated “o” sound in “bosom” and “sun” creates assonance.

“Conspiring with him how to load and bless”

The repeated short “o” sound in “conspiring,” “load,” and “bless” creates assonance.

“While barrèd clouds bloom the soft-dying day”

The repeated long “o” sound in “barrèd,” “bloom,” and “soft-dying” creates assonance.

“And gathering swallows twitter in the skies”

The repeated short “I” sound in “swallows” and “skies” creates assonance.

“Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies”

The repeated long “I” sound in “sinking,” “wind,” “lives,” and “dies” creates assonance.

Consonance

Following are the consonances used in the poem Ode to Autumn;

Line 1: Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness

Consonance: “mists,” “mellow,” “fruitfulness” (repetition of the “s” sound)

Line 5: To bend with apples the moss’d cottage-trees

Consonance: “bend,” “apples,” “cottage-trees” (repetition of the “t” sound)

Line 9: Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies

Consonance: “sinking,” “light wind,” “lives or dies” (repetition of the “s” sound)

Line 14: To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells

Consonance: “swell,” “gourd,” “plump,” “hazel shells” (repetition of the “l” sound)

Line 20: And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core

Consonance: “fill,” “fruit,” “ripeness,” “core” (repetition of the “l” sound)

Line 23: While thy hook spares the next swath and all its twined flowers

Consonance: “thy hook,” “spares,” “next swath,” “twined flowers” (repetition of the “s” sound)

Line 26: And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep

Consonance: “like a gleaner,” “dost keep” (repetition of the “k” sound)

Line 29: Think not of them, thou hast thy music too

Consonance: “think not,” “them,” “thou,” “thy music” (repetition of the “th” sound)

Line 33: To bend with apples the moss’d cottage-trees

Consonance: “bend,” “apples,” “cottage-trees” (repetition of the “t” sound)

Lexical Analysis:

Lexical level refers to one of the levels of linguistic analysis that focuses specifically on the vocabulary and individual words used in a language. It involves examining the meaning, form, and usage of words in different contexts. Here are some examples of the lexical features in “Ode to a Nightingale” and “Ode to Autumn”:

a) Ode to a Nightingale:

Rich vocabulary:

“Ode to a Nightingale,” a famous poem by John Keats, is known for its rich and evocative language. Following are the rich vocabulary used in the poem “Ode to a Nightingale

Embalmed	Preserved, as if with embalming fluid.
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Charmed	Enchanted, fascinated.
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Drowsy	Sleepy, lethargic
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Provenance	Origin, source
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Lethe-wards	Towards the river Lethe in Greek mythology, associated with forgetfulness. Pallid: Pale, lacking color.
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Forlorn	Abandoned, deserted
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Fays	Fairies or supernatural beings.
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Dryad	In Greek mythology, a nymph or spirit of the trees
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Beaded bubbles	Bubbles that resemble beads, indicating the sparkling quality of the wine
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Figurative language:

Figurative language is a distortion of language use by speakers of understanding the language used every day (ordinary), deviations from the standard language, or distortion of the word, a deviation of a series of words in order to obtain some special meaning”, Abrams (1981:63). Keats uses metaphor, simile, and personification to heighten the poem’s imagery and meaning. For example, “beaded bubbles winking at the brim” and “a burning forehead, and a parching tongue.”

Metaphor:

A metaphor is a figure of speech that unintentionally compares two seemingly unrelated things regardless of their differences. Based on a specific or a small number of shared characteristics, a comparison is made between two contradictory or dissimilar objects. By emphasizing the similarities between them, one can create figurative language devices that contrast two things that on the surface seem to be seemingly unrelated or dissimilar. Following are the metaphors used by the writer in the poem Ode to a Nightingale: Line 3, Stanza 4 “But on the viewless wings of poesy”. ‘Wings of Poesy’: This metaphor alludes to the speaker’s use of fantasy to enter the nightingale’s realm. In line eleven, “for a beaker full of the warm south”. Here he compares liquid with the southern country weather.

Simile:

By contrasting one thing with another of a different kind, poets can emphasize or make descriptions more vivid by using the literary device of simile. In the second verse, where he writes, “Forlorn! The very word is like a bell,” (Keats,1819) employs simile. In this example, the poet compares forlorn to a bell.

Personification:

Personification is the process of giving non-human entities human attributes. In verse twenty-nine, “where beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes, (Keats, 1819) uses personification to suggest that the beauty is human and has eyes. Line 36, “The Queen moon is on her throne,” is the second illustration.

b) Ode to Autumn:**Descriptive language:**

A literary method used to give depth to a piece of writing is descriptive language. It can be applied to both fiction and nonfiction materials. Keats employs descriptive and specific language to portray the season, such as “mists,” “mellow fruitfulness,” “maturing sun,” and “bosom-friend of the maturing sun.”

Nature imagery:

Nature imagery refers to the author’s use of creatures, settings, and weather to enhance the reader’s ability to visualize a scene and fully experience a literary work. The poem is replete with vivid imagery drawn from nature, capturing the essence of autumn. For instance, “Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind,” “conspiring with him how to load and bless,” and “Oozing apples.”

Symbolism:

Symbolism is a literary device that involves the use of symbols to represent ideas, qualities, or concepts beyond their literal meaning.

Keats uses symbolic language to represent the season’s characteristics and themes, such as “barred clouds bloom the soft-dying day,” which symbolizes the transition from summer to autumn.

4.1.3 Syntactic Analysis:

The syntactic level refers to the arrangement and structure of words, phrases, and sentences in a poem. Here are some examples of the syntactic features in “Ode to a Nightingale” and “Ode to Autumn”:

a) Ode to a Nightingale:**Complex sentence structures:**

Keats often employs long and elaborate sentences that convey a sense of reflection and contemplation. For instance, in the opening lines, “My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains / My sense” presents a complex sentence structure that sets the introspective tone of the poem.

Enjambment:

Enjambment is a literary term that refers to the continuation of a sentence or phrase from one line of poetry to the next without a grammatical or logical pause. It occurs when the meaning of a phrase or clause carries over to the next line without any punctuation or syntactic break, such as a comma, period, or end-stop. Keats frequently uses enjambment, where a sentence or phrase runs over multiple lines, without a pause or punctuation, creating a smooth and flowing effect. Following are the enjambment used by John Keats in the poem ode to a nightingale;

“My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains”

“My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk”

“Away! Away! For I will fly to thee,”

“Not charioted by Bacchus and his pards,”
 “O, for a draught of vintage! That hath been”
 “Cool’d a long age in the deep-delvèd earth,”
 “That I might drink, and leave the world unseen,”
 “And with thee fade away into the forest dim:”
 “Forlorn! The very word is like a bell”
 “To toll me back from thee to my sole self!”
 “Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!”
 “No hungry generations trample thee”
 “Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!”
 “In some melodious plot”

b) Ode to Autumn:

Descriptive parallelism:

Descriptive parallelism is a literary device used to convey vivid and detailed descriptions by employing parallel structures in a passage or sentence. It involves repeating a similar grammatical structure, word pattern, or syntactic arrangement to emphasize and amplify the description of a subject or scene. Keats uses parallel sentence structures to create a rhythmic and descriptive effect. For example, in the lines “To bend with apples the mossed cottage-trees, / And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core,” the parallel structure of “To bend... And fill” creates a sense of harmony and balance.

Balanced phrases:

Balanced phrases, also known as parallel phrases or parallelism, refer to a rhetorical and grammatical structure where two or more phrases or clauses are constructed in a similar manner, using the same grammatical form or pattern. These phrases are designed to have a balanced and symmetrical structure, creating a sense of harmony, rhythm, and emphasis in a sentence or passage. Keats employs balanced phrases and clauses to convey a sense of harmony and completeness. In the line “Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun,” the use of a balanced phrase emphasizes the intimate relationship between autumn and the sun.

Interrogative sentences:

Interrogative sentences are sentence types that are used to ask questions. They are employed to seek information, clarification, or confirmation from the listener or reader. Interrogative sentences typically have a specific word order and often end with a question mark. Keats occasionally uses interrogative sentences to engage the reader and invite reflection. In the lines “Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store? / Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find,” the questions provoke thought and emphasize the ubiquity of autumn. These examples illustrate the syntactic choices made by Keats, including sentence structures, enjambment, parallelism, and interrogative sentences. These syntactic features contribute to the rhythm, flow, and expressive qualities of the poems.

Morphological Analysis:

The morphological level pertains to the study of word formation and the internal structure of words. Here are some examples of the morphological features in “Ode to a Nightingale” and “Ode to Autumn”:

a) Ode to a Nightingale:

Derivational morphology: Keats uses derivational affixes to create new words and expand the vocabulary. In the line “Ailments and anguish, and the oppressed soul,” the suffix “-èd” is added

to “oppress” to form “oppressed,” conveying a sense of emphasis and intensity. Inflectional morphology: Keats employs inflectional suffixes to mark grammatical categories. In the line “Fast fading violets covered up in leaves,” the suffix “-ed” marks the past tense of “cover,” indicating an action that occurred in the past.

b) Ode to Autumn:

Compounding: Keats combines words to create compound nouns and adjectives that capture the essence of autumn. In the line “mellow fruitfulness,” the combination of “mellow” and “fruitfulness” forms a compound adjective that describes the character of the season. Inflectional morphology: Keats uses inflectional suffixes to indicate grammatical relationships. In the line “And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core,” the suffix “-ness” is added to “ripen” to form “ripeness,” indicating a state or quality. These examples demonstrate the morphological features in the poems, such as derivational affixes, inflectional suffixes, and compounding. These morphological choices contribute to the richness and expressiveness of the language used by Keats in his poetry.

Graphological Analysis

Graphological analysis refers to the study and analysis of the physical aspects of a written text, such as the size, shape, spacing, and arrangement of letters, words, and lines. John Keats was known for his rich and vivid descriptions, his sensuous language, and his attention to detail. These elements are likely to be reflected in his writing style in “Ode to a Nightingale.” and “Ode to Autumn”. Here are some observations about the both the poems;

a) Ode to Nightingale

i. Length and Structure:

“Ode to a Nightingale” consists of eight stanzas, each with ten lines. The regularity of the structure suggests a sense of control and order in the poem. Keats often used the sonnet form or variations of it in his poetry, which demonstrates his adherence to traditional poetic structures.

ii. Capitalization

Each word in the start of the poem begins with capital letter and there are also few capital letters in the middle of the sentences which are mentioned as under;

“Lethe” “Dryad” “Cool’d” “Tasting” “Flora” “Dance” “Provençal” “South” “Hippocrene” “With” “Love” “Beauty” “Charioted” “Bacchus” “Poesy” “Queen-Moon” “Fays” “Through” “mid-May’s” “Death” “Bird” “Ruth” “Do”.

iii. Punctuation Marks.

Full stop (.)	There are total seven full stops used in the poem
Comma (,)	The total amount of commas used by the writer in this poem are sixty-four
Semi-colon (;)	There are total ten semi-colons used in the poem.
Colon (:)	Colon is used five times in the poem.
Exclamation marks (!)	Twelve exclamation marks have been used by the writer in this poem
Apostrophe (‘)	Apostrophe is seen nine times in the poem
Em-Dash (-) Question marks (?)	This punctuation mark is observed fourteen times in this poem, Question mark is used twice in the entire poem

b) Ode to Autumn:

i. Punctuation Marks

Full stop (.)	There are total three full stops in the poem Ode to Autumn
Coma (,)	There are total seventeen comas used in the poem
Semi-colon (;)	Semi-colon is observed ten times in this poem
Colon (:)	Colon is used only one time in the entire poem
Exclamation mark (!)	There is no exclamation mark observed in the entire poem
Apostrophe (‘)	Apostrophe is seen five times in this poem
Em Dash (-)	This mark is seen nine times in this poem
Question Mark (?)	Question mark is seen twice in the entire poem

ii. Structure and Lineation:

“Ode to Autumn” is written in three stanzas, each with eleven lines. The regularity of the structure suggests a sense of balance and harmony in the poem. Keats often employed structured forms in his poetry, and this adherence to a specific stanza length may reflect his deliberate composition.

iii. Language and Vocabulary:

Keats had a diverse vocabulary and employed precise and carefully chosen words in his poetry. His language often conveyed a sense of sensuality and keen observation. In “Ode to Autumn,” Keats uses lyrical and poetic language to capture the essence of the season. This might be reflected in the poem’s text through the presence of descriptive and eloquent language.

Semantic Analysis

A semantic analysis focuses on the meaning and interpretation of the poem’s language and imagery.

a) Ode to a Nightingale

“Ode to a Nightingale” by John Keats is a rich and complex poem that explores themes of mortality, escape, and the power of art. Here are some key aspects of the poem that contribute to its semantic analysis:

1. Transience and Mortality:

Throughout the poem, Keats reflects on the transient nature of human existence and the inevitability of death. The nightingale, representing the fleeting beauty of nature and the eternal quality of art, becomes a symbol of immortality. Keats contemplates the desire for escape from the harsh realities of life and the longing for a state of timeless bliss.

2. Art and Imagination:

Keats explores the transformative power of art and the imagination as a means of escaping the limitations of human existence. The nightingale’s song becomes a form of transcendent art that transports the speaker to a world of beauty and inspiration. The contrast between the immortality of art and the impermanence of human life is a recurring theme in the poem.

Sensory Experience:

Keats employs vivid sensory imagery to evoke a sensory experience in the reader's mind. He appeals to the senses of sight, sound, and touch to create a vivid and immersive depiction of the natural world and the nightingale's song. This emphasis on sensory perception adds depth and emotional resonance to the poem.

a. Contrast and Dualities:

Keats uses contrasting images and dualities to explore complex themes. He juxtaposes joy and melancholy, beauty and decay, life and death, highlighting the paradoxical nature of existence. These contrasting elements contribute to the poem's exploration of the complexities and contradictions of human experience.

b. Introspection and Self-Reflection:

"Ode to a Nightingale" is highly introspective, with the speaker engaging in deep self-reflection and introspection. The poem explores the relationship between the external world and the inner self, delving into the speaker's emotions, desires, and existential questions.

c. Nature and the Sublime:

Keats celebrates the beauty and power of nature, particularly through the symbol of the nightingale. The nightingale's song represents a sublime experience that transcends the limitations of the physical world. Keats draws on the Romantic tradition of finding inspiration and solace in nature, emphasizing its ability to evoke profound emotions and connect with the human spirit.

B: Semantic analysis of ode to Autumn:

"Ode to Autumn" by John Keats is a vibrant and contemplative poem that celebrates the beauty and richness of the autumn season. A semantic analysis focuses on the meaning and interpretation of the poem's language and imagery. Here are some key aspects of the poem that contribute to its semantic analysis:

Abundance and Harvest:

Keats portrays autumn as a season of abundance and harvest. He uses vivid imagery to depict the bountiful crops, ripe fruits, and the labor of farmers. This emphasis on abundance symbolizes the fulfillment and fruition of nature's cycle, reflecting the theme of harvest as a metaphor for the fullness and richness of life.

1 Transience and Change:

While celebrating the vibrancy of autumn, Keats also acknowledges its transient nature and the inevitability of change. He emphasizes the ephemeral beauty of the season and the passing of time. The falling leaves, the waning warmth, and the fleeting moments all serve as reminders of the impermanence of life and the transitory nature of human existence.

2 Sensory Experience:

Keats appeals to the senses to create a vivid and immersive depiction of autumn. He uses descriptive language to evoke the sights, sounds, and textures associated with the season. The poem is filled with sensory imagery that engages the reader and creates a sensory experience, deepening the emotional impact of the poem.

3 Connection to Nature:

Keats celebrates the intimate connection between humans and the natural world. He personifies autumn, addressing it as a person and bestowing human qualities upon it. This personification underscores the notion that humans are not separate from nature but are intertwined with its cycles and rhythms.

4 Beauty and Transformation:

Keats explores the beauty and transformative power of autumn. He uses metaphors and vivid descriptions to capture the vivid colors, warm hues, and serene atmosphere of the season. The poem suggests that autumn has the ability to inspire and uplift the human spirit, inviting introspection and contemplation.

Figurative Language and Themes

Metaphorical Analysis:

Metaphor analysis is a type of discourse analysis, has its roots in the research of Lakoff and Johnson (1980), who looked into the function of metaphor in human cognition. This concept is based on the idea that by analyzing the metaphors that individuals use to describe their experiences and ideas, people can start to decipher meanings that lie behind those that are explicitly and intentionally presented by the author or speaker. "Ode to a Nightingale" and "Ode to Autumn" are two well-known poems written by John Keats. Both poems employ vivid metaphors to explore themes of transience, mortality, and the power of art. Let's delve into a metaphorical analysis of each poem:

a) "Ode to a Nightingale":

In this poem, Keats uses the metaphor of the nightingale to convey the themes of beauty, mortality, and escapism. The nightingale represents an idealized world of eternal beauty and joy. Keats longs to escape the limitations of human existence and seeks solace in the song of the nightingale. The nightingale becomes a symbol of the immortality of art, as its song transcends time and mortality. Keats also uses the metaphor of wine and intoxication throughout the poem. The intoxicating effect of wine symbolizes the transformative power of art and imagination. The poet yearns to become one with the nightingale's song and be transported to a realm of timeless beauty and freedom from the sorrows of life. "Thou wast not born for death, immortal Bird!" Here, the nightingale is metaphorically described as immortal, representing the timeless beauty and transcendence of art. "Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget / What thou among the leaves hast never known." The poet longs to dissolve and forget his mortal existence, metaphorically suggesting a desire to escape the limitations of human life. "O, for a draught of vintage! That hath been / Cool'd a long age in the deep-delvèd earth." The metaphor of wine conveys the intoxicating power of art and imagination, transporting the poet to a world beyond the confines of reality.

b) Ode to Autumn:

In this ode, Keats employs the metaphor of autumn to explore the cycle of life, the passage of time, and the inevitability of mortality. Autumn is personified as a figure of abundance and harvest, symbolizing both the fruition of nature and the eventual decline and decay that follows. Keats describes autumn's activities through rich metaphors, such as the "winnowing wind" and the "maturing sun." These metaphors emphasize the transformative power of nature and evoke a sense of vitality and abundance. However, the poem also introduces hints of transience and mortality through metaphors such as "soft-dying day" and "full-grown lambs loud bleat." "Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness." This metaphor portrays autumn as a personified figure of abundance, using the imagery of fruitfulness to evoke a sense of richness and harvest. "Ode to Autumn": "Or by a cider-press, with patient look, / Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by hours." The metaphor of the cider-press emphasizes the process of extracting the last drops of sweetness from the apples, symbolizing the transient nature of life and the passing of time. "To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells." This metaphorical description of nature's

activities during autumn represents the growth and maturation of fruits and nuts, signifying the progression of life.

4.2.2 Simile Analysis:

Simile is a literary device used by the poets to add emphasis or vividness to descriptions by comparing some item with another one of a distinct sort.

a) “Ode to a Nightingale”:

“My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains / My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk” compares the poet’s numbness to the effect of drinking hemlock, using a simile to illustrate the intensity of his emotional and physical state.

“Fade like a vapor, go like a bubble” compares the transient nature of life and the poet’s desire to escape it to the evaporation of vapor and the popping of a bubble, employing a simile to emphasize the ephemerality of existence.

b) “Ode to Autumn”:

“Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness, / Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun” compares autumn to a “close bosom-friend,” using a simile to establish a warm and intimate relationship between the season and the sun.

“To bend with apples the moss’d cottage-trees, / And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core” compares the bending of trees under the weight of apples to convey the abundance and maturity of the fruits, employing a simile to evoke a visual image of the scene.

“Thou watchest the last oozings, hours by hours, / While barred clouds bloom the softdying day” compares the blooming of barred clouds to the fading light of the day, using a simile to create a vivid image of the waning daylight.

Keats uses similes in both poems to enhance the imagery and bring forth a deeper understanding of the themes and emotions he explores.

Symbolic Analysis:

Symbolism analysis is a method used in literary criticism and art interpretation to examine and uncover the symbolic meanings and representations embedded within a work of literature, art or any other form of creative expression. It involves identifying and interpreting symbols, which are objects, characters, settings, or actions that represent abstract ideas, concepts, or qualities beyond their literal meaning.

a) “Ode to a Nightingale”:

The nightingale symbolizes the immortality of art and the longing for transcendence beyond the limitations of human existence. For example, the wine symbolizes the transformative power of art and imagination. It serves as a metaphorical escape from the sorrows of life. For instance, the line “O, for a draught of vintage! That hath been / Cool’d a long age in the deep-delved earth” portrays the wine as a means to transcend the constraints of reality and seek solace in the realm of the nightingale’s song.

b) “Ode to Autumn”:

Autumn symbolizes the cycle of life, the passage of time, and the inevitability of mortality. It represents both the abundance and maturation of nature as well as the eventual decline and decay that follows. For example, in the line “Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,” autumn is depicted as a figure of bountiful harvest, symbolizing the fruition of life. The ripening fruits and the act of harvesting symbolize the transient nature of existence. They reflect the cyclical pattern of life, from birth to maturity and eventual decline. In lines such as “To bend with apples the moss’d cottage-trees, / And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core,” the fruits and harvest become symbolic of the stages of life and the fleeting nature of human experience.

These symbolic elements add depth and meaning to the poems, allowing Keats to explore profound themes related to the human condition and the power of art. They invite readers to contemplate the transient nature of life, the beauty found within it, and the longing for immortality and transcendence.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the analysis of different linguistic levels in John Keats' poems, specifically "Ode to a Nightingale" and "Ode to Autumn," provides insight into the intricate craftsmanship of his writing. At the phonological level, Keats employs rhyme, meter, alliteration, and onomatopoeia to create musicality, enhance the auditory experience, and reinforce the thematic elements of the poems. These phonological features contribute to the poems' aesthetic appeal and overall rhythm. On the lexical level, Keats demonstrates a mastery of language by utilizing a rich vocabulary, sensory imagery, and figurative language. Through carefully chosen words and vivid descriptions, he paints vivid pictures and evokes emotions, immersing the reader in the themes and settings of his poems. On the syntactic level, Keats employs various techniques to structure his sentences and lines. Complex sentence structures, enjambment, parallelism, and balanced phrases contribute to the flow, rhythm, and overall structure of the poems. These syntactic choices enhance the poems' musicality and convey a sense of contemplation and harmony. Finally, at the morphological level, Keats showcases his linguistic prowess through the use of derivational morphology, inflectional morphology, compounding, and other morphological features. These choices add depth, precision, and creativity to his language, allowing for the formation of new words, grammatical relationships, and vivid description. "Ode to a Nightingale" delves into the desire for transcendence and the power of art to overcome the limitations of human existence. The nightingale serves as a symbol of eternal beauty and the immortality of artistic expression.

Through metaphors of wine and intoxication, Keats emphasizes the transformative and escapist nature of art. In "Ode to Autumn," Keats explores the cycle of life, the passage of time, and the inevitability of mortality. Autumn symbolizes both the abundance and maturation of nature as well as the eventual decline and decay. Metaphors and symbols related to fruits, harvest, and the changing season highlight the transient nature of existence and the cyclical pattern of life. Overall, these poems invite readers to reflect on the fleeting nature of human experience, the enduring beauty found within it, and the power of art to capture and transcend the transience of life. Through their metaphorical and symbolic language, Keats invites us to contemplate the profound themes of mortality, the desire for transcendence, and the timeless nature of art itself. At graphological level John Keats employed a regular and controlled structure, rich and evocative imagery, precise and carefully chosen language, and a combination of rhyming schemes and meter. These elements contribute to the overall lyrical and poetic quality of the poem.

At Semantic level "Ode to a Nightingale" is a profound exploration of mortality, escape, and the power of art. Keats uses the nightingale's song as a symbol of transcendence and immortality. The poem delves into themes of transience, the transformative nature of art, the sensory experience of nature, and introspective self-reflection. The contrasting imagery and dualities present in the poem add complexity to the exploration of human experience and emotions. "Ode to Autumn": By exploring these different linguistic levels, we gain a deeper understanding of the poetic techniques employed by Keats and their contribution to the overall impact and beauty of his poems. Keats' attention to phonological, lexical, syntactic, and morphological details highlights his skill as a poet and enriches the reader's experience.

Recommendations:

1. The study would like to recommend that other researchers carry out similar studies on various objects in order to improve future analyses. Other poems or unstudied literary works like short tales and novels can serve as the subject of the study. By analyzing the language levels, the analysis can be improved.
2. The study recommends studying more language levels because this study only focused at five different language levels. As a result, the researchers can be relied on to conduct a thorough and comprehensive analysis.
3. This study is recommended for the future researchers as a road map in terms of stylistics analysis.

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