

Ode on a Grecian Urn

The text is an ode, as understand from considering the title. The intelligent reader a recollect in the mind. Ode is a lyrical form of poetry, which deals a kind of generally addressing it takes a form of a prayer. Then 2 important forms both stress 2 important stress are Grecian is an archaism use of language contemporary use of so from the start should be curious about the raison why the speaking voice an ode to urn. The intelligent reared makes second questions may whose urn is? It doesn't ask Greece because the title Greece but considering that the intelligent reader belongs ancient

GREECE: Nation
 GREEK: adjective of nationality
 GERCIAN: archaic
 None of them presupposes article

<p><i>Thou still unravished bride of quietness, Thou foster-child of silence and slow time, Sylvan historian, who canst thus express A flowery tale more sweetly than our rhyme:</i></p>	<p><u>Thou</u> = archaic use of you. The question is: the urn is apostrophized, because it is striking she was a bride, but it is <u>unravished</u>; <u>quietness</u> talking possible question is silence set in a place were no confusion celebrate to someone is death. <u>Foster-child of silence and slow time</u>: an work of art remains in the time; <u>foster</u> because her mother is <u>unravished</u>. <u>Sylvan historian</u> = someone that writes of history, that it writes in a language of the forest. Shelly addresses to the wind. Daughter of the time, acceleration of the time. The first three lines epithets address in different ways different qualities personification because bride but <u>unravished</u> rime to de start in posing the reader Grecian of Arcadian. The poet underlines the ability of the urn to convey the story to the flowers <u>more</u> <u>sweetly</u> by ingenious better.</p>
	<p>Semantic circuit of poem is complex because the speaker and the receiver is the sometime: on one side the poet speaks to address the urn (poet = emitter ←→ urn = receiver), so that the vase becomes the sender of poet messages, on the other the urn trough to pictures and imagines becomes the sender of message in which the poet becomes now the receiver. The rime on the start John Keats makes clears that the poem is about the way art sends his messages.</p>
	<p>Line 4. ∴ (colon) function: to declare what already has been said.</p>
<p><i>What leaf-fringed legend haunts about thy shape Of deities or mortals, or of both, In Tempe or the dales of Arcady?</i></p>	<p>The poet asks a question (interrogative syntax): he wants to know the story told trough a legend made of leaves. Arcadia: neoclassicism (1700) VERB <u>TO HAUNT</u> = place was lived from the ghosts; romantic use. <u>SHAPE</u> = form; it adds to a sense of sexiness to this urn, it is definite an <u>unravished</u> woman.</p>
	<p>Language of sensitive impressions: to see the urn, to speak language of music (rime, ode), to suggest the language of sex (<u>unravished</u>, <u>child</u>, <u>shape</u>), the use of pronouns in archaic form (thou/thus), the use of alliteration of <u>S</u> to suggest the sound of silence, it creates</p>

	majesty and distance of silence (=> importance).
	Line 5: <u>leaf-fringed legend</u> = alliteration
<i>What men or gods are these? What maidens loth?</i> <i>What mad pursuit? What struggle to escape?</i> <i>What pipes and timbrels? What wild ecstasy?</i>	<u>deities or mortals</u> (line 6)/ <u>men or gods</u> : eternity vs. period. (Classical theme) The poet underline the difference between a God and a man: god is not mortal. <u>wild ecstasy</u> (oxymoron): <u>Ecstasy</u> is juxtaposed to <u>wild</u> = tension of desire and the not satisfaction of desire, typical of the tension of lived love like physical and spiritual experience, the reason that a desire is not satisfied.

Il basso rilievo suscita curiosità. Antichità messaggio trascende dal tempo. Domande eterna, antropologicamente si pone

Stanzas 10 lines each.

Line 11-14 paradox: imagination KEYWORD OF ROMANANTICISM. Imagination of melodies unheard. Sull'urna sono stampati degli uomini sempre la stessa melodia.

The musicians suggests sensual imagines. Songs imagin on uor mind.

2nd stanza refers scene engroved on the urn. There is a young man (beauty, music, art, imagination) who the tree cannot stop singing.

Bare = nudo

the poet continuous will be in specific, will be last position always wish kissing the girl.

Do not grieve: non addolorarsi

line 27 enjoy → sempre desideriosi

line 30 forehead → al di sopra della passione umana

line 30 situazione dopo aver fatto l'amore → non soddisfatto

Stanza 4 Function of question the urn form of art. Sense of themes, set the atmosphere, typical rituals of Greece. The streets are silent. Soul

line 42 alliteration of m: Of marble men and maidens overwrought

trodde = calpestare

line 44 Thou, silent form, dost tease us out of thought = ci porti fuori → come l'eterno ← urna simbolo dell'eternità

Messaggio arte dall'eternità ma ti trattiene nella stessa situazione. ESOTISMO

Cold pastoral! Because it is of marmo. Non c'è passione consumata.