

COMPARATIVE FORMALISTIC ANALYSIS OF JOHN KEATS AND ALLEN GINSBERG SELECTED POEMS

Memoona Samee*¹, Muhammad Farukh Arslan²

*¹M.Phil scholar, NUML (Faisalabad Campus);

²Lecturer, NUML (Faisalabad Campus);

*¹sameememoona@gmail.com; ²Farukhgill99@gmail.com

Corresponding Author: *

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the formalist poems "Howl" by Allen Ginsberg and "Ode to a Nightingale" by John Keats are compared. With an emphasis on poetic devices, writing styles, and phrases, the research investigates how form and content relate in these poems. Russian Formalism, a critical method that looks at the literary components that add to a work's meaning, is used in this research. Through an analysis of language use, symbolism, and imagery, the research demonstrates both poets' skills. The results demonstrate the poets' command of language, symbolism, and imagery as well as the value of formalism in understanding their artistic works. This study highlights the value of formalistic techniques in literary analysis while expanding its understanding of Keats' and Ginsberg's writings.

Key words: Formalism, Comparative Analysis, Poetic Literature, Literary terms

INTRODUCTION

Russian Formalism:

Analyzing literature through the perspective of Russian formalism provides an individual approach for exploring how form influences meaning. Formalists like Boris Eikhenbaum and Viktor Shklovsky (quoted in Eagle, 2008) focused on the idea of "defamiliarization," which emphasizes how literary devices challenge ordinary language and raise the reader's awareness and capability. Formalism holds that text alone, that is sufficient for studying form, and that form is preferable to context. Studying a text with relation to its context is not at all necessary.

Literature is usually classified into several genres, such as poetry, theater, novels, prose, etc., based on its form and purpose. Form and function typically support one another. Once a form is recognized and develops hold among literary or nonliterary social actors, it is difficult, to ignore, explore from, or switch from its core ideas.

Formalism: Unveiling Meaning through Form:

Formalism is a critical perspective that emphasizes a piece of art or literature's structural organization and stylistic components. It places more emphasis on

how the work itself conveys meaning than it does on essential elements like the author's intention or the historical setting. According to formalist critics, a text is an independent work of art that has been carefully created to provide a distinctive artistic experience.

Structure as Significance:

Formalism highlights the importance of form and structure in comprehending the message of a piece of art. Every component—from word choice to story structure—is thought to influence the overall visual impression. Formalists examine rhyme systems, meter, and line breaks in poetry, for example, to see how they create atmosphere, heighten suspense, or exaggerate themes. Prose analysis looks at point of view, literary techniques, and narrative structure in a similar way. It is believed that these components are purposeful decisions that shape the reader's experience and communicate fundamental issues.

Close textual analysis, or a thorough examination of a work's unique language, wordplay, and organization, is favored by formalism. It is thought that the meaning is hidden inside the text and is only revealed by using this systematic technique.

In order to comprehend how abstract concepts and feelings are expressed, formalists pay great attention to figurative language, which includes metaphors, similes, symbols, and allegories. They examine how devices like irony, foreshadowing, and allusion create suspense, shape characters, and organize the story in addition to analyze these techniques. By analyzing how the author's use of language and literary techniques adds to the overall meaning and effect of the work, formalists can understand the artist work through thorough reading and comprehending it.

About the poets:

Two such different poets are examined in this study: Allen Ginsberg, a well-known Beat Generation poet, and John Keats, a brilliant member of the Romantic movement. Despite being written more than a century apart, these poems share a fascination or similarity with the human condition, and yet their stylistic decisions and subject concerns capture the distinct creative and cultural considerations of the times in which they were written. The works of these two poems revolves around their ages and their characteristics which is highlighted in their work shows their eras.

Romanticism's Enduring Beauty

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, John Keats (1795–1821) was a prominent member of the Romantic movement. With a strong emphasis on the stunning, magnificent and vivid imagery, romantics explored issues of beauty, death, and the capacity for imagination. They also praised nature, individualism, compassion and passion. All these qualities must be seen throughout Keats's poetry, which is full of lavish, extravagant and lush descriptions and never ending desire for a beauty that endures.

The Voice of the Beat Generation:

Somewhere through the 20th century, a literary movement known as the Beat Generation gave rise to Allen Ginsberg (1926–1997). By embracing experimentation, The Beats questioned the accepted norms and culture. With the use of free poetry and unusual language, they captured the raw energy and disillusionment of their day in works that frequently addressed social and political issues. Ginsberg exemplifies this voices in his poetry, which uses powerful imagery and an honest, aggressive tone to challenge cultural hypocrisy and strive for social change.

John Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale":

A classic example of Romanticism is John Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale" (1819). The speaker of the poem expresses his or her desire to break free from the struggles of human life.

Attracted in by the sound of the nightingale, the speaker focuses about the transient aspect of life and finds comfort in the classic beauty of art. Keats constructs a beautiful thread of analogies and rich imagery inside a formal framework of continuous stanzas and rhyme. By emphasizing the speaker's wish for a world free from the limitations of death, this formal technique adds to the poem's grieving elegance

Allen Ginsberg's "Howl":

"Howl" by Allen Ginsberg, published in 1956, is an outstanding representation of the Beat Generation. Through a deep and thorough exploration of the human condition, this poetry warns or challenges social cultures, norms, and conditions and reveals hypocrisy. To convey the disillusionment and instability of his day, Ginsberg used free verse and unusual vocabulary. This poem is about the sorrow, apology and cry for all those individuals who have lost to societal forces are combined in this poetry. The Beat Generation's rebellion against traditional forms and desire for a more authentic voice is reflected in Ginsberg's formal choices, which stand in sharp contrast to Keats' organized approach.

Research Questions:

- **RQ1:** What are the similarities and differences between the writing styles, poetic techniques and expression of Allen Ginsberg and John Keats by apply formalistic approach?
- **RQ2:** How greatly Russian Formalism is truly applicable on both of the poems?

Research Objectives:

- To examine and contrast the ways in which Allen Ginsberg and John Keats use formal devices to dive deeper into their respective topics in "Howl" and "Ode to a Nightingale."
- To evaluate how well poetry from various literary groups and eras are illuminated by Russian formalism in terms of their significance and impact.

Significance of the present study:

John Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale" and Allen Ginsberg's "Howl" are analyzed and contrasted in this research using Russian formalism. I hope to shed light on the link between form and the representation of each poet's selected issues by analyzing how they use form, which includes elements like structure, rhyme scheme, figurative language, and meter. The importance of formalism as a critical tool for interpreting poetry from two different literary eras and periods—Keats' Romanticism and Ginsberg's Beat Generation—will also be evaluated in this examination. This comparison method closes the gap between these literary trends and provides new insights or ways into each particular poem, allowing readers to comprehend form and content more fully as they expand over time.

Literature review:

As stated in Khaliq (2022), formalist criticism provides useful instruments for analyzing literary works by highlighting the importance of form more than content. In this method, the structure, diction, and literary techniques of a poem are examined in relation to their overall impact and meaning. A comparative formalist analysis of Emily Dickinson's "I heard a fly Buzz – when I died" and Daud Kamal's "Ode to Death" is used in Khaliq's (2022) research to illustrate this method. Khaliq explores how diction, rhyme scheme, and figurative language impact the reader's perception and perspective of mortality as she digs into the formal elements of these poems through textual analysis. A deeper comprehension of how each poet uses language to express their own viewpoint on death is made possible by this attention to form.

Furthermore she examines the impact of historical and cultural circumstances on the readings of the poems, even if Khaliq's (2022) study offers a solid basis for a formalist analysis. Furthermore, a formalist analysis of the critical reception of these works may yield insightful information about the many ways in which readers have communicated with the form to create meaning. Continuing the Romantic tradition, modern poetry employs a variety of stylistic devices and subject issues to delve deeper into the human condition. This essay advances the field of comparative literature studies by examining the poetry of Daud Kamal, a well-known poet who writes in both English and

Urdu, and William Wordsworth, an essential figure in Romanticism.

Comparative formalist study of Wordsworth and Kamal's poetry was carried out by Asif and Javed (2024). Their study looked at the ways in which these poets create their own voices via the use of structure, rhythm, diction, grammar, and thematic components. This method fits well with the conventional formalist critique that highlights the inherent qualities of a text and the ways in which form influences meaning (Leitch et al., 2016). The study provided by (Leitch et al., 2016) illuminates the ways in which literary eras impact poetic forms by analyzing the formal decisions made by both poets. With a common emphasis on meter and conventional forms, Wordsworth's Romanticism is recognized for its emphasis on nature, emotion, and the individual experience (Wu, 1997). Kamal's approach to form, on the other hand, appears to be more split or heterogeneous since it covers and highlights linguistic and cultural barriers.

The present comparative investigation advances our knowledge of the historical development of poetry as a form of artistic expression. Poetry's primary purpose, which is to investigate the complexity of the human experience, never changes, even while its formal components might. This research study advances the subject of stylistic analysis by using a Formalist lens, building on the well-established idea that form influences literary perception and genre categorization (abstract in Abdullah, Mahmood, & Ali, 2022). Formalism is a linguistic theory that prioritizes careful readings that dissect the mechanisms underlying literary effect and stresses a text's core parts and fundamental structure (McElvenny, 2019). This strategy fits nicely with literary criticism's rising interest in text-oriented, scientific methodologies (abstract in Abdullah et al., 2022). Formalism's basic ideas are in line with this emphasis on form. Examining the structure, metaphors, similes, symbolism, imagery, and symbolism (abstract in Abdullah et al., 2022) of the poems, the research explores how these components support the poets' main goals. There is more to be discovered about the intriguing possibility that one poem is a form-based copy of the other (abstract in Abdullah et al., 2022). It poses concerns regarding the relationship between innovation, tradition, and the continuing influence of form on poetic expression.

In Abdullah et al.'s (2022) study, the sonnet is examined as a unique poetry form with a long history. Two sonnets by writers who lived centuries apart—John Keats and William Shakespeare—are the subject of their comparative style analysis. Despite their chronological differences, the study demonstrates a striking adherence to the sonnet's structure, demonstrating the enduring influence of traditional forms across literary eras (abstract in Abdullah et al., 2022). The fundamental concepts of formalism are consistent with this focus on form. By analyzing the poems' structure, metaphors, similes, symbolism, imagery, and symbolism (abstract in Abdullah et al., 2022), the study investigates how these elements contribute to the authors' principal objectives. The likelihood that two poems' forms might appear to be similar to one another (abstract in Abdullah et al., 2022).

By proving that Formalism is still relevant today, Abdullah et al. (2022) make a significant addition to the field of stylistic analysis. Their analysis of two sonnets in comparison highlights the role that form plays in identifying genres and evaluating literary works. Future studies on the intricate connection between form, innovation, and poetic voice might benefit from the possibility of cross-temporal impact in form choices, which enhances the current conversation. With an emphasis on the modern poetry of Reynaldo A. Duque, the research by Azarias and Francisco (2019) provides insightful information on the sometimes ignored field of Ilokano literature. There is a noticeable lack of critical analysis of Ilokano literary works, despite the Philippines' rich literary legacy, particularly among the Ilokano people in the Luzon area. The research offers a comprehensive examination of Duque's poetry through the use of formalism, particularly examining literariness and organic whole.

The research demonstrates Duque's deft use of eight literary elements, including persona, tone, mood, rhyme, rhythm, figures of speech, symbolism, imagery, theme, and syntax, by utilizing techniques like content analysis and close reading. It explores the ways in which each of these components adds to the intricacy and profundity of Duque's poetry, revealing hidden levels of meaning. When these literary strategies are examined, the research also highlights how meaning changes and how these changes impact how the reader interprets the text. For generations, a major issue in literature has been the

investigation of the meaning of death and how it affects humankind. Research on Daud Kamal's "An Ode to Death" such as that conducted by [Pervez, 2018] demonstrates this continuous investigation. Poetry has always been studied by literary experts, who examine how poems depict death as a destroyer as well as a possible source of peace or even freedom. To get insight into poetry' deeper meanings, it might be helpful to concentrate on their semantic content. A complete approach is provided by Leech's (1967) framework, as demonstrated in [Pervez, 2018], which takes into account denotative, connotative, collocative, emotive, stylistic, thematic, and reflective meaning. The underlying message about death and its position in life may be discovered by scholars by delving into the poet's word choice, imagery, and figurative language using semantic analysis.

Religion and culture have a strong influence on how people see death. It might be instructive to investigate how various religious or cultural viewpoints on death affect the poem's meaning, depending on the context of Kamal's poetry and your own study. Referencing pertinent scholarly works that examine the relationship between death, literature, and certain belief systems may be one way to do this. Moreover, the analysis highlights the existence of universal truths in Duque's writings, especially with regard to the common experiences of human emotions and society culture. Though Ilokano writing is distinct, Duque's ideas and insights speak to a wider audience and capture essential elements of the human condition. This investigation not only deepens our understanding of Ilokano literature but also shows how it may elicit feelings and ideas that go across cultural divides. The research advances our knowledge of Ilokano literature and its significance within the larger framework of global literature by illuminating the literary components present in Duque's poetry.

Literary analysis has greatly benefited from the critical approach of formalism, which provides an organized framework for interpreting literary works. Formalism originated in the early 20th century in Russia, where it was supported by academics like Viktor Shklovsky and Roman Jakobson (Faniran & Adetuyi, 2017). While formalism frequently ignores outside elements like historical context, authorial purpose, or social influences, it highlights the inherent aspects of a literary work, focusing on its form, structure, language, and methods. Throughout

the context of poetry, formalist analysis explores the complex meter, rhyme, imagery, and symbolic patterns that the poet uses to communicate meaning. Formalism tries to expose the inner workings of the work by removing superfluous influences from the text, showing how the formal components of the work contribute to its overall aesthetic impact. By highlighting the ways in which form and content interact to produce beauty, this method helps readers gain an improved understanding of the poetry craft. Formalist analysis finds "Abiku" by Wole Soyinka to be a fascinating theme. Explore themes of life, death, and the paranormal with this poetry that captivates readers with its intriguing imagery and rhythmic language. The poem's structure may be analyzed using a formalist perspective, looking at how the main ideas are expressed through symbolism, repetition, and sound effects. Soyinka's skill with poetic form is demonstrated by his ability to write a densely organized composition that appeals to readers on a number of levels.

Furthermore, the aesthetics approach—which can at times be summed up by the phrase "art for art's sake"—is highly compatible with formalism. This viewpoint emphasizes the artwork's inherent value, stressing the significance of form, beauty, and workmanship. The aesthetics method enables a pure understanding of the creativity contained in works such as "Abiku" by concentrating just on the text and its aesthetic aspects. Formalism provides a useful framework for examining works from a variety of genres and eras within the larger context of literary criticism. Because of its focus on careful reading and textual analysis, readers are better equipped to interact critically with literature, which leads to a greater understanding of the nuances of form and language. Scholars continue to investigate formalism's ongoing significance in comprehending and interpreting literary works through investigations such as the one carried out by Faniran and Adetuyi (2017). The poetry of Akwanya is a part of the complex fabric of African literature that has been the focus of much critical examination over time. In analyzing African poetry, scholars have frequently concentrated on issues of identity, culture, and sociopolitical criticism (Gikandi, 2015).

Critical theory known as formalism places more emphasis on analyzing a literary work's intrinsic features, including language, structure, and style, than it does on external elements like the author's aim or the work's historical background

(Eagleton, 2008). Formalist critique explores metrics, rhyme schemes, imagery, and other technical facets of poetry in order to determine the text's artistic importance. African poetry has not received as much formalist critique as Western literary traditions, despite the latter's widespread use. According to Quayson (2007), formalist approaches have frequently been overshadowed by postcolonial and cultural theories in African literature studies, which poses more significant problems than the gap in research.

In this context, Bula's (2015) research, which uses formalist techniques to examine Akwanya's writing, is a noteworthy addition to the critical conversation on African poetry. The three volumes of Akwanya's poetry that Bula focuses on are *Pilgrim Foot: A Collection of Poems*, *Moments: A Collection of Poems*, and *Visitant on Tiptoe and Other Poems*. This shows that Bula is dedicated to delving into the poet's technical nuances. Bula's project is in line with the increasing trend of reassessing African literature using formalist perspectives. The aesthetic accomplishments of African writers can be better understood by applying formalist analysis, according to academics like Ogungbesan (2012), who has claimed that this method can reveal levels of complexity and significance that are sometimes missed by other critical frameworks.

Research Methodology:

John Keats' "Ode to a Nightingale" and Allen Ginsberg's "Howl" are compared in this study using a formalist methodology. To comprehend how these components contribute to the meaning and add to the thematic expression to a poem, formalism stresses the essential components of a literary work, such as structure, rhyme scheme, meter, figurative language, and imagery.

Research Design

There is a qualitative research design used in this study. Here, the emphasis is not on statistical, factual techniques or measurable statistics, but rather on a thorough examination and interpretation of the poetry via the lens of formalism.

Sampling

In this study, purposeful sampling is used. It was intentional to select the poems "Ode to a Nightingale" and "Howl," given their divergent styles and placements within two different literary

eras (Beat Generation and Romanticism). This deliberate choice makes it possible to examine in detail how form and theme are interacted with in various literary trends.

Data Analysis:

Writing style used by John Keats in "Ode to a Nightingale":

1. Employing sensory descriptions and imagery In "Ode to a Nightingale," John Keats writes in a rich, evocative language that is full of vivid imagery and sensory details. With his skillful word painting, he transports the reader to both the speaker's inner anguish and the natural environment. To appeal to the reader's senses, Keats uses sensory imagery. "Beechen green" and "shadows numberless" are seen by sight; "warm South" and "purple-stained mouth" are experienced by taste and touch. By using this picture, Keats can convey the substance of the nightingale's singing as well as its impact on the speaker, evoking a poignant and wistful environment.

2. Themes and Emotional Depth The poem explores existential issues including the transient nature of joy, the contrast between transient beauty and mortal misery, and the attraction of fleeing from problems on Earth. Keats wrestles with the dichotomy of life on earth, where happiness and sadness mingle and the desire for transcendence coexists with death's inevitable course. Throughout the whole poem, the speaker's inner agony is evident, mirroring Keats' own difficulties with mortality and the transient aspect of existence.

3. Opinions about Philosophy Beyond merely describing the beauty of nature, "Ode to a Nightingale" explores deep philosophical questions regarding the essence of life and the human predicament. In his reflections on mortality, identity, and the transient nature of human experience, Keats challenges readers to consider their own place in the cosmos. The poem offers comfort and transcendence in the face of life's unavoidable challenges by reflecting on the ability of art to transcend the bounds of human existence. John Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" demonstrates his command of language and poetic form. He creates a mesmerizing poetic tapestry by skillfully combining vision, feeling, and intellectual thought. Through his vivid language, Keats encourages readers to go on a contemplative

and introspective trip. Keats explores eternal themes of beauty, mortality, and the enduring power of art via his captivating writing style. This voyage of meditation and thought is extended to readers.

Writing style of Allen Ginsberg's "Howl":

A Masterpiece of the Beat Generation: Social Criticism:

The most important work of Beat Generation literature is "Howl" by Allen Ginsberg. It explores norms of culture and personal perspective in an honest, unfiltered way, without holding back. The poem's long, flowing lines or sentences, which are written in free verse, capture the post-war era's wild energy, sorrow, grief and disappointment. Ginsberg provides a clear picture of his criticism of American culture and the state of humanity through his strong symbolism, vivid language, and forceful imagery

Symbols and Images:

Ginsberg uses powerful imagery and a wealth of symbolism to express the loneliness and challenges faced by the "best minds" of his generation. Expressions like "angel-headed hipsters burning for the ancient heavenly connection" and "starving hysterical naked" convey a feeling of hopelessness and a need for purpose in an atmosphere of social decline. Images such as "Mohammedan angels staggering on tenement roofs" or people "burning their money in wastebaskets" frequently combine the holy and vulgar. These remarkable contrasts draw attention to the seeming lack of religious fulfilment and excess materialism aspects of American life.

Stream of Consciousness:

The style of "Howl" is known for being stream-of-consciousness, with continuous, continuous lines that resemble the natural development of emotion and thinking. This method represents Ginsberg's aim to represent the simplicity and severity of a real experience without being bound by traditional storytelling forms. The story of the poem shifts quickly between people and places while maintaining a uniform tone and visual style. This instability, confusion is a reflection of both the alarming consequences of societal change and the split personality of modern mental processing and thinking.

A Scaring Critique of American Society

"Howl" is a caustic criticism of American norms, tradition and culture, specifically its materialism, conformity, and ethical decay with its vibrant images and passionate words. Ginsberg opposes systematic oppression, rule and monarchy of the oppressive force of individualism, and the degrading impacts of commercial society. The poem highlights the dire circumstances of underprivileged people caught up in the machinery of capitalist society by tackling topics like poverty, addiction, mental illness, and social alienation.

Striving to Rise Above the Darkness :

Although it presents a depressing image of modern existence, "Howl" also conveys a desire for escape and a deeper spiritual connection. Ginsberg uses images of "ancient heavenly connection[s]" and "starry dynamo[s]" as references to the potential for psychological enlightenment. The word "Howl," in its mere title, speaks to the basic, natural cry of the human spirit in the search for purpose and freedom. "Howl" is a bold defense of individual freedom and creative expression due to its raw emotional intensity and imaginative passion.

Long lasting effect:

The poem "Howl" by Allen Ginsberg is regarded as the founding work of American literature because of its brave and strong experimentation, creative poetry, and biting social criticism. "Howl" is a striking example of the continuous spirit of creative uprising and controversial resistance because of its vivid imagery, stream-of-consciousness style, and uncompromising allegations of society. .

TECHNIQUES USED IN HOWL BY ALLEN GINSBERG:

There are many techniques that are used by Allen Ginsberg in poem HOWL. The poem is related to the era of beat generation where there is a strive for the exploration of human conditions. The poem also explains and challenges the norms, social cultures and conditions of human. Some of the detailed analysis on the techniques used by Allen Ginsberg is given below:

1. Stream of Consciousness: Ginsberg frequently writes in a narrative style known as "stream of consciousness," in which the speaker's ideas and feelings are expressed naturally without the need for formal structure or punctuation. The speaker's

experiences and thoughts are chaotic and unfiltered, which is reflected in this style.

2. Imagery: The poem captures the pure nature of the things it describes with a wealth of vibrant, often frightening ideas. Strong visual and sensory images are evoked, for example by phrases like "starving hysterical naked," "angelheaded hipsters burning," and "incomparable blind streets".

3. Symbolism: Ginsberg uses symbolism to express deeper meanings throughout the poem. For example, "Moloch" stands for the forces of modern civilization that dehumanizing people, while "Rockland" is a metaphor for an institution or a mental condition.

4. Allusion: Ginsberg refers a range of literary, cultural, and historical personalities and occasions, including Blake, Mohammedan angels, and the Internationale. The poem gains more levels of significance and context from these allusions. All these illusions heighten the poem and its impact.

5. Repetition: The use of words and motifs, such "who," "Moloch," and "I'm with you in Rockland," is employed to establish a rhythmic and mesmerizing effect in addition to reinforcing important themes and concepts.

6. Social Commentary: In the conclusion of World War II, "Howl" is a critique of the materialism, acceptance, and hypocrisy that characterized American culture. Ginsberg reveals the hardships and solitude experienced by those on the margins who break societal norms, standards and rules.

7. Religious Themes and Images: Angels, saints, and prayers are among the religious themes and images that the poem contains. These components provide the philosophical and existentialist topics the poem covers a spiritual dimension.

8. Eroticism and Sexuality: In "Howl," Ginsberg confronts traditional ideas of morality and propriety by freely and openly addressing issues of sexuality and desire.

9. Rhythm and Sound: The poem's practical and oral components are enhanced by its rhythmic and melodic features, which are attained through assonance, repetition, and alliteration. The spoken-word poetry aspect of "Howl" was emphasized by its frequent performance in public.

TECHNIQUES USED BY JOHN KEATS IN "ODE TO A NIGHTINGALE":

Imagery: Keats uses vivid imagery throughout the poem, incorporating a variety of sensory elements. The word "full-throated ease," which evokes an intense memory of the bird's easy melody, is used by him to describe the nightingale's singing. With phrases like "beechen green," "country green," and "verdurous glooms," nature herself is brought to life and the reader is drawn into the poem's lush, green setting.

Symbolism:

The nightingale becomes a powerful symbol by evolving beyond its physical form. It represents inspiration, beauty, and maybe even a glimpse of the afterlife. By effectively combining the nightingale's delicate singing with the temporary aspect of human existence, Keats suggests that art can overcome death. This cherished animal takes on significant symbolic meaning for the poet's desire to escape the miseries of human existence.

Sound Devices: Keats includes sound devices within the lines to help enhance the poem's lyrical quality. The nightingale's singing is heard in the rhythmic pattern created by alliteration and assonance. Pay attention of the opening line "Tasting of Flora and the country green," where the song's flow is mimicked by the repeated "t" sound. The "d" sound is also used in the phrase "Cool'd a long age in the deep-delved earth" to produce a gentle, soothing effect.

Repetition:

Keats skillfully uses repetition to highlight specific concepts and imagery. Lines like "And with thee fade away into the forest dim" and "Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget" are two examples of how the word "fade" is used often, highlighting the poem's main themes of uncertainty and time's uninterrupted progress.

Metaphor:

Keats uses metaphor extensively to convey complicated feelings and concepts. He suggests that the singing of the nightingale has the ability to trigger euphoria and take the listener to another world when he compares it to "a draught of vintage" and "the warm South." The poem's fundamental topics get depth and extra meaning through this use of

metaphor.

In summary, Keats' beautiful beauty and feelings are enhanced throughout the poem by his skillful use of imagery, symbolism, sound techniques, repetition, and metaphor. It encourages readers to consider the deep mysteries of mortality, life, and the eternal effect of art.

DISCUSSION:

RQ1: What are the similarities and differences between the writing styles, poetic techniques and expression of Allen Ginsberg and John Keats by apply formalistic approach?

Examining "Ode to a Nightingale" by John Keats and "Howl" by Allen Ginsberg reveals that both poets use a range of stylistic devices to explore their different subjects. Despite the poems' vast variations in topic matter, style, and tone, they all show a mastery of poetic devices to examine important existential issues and human experiences.

Firstly, Keats and Ginsberg both use vivid imagery that completely immerses the reader in their lyrical universes. Keats evokes the beauty and transient essence of life in "Ode to a Nightingale," captivating the reader in a lush, green environment full of sensory richness. Comparably, Ginsberg's "Howl" conveys the nakedness of the speaker's feelings and the chaotic environment around them with an abundance of vivid and frequently startling imagery. Both poets utilize imagery to create vivid pictures that improve the examination of their selected subjects and heighten the emotional effect of their poetry.

Symbolism also plays a significant, though different, part in both poems. Keats uses the nightingale as a powerful representation of inspiration, beauty, and the eternal possibilities of art. The singing of the bird becomes a metaphor for the enduring and eternal quality of creative creativity in contrast to the temporary character of human existence. However, Ginsberg uses symbols like "Moloch" and "Rockland" to criticize the forces of modern civilization that dehumanize people and the challenges of less fortunate individuals who reject social standards. The poems gain depth and significance from these symbols, which motivate readers to continue exploring the themes at hand.

Additionally, both poets use sound elements to improve the poetry's melodic quality and rhythmic flow. Keats creates a rhythmic pattern that mirrors the beauty of the natural world by using alliteration

and assonance that imitate the melodic quality of the nightingale's voice. Similarly, "Howl" is made more oral and performative by Ginsberg's use of repetition and rhythmic patterns, which highlights the poem's status as spoken-word poetry and heightens the reader's emotional experience.

In summary, despite the fact that Keats and Ginsberg approach their subjects from various viewpoints and aesthetic traditions, they both have a good grasp of formal aspects and poetic devices that dive deeply into existential issues and human experiences in their individual works. Through an examination of the poets' use of imagery, symbolism, sound effects, and other formal components, we may learn more about the themes and creative capabilities of "Ode to a Nightingale" and "Howl."

RQ2: How effectively Russian Formalism is truly applicable on both of the poems?

The "literariness" of a book, or its distinct aesthetic traits and how they influence the reader's experience, is a concept that Russian Formalism places great emphasis on. Formalists support a detailed examination of literary devices, methods, and patterns in order to identify the fundamental ideas behind the creation and interpretation of a book. In "Ode to a Nightingale" and "Howl," formalist analysis is very helpful in revealing the complex relationship between form and content in both poems.

Structural Analysis:

Russian Formalism places a high value on analyzing the arrangement and structure of a text. In "Ode to a Nightingale," Keats uses a regular rhyme scheme and a structured stanzaic form to create a feeling of structure and balance that contrasts with the poem's themes of death and fleetingness. On the other hand, "Howl" uses a free-verse format, which can be identified by its unusual punctuation and absence of formal limitations. Formalism enables readers to understand how these many forms contribute to the overall meaning and effect of each poem through rigorous structural examination.

Language and Style: Formalism places a strong emphasis on how stylistic choice and language techniques shape the literary impact of a work. Keats's "Ode to a Nightingale" draws the reader to the speaker's consideration of beauty and mortality with his vivid images and empathetic words. The speaker's chaotic and shattered world is reflected in

Ginsberg's "Howl" through the use of vivid imagery and stream-of-consciousness narratives. Formalism allows readers to understand the subtle ways in which poets communicate their subject concerns by means of language by concentrating on language and style.

Russian literary devices The study of literary techniques like symbolism, metaphor, and imagery is emphasized by formalism. In "Ode to a Nightingale," Keats explores themes of beauty, transcendence, and the themes of existence using metaphors like as the "draught of vintage" and symbols such as the nightingale. Similarly, Ginsberg expresses his disappointment of the Beat Generation and criticizes social conventions using symbols like "Moloch" and images of urban decay. Formalism helps us comprehend the relationships and underlying meanings of the poetry by breaking down these literary norms.

In conclusion, Russian Formalism offers a strong boundary for interpreting and understanding "Howl" and "Ode to a Nightingale." Formalism allows an in-depth investigation of the ways in which form influences meaning and enhances the aesthetic experience of each piece of writing by concentrating on the fundamental components of the poetry, such as language, structure, and literary techniques. Thus, it is quite successful to apply Russian Formalism to reveal the complexity of Keats' and Ginsberg's lyrical expressions.

CONCLUSION:

This study examined the complex relationship between form and content in two unrelated poems, that belong from two different eras and periods "Ode to a Nightingale" by John Keats and "Howl" by Allen Ginsberg, using a formalistic method. We were able to examine the effectiveness of Russian Formalism in evaluating the poets' work while also gaining important insights into their unique styles, poetic devices, and expressions.

Addressing Research Questions:

According to the research research, Keats and Ginsberg both use formal components like imagery, symbolism, and sound techniques to explore fundamental human experiences, despite their glaring differences in style and subject matter. Keats struggles with beauty, and death in a thoughtful environment created by his organized form and rich sensory elements. On the other hand, Ginsberg

captures the disinterest of the Beat Generation in his free verse and powerful imagery, which serve as a societal critique. But both have a command of form that enriches their conceptual studies and emphasizes the emotional effect.

Effectiveness of Russian Formalism:

The examination shows how Russian Formalism was successful in revealing these poetry's complex details. By concentrating on language, structure, and literary techniques, it was possible to examine in detail how form influences meaning and enhances the reading experience. Analyzing structural distinctions—such as Ginsberg's free poetry against Keats' stanzas—highlights both opposing ideas in their work.

This study improves our knowledge of the poetry of Keats and Ginsberg's everlasting importance while emphasizing the usefulness of a formalistic method of examining works by many authors and movements. This has discovered new levels of significance and appreciation for the skill of these well-known poets by exploring the "literariness" of these poems. A greater comprehension of the relationship between form, theme, and aesthetic experience in poetry is facilitated by this study.

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