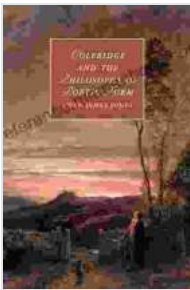


Coleridge And The Philosophy Of Poetic Form: Cambridge Studies In Romanticism 106

This book explores the relationship between Samuel Taylor Coleridge's philosophy and his theory of poetic form. It argues that Coleridge's philosophy provides a rich and complex framework for understanding his views on the nature of poetry, the role of the poet, and the process of poetic creation. The book also examines the ways in which Coleridge's theory of poetic form influenced the work of other Romantic poets, such as William Wordsworth and Percy Bysshe Shelley.



Coleridge and the Philosophy of Poetic Form (Cambridge Studies in Romanticism Book 106)

by Ewan James Jones

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 1017 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 254 pages
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Coleridge's Philosophy

Coleridge's philosophy is a complex and eclectic system of thought that draws on a wide range of sources, including Plato, Aristotle, Kant, and Schelling. At the heart of Coleridge's philosophy is the idea that the universe is a unified whole that is governed by a single, divine principle.

This principle is variously referred to as God, the Absolute, or the One. Coleridge believed that the human mind is a microcosm of the universe and that it is capable of постичь the divine through intuition and imagination.

Coleridge's philosophy has a number of implications for his theory of poetic form. First, Coleridge believed that poetry is a sacred art that can reveal the divine to mankind. Second, he believed that the poet is a prophet or seer who is able to see into the heart of things and to express the inexpressible. Third, he believed that the process of poetic creation is a form of divine inspiration.

Coleridge's Theory of Poetic Form

Coleridge's theory of poetic form is set out in his major critical work, *Biographia Literaria*. In this work, Coleridge argues that poetry is a distinct and unique form of discourse that is characterized by its use of imagination. Imagination, Coleridge believed, is the faculty of the mind that allows us to see beyond the surface of things and to perceive the underlying reality. It is through imagination that the poet is able to create new worlds and to give expression to the deepest truths of human experience.

Coleridge distinguished between two types of imagination: primary imagination and secondary imagination. Primary imagination is the faculty of mind that we all possess and that allows us to perceive the world around us. Secondary imagination is a more advanced faculty that allows the poet to create new worlds and to give expression to the deepest truths of human experience. Coleridge believed that the secondary imagination is the essential faculty of the poet and that it is this faculty that distinguishes poetry from other forms of discourse.

Coleridge also believed that poetic form is essential to the expression of poetic truth. He argued that the form of a poem is not simply a matter of external decoration but that it is an integral part of the poem's meaning. The form of a poem, Coleridge believed, can help to create the mood and atmosphere of the poem and to convey the poet's message to the reader. Coleridge was a master of poetic form and his poems are known for their beauty and their power to move the reader.

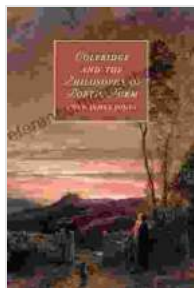
Coleridge's Influence on Romantic Poetry

Coleridge was one of the most influential figures in the Romantic movement. His philosophy and his theory of poetic form had a profound impact on the work of other Romantic poets, such as William Wordsworth and Percy Bysshe Shelley. Wordsworth, in particular, was deeply influenced by Coleridge's ideas about the imagination and the role of the poet. Shelley, too, was influenced by Coleridge's ideas about the imagination and the form of poetry.

Coleridge's legacy is still felt today. His philosophy and his theory of poetic form continue to be studied and debated by scholars and poets alike. Coleridge was a brilliant and original thinker who made a major contribution to our understanding of the nature of poetry and the creative process.

This book has explored the relationship between Samuel Taylor Coleridge's philosophy and his theory of poetic form. It has argued that Coleridge's philosophy provides a rich and complex framework for understanding his views on the nature of poetry, the role of the poet, and the process of poetic creation. The book has also examined the ways in which Coleridge's theory of poetic form influenced the work of other Romantic poets, such as William Wordsworth and Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Coleridge was a major figure in the Romantic movement and his work continues to be studied and debated today. His philosophy and his theory of poetic form are a valuable resource for understanding the nature of poetry and the creative process.



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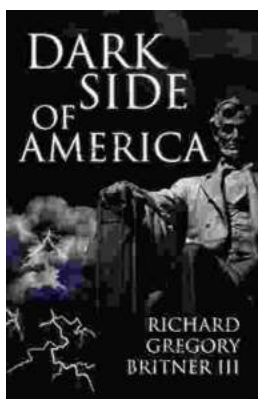
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