

AN ANALYSIS OF SENSUOUSNESS IN THE LIGHT OF JOHN KEATS'S POETRY

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Abstract

John Keats is an English writer whose works significantly affected English Romantic writers of the 19th century. John Keats is an English poet, who lived a very short life. He is a poet of sensuousness. Keats has properly been viewed as an erotic writer. He used sensory language in his all poetry, to enable This exploration offers a far reaching assessment of John Keats' sensuousness, a characterizing component of his verse, and its job in forming his extraordinary tasteful vision. Through a nearby perusing of his significant works, including "Endymion", "Hyperion", "The Eve of St. Agnes" "Ode to a nightingale" Ode on a Grecian Urn". This study uncovers Keats' sensuousness as a diverse wonderful procedure that summons feelings as well as investigates the convergences of magnificence, delight, mortality, and the human experience. By dissecting Keats' organization of tactile language, symbolism, and imagery, this exploration shows how his sexy poetics mirror his interest with the material world, traditional Greek and Roman writing, and the brevity of life. This concentrate likewise arranges Keats' sexiness inside the more extensive setting of Heartfelt writing, analyzing its associations with key topics like nature, creative mind, and the brilliant. By investigating the manners by which Keats' sensuous language shapes his wonderful articulation, this exploration adds to a more profound comprehension of his commitment to romantic writing and the getting through meaning of his work. John Keats poetry is portrayed by his use of sensuous elements. This exposition gives a top to bottom investigation of Keats sensuousness.

Key Words: Keats, sensuousness

Introduction

John Keats was born in 1795 on 31 October. His birth place is unknown. He was the leading character of second generation of Romantic poets, along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley. He had a relatively short but highly influential poetic career, writing some of the most famous poems in the English language before his early death at the age of 25. His tributes are among the best occasional verses of the English language ever written, and the critics talk clearly and immersively about his best creative works. Keats is known for his vivid, sensual, and imaginative poetry, which often focused on themes of beauty, mortality, and the power of the human mind and senses. His most famous works include the odes "Ode on a Grecian Urn," "Ode to a Nightingale," and "To Autumn," as well as the long poem Endymion and the unfinished epic Hyperion. Keats' poetry was not widely appreciated during his lifetime, and he faced significant criticism and financial hardship. However, his work later gained widespread recognition and acclaim, and he is now considered one of the greatest English poets of the Romantic era. He left a major scholarly effect on various figures of his period. He is known for his use of a vivid, sensual and imaginative poetry. He focused on themes of beauty, mortality, and the power of the human During his life time his poetry was not appreciated. He faced criticism and hardships, but after that his work got a remarkable reward.

Research Objectives

1. To examine how Keats utilizes tactile language and symbolism to make a feeling of environment and state of mind in his poetry.
2. To analyze the manners by which Keats' sensuousness adds to the investigation of subjects like excellence, truth, and the human experience.

Research Question

1. What roles does sensuousness play in Keats exploration of beauty, truth and human condition?
2. How does Keats use sensory imagery to convey emotions and ideas?

Significance of the Study

This study will give a thorough and nuanced examination of Keats' utilization of sensuous language ,fundamentally adding to a more profound and more significant cognizance of his verse and imaginative style, which has been broadly viewed as a sign of his scholarly virtuoso. By carefully investigating Keats' sensuousness, this study will offer new and wise points of view into the social and scholarly upsides of the Heartfelt period, especially the accentuation on feeling, creative mind, and the faculties, which were fundamental to the development's philosophical and imaginative pursuits. Moreover, Keats' investigation of sensuousness uncovers principal parts of the human experience, like the widespread quest for excellence, the temporary idea of life, and the mind- boggling force of feelings, which are immortal and keep on resounding with contemporary crowds. Furthermore, this study will exhibit the significant impact of Keats' utilization of arousing quality on later abstract developments and specialists, like the Pre-Raphaelites, Symbolists, and Pioneers, who

drew motivation from his imaginative and expressive style. In addition, the examination of Keats' sensuousness can be productively connected with different disciplines, like craftsmanship, music, and brain science, featuring the complicated convergences between imaginative articulation and human discernment. At last, by looking at the meaning of sensuousness in Keats' work, readers will obtain a more significant appreciation for his verse and its proceeded with pertinence to contemporary groups, and this study will show the huge worth of close perusing and subjective examination in figuring out scholarly texts, adding to progressing strategic discussions in artistic investigations.

Delimitation of the Study

This study delimits its extension to the examination of John Keats' sensuousness in his experienced notable works, which he written between 1817 and 1820. By focusing on this specific period and class, the review means to give a top to bottom evaluation of Keats' sensuousness and its importance in his poetry.

The investigation will focus in regarding the matters of magnificence, nature, and love, breaking down the utilization of tangible language and symbolism associated with sight, sound, and contact. This will include a nearby understanding strategy, drawing on Heartfelt time insightful and philosophical settings, to uncover the manners by which Keats utilizes erotic nature to investigate these subjects.

By delimiting the extension to this specific period, classification, and subjects, the review can give a point by point and nuanced investigation of Keats' erotic nature, while recognizing the limits and likely regions for future examination. This engaged methodology will consider a rich comprehension of Keats' style and Heartfelt time scholarly settings, adding to a more profound enthusiasm for his verse and its importance in artistic history.

Literature Review

John Keats is broadly viewed as quite possibly of the most sensuous and heartfelt artist in the English abstract standard. His verse is described by its striking symbolism, rich tangible subtleties, and profound profundity. Geeta Gupta's examination of Keats' verse features his exceptional capacity to bring out tangible encounters in perusers, making a feeling of closeness and association with nature and the human experience (Gupta).

G.M. Matthews' assortment of basic expositions on Keats, "Keats: The Basic Legacy," includes a scope of points of view on Keats' graceful style, including his utilization of sensuous language and symbolism. Matthews noticed that Keats' verse is set apart by its "sensuous and concrete" language, which makes a feeling of "tangible joy" in readers (Matthews 377).

Keats' own letters uncover his emphasis on catching the quintessence of life and magnificence in his verse. In a letter to his companion Benjamin Bailey, Keats expresses, "I wish to be shocked by the magnificence of things" (Gittings 37).

This assertion features Keats' obligation to investigating the tactile world and catching its excellence in his verse.

Keats' verse is portrayed by its rich tangible subtleties and close to home articulation. His assortment "Lamia, Isabella, The Night before St. Agnes, and Different Sonnets" includes a portion of his most popular works, including "The Night before St. Agnes," which is known for its clear symbolism and erotic language (Keats).

Helen Vendler's examination of Keats' tributes features his authority of tactile subtleties

and profound articulation, it is set apart by its "arousing and close to home" power (Vendler to contend that his verse).

Priyanka Kumar's exploration investigates Keats' utilization of exotic nature in his verse, contending that it is a critical component of his graceful style. Kumar takes note of that Keats' verse is described by its "exotic and concrete" language, which makes a feeling of closeness and association with nature and the human experience (Kumar). Notwithstanding his emphasis on excellence and feeling, Keats' verse is additionally portrayed by its utilization of sensuous language and symbolism. For instance, in "The Night before St. Agnes," Keats expresses, "The music, longing like a Divine being,/In murkiness and in light,/And meanwhile,/The music, longing like a Divine being" (Keats 24-27). This section features Keats' utilization of tactile subtleties to make a feeling of climate and temperament.

Keats' utilization of erotic nature was likewise affected by the verifiable setting in which he composed. During the Heartfelt period, there was a developing interest in the close to home and mental parts of human experience. Keats' verse mirrors this interest, as he investigates the job of the faculties in molding how we might interpret the world. Nonetheless, Keats' utilization of sensuousness has likewise been the subject of basic discussion. A few researchers have contended that his emphasis on excellence and feeling is excessively liberal and needs scholarly profundity (Matthews 378). Others have seen his utilization of erotic nature as a critical component of his lovely style, contending that it permits him to investigate the human involvement with a novel and strong way (Vendler).

Research Methodology

Research Design

This study utilizes a subjective investigation setup, using close perusing and subjective substance examination to explore John Keats' utilization of sensuousness in his poetry. A purposeful sampling philosophy selects works that symbolize Keats' sensuous language, for example, "Tribute to a Songbird" and "Tribute on a Grecian Urn". Through a nitty gritty assessment of language, symbolism, and imagery, this study recognizes and sorts tactile subtleties, investigating how they add to subjects and feelings in Keats' poetry. The purpose of this research is to explore the sensuousness in John Keats poems. Thoroughly reading his poems to explore the sensuous elements in his poetry. The collection of data in word forms is qualitative research.

Sources of Data

Primary Sources

It includes John Keats poetry collection. "Endymion"
■Odes■ including "Ode to a nightingale" and "Ode on a Grecian urn")
"La Belle Dame sans Merci"

Letters and other relevant poems and writings.

Secondary Sources

It includes Literary criticism and scholarship on Keats, Romanticism, and sensuousness: Books and articles by literary critics and scholars Academic journals and publications, Online resources and databases.

Data Analysis Procedure

1. Close Reading: Clarify Keats' poems for sensuous language and imagery.
2. Coding: Distinguish and code subjects, themes, and scholarly gadgets connected with sensuousness.
3. Pattern identification: Examine coded information for examples and patterns in Keats' sensuous language.
4. Topical Examination: Interpret examples and subjects in setting of Heartfelt period writing and reasoning.
5. Synthesis: Join discoveries to shape a thorough comprehension of Keats' sensuousness.
6. Interpretation: Offer your own translation of the importance and significance of Keats' sensuousness

Methodological Limitations

1. Limitations: Issues or shortcomings in a review.
2. Bias: Individual convictions or sentiments that can influence a review's outcomes.
3. Scope: The region or subject that a review covers.
4. Context: The circumstance or foundation where something occurs or is examined.
5. Method: How something is finished or considered.
6. Data: Data or realities gathered for a review.
7. Analysis: Separating data to comprehend it better.
8. Interpretation: Making sense of what data implies.
9. Subjective: In light of individual sentiments or conclusions.
10. Objective: In view of realities, not private sentiments.

Results and Interpretations

Sensuousness

Sensuous word was first coined by John Milton. The word meaning is to gratification of the senses. It's a literary device which appeals to the five senses. It focuses on or emphasis on the senses particularly beauty pleasure and sensory experiences. It creates a vivid and engaging experience, which grabs the attention of the readers. It includes rich imagery, sensory details, and emotions by working together. It evokes the feeling and sensations of the readers. By using the figurative language, it make a connection between the readers and the subject matter, making the experience immersive and memorable. It always used in literature to explore or investigate the emotions, ideas and beauty, as we can have the example of John Keats, Willam Words worth and James Joyce. By using the sensory language and descriptive details, the poet grabs the attention of the readers, arouse the feelings and emotions in them. Through sensuous language and sensory details the writers evokes the powerful emotions in the readers. John Keats uses those words and pictures which helps the reader to understand the text and it's message. John Keats is the poet, for his use of such images which draws human to the world of wonders. John Keats used sensual language almost in his all poetry.

Sensuousness in John Keats Poems

Sensuousness means which belongs to the five senses. According S.T.Coldridge it

means which belongs to five senses. It also means which effects our five senses or gives us pleasure. John Keats attracts the mind of the readers through his poetry of sensuousness. He creates the image in the mind of the readers. Keats is primarily a sensuous poet. His poetry is not related to any idea or philosophical thoughts. The main purpose of his sensuous poetry is to give pleasure to the readers. He is the mystic of the sense not of the thought. Keats mainly focuses on the sense not ideas. He was intentionally using the sensory details in his poetry to evoke the emotions and sensations in the mind of the readers. He wanted to achieve his poetic goals by using sensory details in his poetry. No one can question his use of sensuous elements in his poetry because when you read it, it will directly grab your attention towards itself. John Keats' poetry is known for its strong use of sensuous language which enables the readers to feel themselves in the world, which is discussed in the poems, means the readers feel themselves as they are experiencing it. With a great skill, Keats uses rich imagery, suggestive language and sensory details together to create an rich and engaging experience. Keats utilizes unimaginably exotic language to represent how he is feeling furthermore, what he is envisioning which provides the Odes a sensual language of being alive. In Keats' "Ode to Autumn" he is utilizing a lot of exotic language to attempt to assume us to the position in his mind, his selection of words are tremendously significant for making Harvest time a sexy Tribute. His verse makes us hear, see, smell, taste and contact the item he depicts. The verse of Keats is described by sensuous utilizations of language. The sensuousness of Keats is a striking trait of his whole poetry. Every one of his sonnets including his extraordinary tributes contain rich sensuousness. The Odes which address the most elevated idyllic accomplishment of Keats, are packed with Sensuous pictures. Presently, we will talk about his sensuousness with instances of his different Tributes and sonnets exhaustively. Now we will discuss his Odes and some poems in details.

Analysis of the Poems

Ode to a Nightingale

It is one of the great examples of Keats' sensuousness. The lines in which he showed his desires for drinking of the wine appealing to the sense of taste, also to the sense of smell when he used "fountain of the muses". Appeals to the sense of sight by using the mouth is purple stained because of drinking red wine.

*"With beaded bubbles winking at the brim, And purple stained
 mouth*

*O, for a draught of vintage! That hath been Cool'd a long age in
 the deep delved earth*

*Tasting of flora and the country green,
 Dance, and provencal song, and sunburnt mirth!"*

The poet appeals to the senses is obvious in this poem. We can feel taste, smell and touch the things described by the poet. We can see the wine's bubbling. We can hear the sound of dance and sunburnt mirth. We can taste the red wine. We can smell the fragrance of the new blooming flowers.

"I cannot see what flowers at my feet

*Nor what soft incense hangs Upon the boughs The coming musk-
 rose, full of dewy wine The numerous haunt of flies on summereve"*

In these lines the poet is trying to convey the message of a Peaceful environment. Means

the environment is very peaceful and beautiful which grabs the attention of the humans. The flowers are at my feet but I cannot see. There must be something Upon the branches but , cannot see. He is trying to tell us the disconnection of himself with the world around him.

Ode on a Grecian urn

"The Ode on a Grecian urn" is a poem in which John Keats used the a series of sensuousness pictures of a passionate men and women. He said "still u ravished bride of quietness" describing the beauty, serenity, and the unbeatable quality. The poet further said that the men and the gods are following the maidens, the youth are trying to approach their loved ones.

*More happy love! More happy love! Forever warm and
 still to be enjoye'd Forever painting, and forever young.* In
 these lines we can see his longing for beauty and love.

In " Ode on a Grecian urn unheard are sweeter: Therefore ye soft pipes, play on.

Ode to Autumn

"In Ode to Autumn " the poet described the whole season's bounties in a beautiful way by using all the sensuous elements. The poet described the whole season by using by using the sensuous imagery and description.

1st Stanza

He described the the mode and atmosphere of the season in a beautiful way by using sensuous language and imagery. In each stanza the opening line is concentrated like the branch of a tree is laden with fruit to the breaking point. In each stanza of the poem Keats appeals to the three different senses. Keats used the sensory details in a beautiful way.

*"Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness, Conspiring with him how to
 load and bless*

*With fruit the vines that round the thatch-eves run; To bend with apples
 the moss'd cottage-trees, And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
 To swell the gourd, and plump the hazel shells,"*

It appeals to sense of taste. The opening lines of the stanza is painting the beautiful picture of the autumn, which attracts the humans towards the beauty of autumn. In these lines the poet is describing the beauty of the autumn season that how it's beauty attracts us. The juicy grapes is appealing to our sense of taste, the description of other fruits as well grabbing our attention towards itself.

2nd Stanza

*"Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store? Sometimes whoever
 seeks abroad may find Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,"
 Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind; Or on a half-reap'd
 furrow sound asleep,*

*Drows'd with the fume of poppies, while thy hook Spares the next swath
 and all its twined flowers: And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep*

It appeals to the sense of sight. In these lines Keats used the personification. He used Autumn as a country woman to give the message about the Autumn's occupation. He used Autumn as a women, like women's are suffering in the world but are strong enough to face the hardships. Autumn is also losing it's beauty by the fast wind but still

trying to look more attractive. Sometimes it sleeps like will never be able to be awake again. Sometimes she works calmly to collect the juices from the fruits.

3rd Stanza

"Where are the songs of spring? Ay, where are they? Think not for them, thou hast thy music too,

In the third stanza the poet is saying that as we know that the spring has song and Autumn doesn't but she has her own music, it appeals to our sense of hearing.

Ode on melancholy

This Ode is also full from sensuous elements. In this poem the poet is describing the rain falling on the ground from the sky and giving strength to the fade flowers, also covers the green hills. In the morning the roses are blooming and playing on the wet ground.

*"Of if thy mistress some rich anger shows, Imprison her soft
 hand and let her rave
 And fade deep deep upon her peerless eyes"*

These lines appealing to the sense of taste by telling the idea of feeding, and the sense of touch with the idea of depth and penetration.

Keats felt that the life is full from suffering and he was suffering from the disease, which was uncured disease at that time. He explores that everything which is sweet or bitter, has an important part in the life of a human.

Eventually, "Ode on melancholy" is an interesting and flawlessly composed sonnet that moves readers to reevaluate their relationship with bitterness and despairing. By embracing despairing, we can acquire a more profound comprehension of ourselves and our general surroundings, and track down a more significant appreciation for the excellence that exists.

The Eve of St. Agnes

This poem describes the Keats sensuous details to create a fruitful and beautiful, engaging atmosphere and trying to grab the attentions of the readers to the world of the poems. It also emphasis on the passionate lovers by describing their love and the beautiful scenes of the Madeline and Prophyro's. "The boisterous, mid-night, festive clarion, The kettle -drum, and far heard clarionet." John Keats appeals to the sense of hearing by describing the scene of the Prophyro who made himself a singer to get entry in the house of Madeline.

In this poem Keats appeals to all the senses at one time. In every poem Keats used different senses. In this poem Keats used sense of sight which can be seen in the description of the stained glass window in Madeline's room.

*"Diamond with panes of quaint device, Innumerable of stains
 and splendid dyes"*

Madeline was converted into a "splendid angel" when the moonlight shines through the stained glass.

La Belle Dame sans Merci

La Belle Dame sans Merci is a short poem. The poem is about a beautiful ful mercy less women who makes the men's fall in love with herself and then kill them. The poem is full of sensory details, which appeals to senses. He used a beautiful sensuous language to grab the attention of the poems.

Sense of sight. He appeals to the sense of sight, by describing the appearance and

exaggerating the physical beautiful of her.

Appeal to Five Senses

By using sensuous language Keats the environment full dreamy that draws the attention of the readers.

Sense of Sight

As we know John Keats poetry appeals to sense of the readers. He is the master of vivid and sensual language. He used a sensual language in his poetry to describe the things what he saw. He wanted to feel the readers what he saw, created a beautiful and vivid imagery in his poetry to grab the attention of the readers.

In the poem "Daffodils"

*"I saw a crowd of daffodils, Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
 Fluttering and dancing in the breeze"*

Here in this poem in these lines the poet created a live scene through his use of sensual language. " He saw a big group of daffodil Flowers near the lake and under the trees.

Sense of Sound

Keats appeal to the sense of hearing by describing the nightingale's song as melodious and full-throated ease". He wants to escape the sadness and pain of life and join the nightingale's happy singing in the forest.

That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees, In some melodious plot.

Of Beechen green, and shadows numberless, Singest of summer in full-throated ease.

He was tired from the tiredness of life and the nightingale's beautiful melodious song makes him long for a carefree and joyful life.

In "Green Un Grecian

Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter: Therefore ye soft pipes, play on.

Sense of Smell

Keats appeal to the sense of smell by describing the nightingale's song.

"I cannot see what flowers are at my feet,

*Nor what soft incense hangs Upon the boughs, But, in embalmed darkness, guess each
 sweet".*

The poet says in these lines, though the poet cannot see the flowers and cannot see the branches hanging Upon Him in darkness but can smell all the flowers separately.

Sense of Touch

■The sedge is withered from the lake And so birds sing■

Keats appeal to the sense of touch by describing the opening lines of poem■La Belle Dame sans Merci■ in which he describes the extreme cold.

One of the critics Calvin called to this line. ■ And no bird sings■ as the best line in English literature.

¹The chilly touch of cold could not have been communicated.

Sense of Taste

The sense of taste describes by the poet through the description of Ode to a nightingale ■ lines in which he describes the toxicity of wine.

He says!

*■O, for a draught of vintage! That hath been Cool'd a long age in the deep delved earth
 Tasting of flora and the country green,
 Dance, and provencal song, and sunburnt mirth*

Summary, Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation

Summary

John Keats is known for his vivid, sensual, and imaginative poetry, which often focused on themes of beauty, mortality, and the power of the human mind and senses. His most famous works include the odes "Ode on a Grecian Urn," "Ode to a Nightingale," and "To Autumn," as well as the long poem Endymion and the unfinished epic Hyperion. Keats' poetry was not widely appreciated during his lifetime, and he faced significant criticism and financial hardship. However, his work later gained widespread recognition and acclaim, and he is now considered one of the greatest English poets of the Romantic era. He left a major scholarly effect on various figures of his period. He is known for his use of a vivid, sensual and imaginative poetry. He focused on themes of beauty, mortality, and the power of the human During his life time his poetry was not appreciated. He faced criticism and hardships, but after that his work got a remarkable rewards.

Findings

Sensuous word was first coined by John Milton. The word meaning is to gratification of the senses. It's a literary device which appeals to the five senses. It focuses on or emphasis on the senses particularly beauty pleasure and sensory experiences. It creates a vivid and engaging experience, which grabs the attention of the readers. It includes rich imagery, sensory details, and emotions by working together. It evokes the feeling and sensations of the readers. By using the figurative language, it make a connection between the readers and the subject matter, making the experience immersive and memorable. It always used in literature to explore or investigate the emotions, ideas and beauty, as we can have the example of John Keats, Willam Words worth and James Joyce. By using the sensory language and descriptive details, the poet grabs the attention of the readers, arouse the feelings and emotions in them. Through sensuous language and sensory details the writers evokes the powerful emotions in the readers. John Keats uses those words and pictures which helps the reader to understand the text and it's message. John Keats is the poet, for his use of such images which draws human to the world of wonders. John Keats used sensual language almost in his all poetry. Sensuousness means which belongs to the five senses. According S.T.Coldridge it means which belongs to five senses. It also means which effects our five senses or gives us pleasure. John Keats attracts the mind of the readers through his poetry of sensuousness. He creates the image in the mind of the readers. Keats is primarily a sensuous poet. His poetry is not related to any idea or philosophical thoughts. The main purpose of his sensuous poetry is to give pleasure to the readers. He is the mystic of the sense not of the thought. Keats mainly focuses on the sense not ideas. He was intentionally using the sensory details in his poetry to evoke the emotions and sensations in the mind of the readers. He wanted to achieve his poetic goals by using sensory details in his poetry. No one can question his use of sensuous elements in his poetry because when you read it, It will direct grab your attention towards itself. John Keats poetry is known for it's strong use of sensuous language which enables the readers to feel themselves in the world, which discussed in the poems, means the readers feels themselves as they are experiencing it. with a great skills Keats use rich imagery, suggestive language and sensory details together to create an rich and engaging experience. Keats utilizes unimaginably exotic language to represent how he is feeling furthermore, what he is envisioning which provides the Odes a sensual

language of being alive. In Keats' "Ode to Autumn" he is utilizing a lot of exotic language to attempt to assume us to the position in his mind, his selection of words are tremendously significant for making Harvest time a sexy Tribute. His verse makes us hear, see, smell, taste and contact the item he depicts. The verse of Keats is described by sensuous utilizations of language. The sensuousness of Keats is a striking trait of his whole poetry. Every one of his sonnets including his extraordinary tributes contain rich sensuousness.

Conclusion

In this research study we explored how John Keats used sensuousness language in his poems to evoke the feelings in the readers. Through analyzing his notable poems we found that his use of sensuous language was the key element of Keats style, through this powerful skill he draws the readers to the world of wonders. The use sensory elements helps him to explore the complex ideas and emotions in depth. In this research we find sensuousness a key element of John Keats poetic style. Through this poetic style he enables himself to find the complex ideas themes in a complete powerful way. Through his poetry the readers finds the connection with the world around them. He engaging the readers five senses through his use of sensuous language. This research enabling us to understand the Keats poetry and the Romantic literary movement. It showing us that the Keats work is still important for today's generation. His poetry is a kind of poetry which inspires and keep connects the readers to his work. It additionally shows why Keats work is as yet significant today. His poetry motivates and associates us that is the reason of it's importance in today's world. This study affirms the force of poetry to catch human experiences. Keats work keeps on showing us the magnificence and intricacy of human feelings. This exploration gives a framework to future examinations on sensuous language in writing and features the continues significance of Keats poetry.

Recommendations

Keats' own letters uncover his emphasis on catching the quintessence of life and magnificence in his verse. In a letter to his companion Benjamin Bailey, Keats expresses, "I wish to be shocked by the magnificence of things" (Gittings 37). This assertion features Keats' obligation to investigating the tactile world and catching its excellence in his verse. Keats' verse is portrayed by its rich tangible subtleties and close to home articulation. His assortment "Lamia, Isabella, The Night before St. Agnes, and Different Sonnets" includes a portion of his most popular works, including "The Night before St. Agnes," which is known for its clear symbolism and erotic language (Keats). Helen Vendler's examination of Keats' tributes features his authority of tactile subtleties and profound articulation, it is set apart by its "arousing and close to home" power (Vendler to contend that his verse). Priyanka Kumar's exploration investigates Keats' utilization of exotic nature in his verse, contending that it is a critical component of his graceful style. Kumar takes note of that Keats' verse is described by its "exotic and concrete" language, which makes a feeling of closeness and association with nature and the human experience (Kumar). Notwithstanding his emphasis on excellence and feeling, Keats' verse is additionally portrayed by its utilization of sensuous language and symbolism. For instance, in "The Night before St. Agnes," Keats expresses, "The music, longing like a Divine being,/In murkiness and in light,/And meanwhile,/The music, longing like a Divine being" (Keats 24-27). This section features Keats'

utilization of tactile subtleties to make a feeling of climate and temperament. Keats' utilization of erotic nature was likewise affected by the verifiable setting in which he composed. During the Heartfelt period, there was a developing interest in the close to home and mental parts of human experience. Keats' verse mirrors this interest, as he investigates the job of the faculties in molding how we might interpret the world. Nonetheless, Keats' utilization of sensuousness has likewise been the subject of basic discussion. A few researchers have contended that his emphasis on excellence and feeling is excessively liberal and needs scholarly profundity (Matthews 378). Others have seen his utilization of erotic nature as a critical component of his lovely style, contending that it permits him to investigate the human involvement with a novel and strong way (Vendler).

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