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## Imagism

Absolute freedom in the choice of subject matter, free with any topic, they used a clear, concise, harsh and precise language, their poems were very short because they focused on a single scene or image.

Their aim was reaching the truth of objects, precision and they rejected the convention of the last in stylistic sense and they rejected metrical regularity. These features were to become characteristic of modern poetry in general.

## Symbolism

The main representatives are Thomas Ernest Eliot, American, and William Butler Yeats, Irish.

Symbolism was loosely organised, originated by a group of poets in the late 19 century in France, Baudelaire.

Main features: the main focus were symbols, they preferred to evoke rather than to state. The language is evocative, they preferred indirect sentences rather than direct statements. The poetry might be hermetic. Actually the symbolists wanted the reader to attribute his own meaning to their poetry.

## Oxford poets

In the 30s another group of poet came out, the Oxford Poets, they all studied at Oxford, they were politically active on the left and their main themes were social justice and injustice, sense of community, socially and politically committed. They wanted to communicate with their fellow men, they were afraid that fascism and tirannism might spread all over Europe and so they wanted to point out a moral corse. The main representative is Auden.

## The new Romantics

They rejected both the symbolism both the political commitment of the Oxford poets, they focused on emotions, love, birth, death, sex, that's why they were called New Romantics.

In the 18th we have the rise of the novel and the focus was representing society, novel as a mirror of society. The main theme was social mobility either upwards or downwards. The novel had a linear structure with a chronological sequence of events and their plots were well-structured but with the Great War problems were born, how could modernists represent society after war? All the pillars on which society was based on totally collapsed. A crisis started and the period was very dark. They were forced by the circumstances to focus on the inner world. They were deeply influenced by Freud's theories about the unconscious.

Interest in the existence of different levels of consciousness and unconsciousness.

They were interested in the influence that past experiences could have on adult's behaviour. They rejected the narrative technique of the past, they were forced to do that. The technique they adopted to represent this constant flow of memories and feelings that takes place in the mind was the interior monologue. This was the stylistic translation of the psychic phenomena called stream of consciousness.

Mixture of temporal dimensions in our mind, they rejected linear plots in the novels, they focused on characters' inner thoughts and the working of the mind in order to represent this unspoken activity of the mind, they were forced to mix past, present and future. The easiest way to translate this psychic phenomenon in their novel was the adoption of the interior monologue.

There are different types of interior monologue: direct or indirect.

In the indirect interior monologue we still have the narrator, a guiding presence. There are some comments that introduce the characters' flow of thoughts. They rejected the use of the omniscient narrator.

In the direct interior monologue the characters' thoughts are directed to the reader without any filters.