

Module A: Textual Conversations

Complete Poems

John Keats

Syllabus content (Mod A – *Textual Conversations*):

- How does a **comparative study** between texts reveal **resonances** and **dissonances**
- Through the **reframing** or **reimagining** how do auteurs and authors **mirror**, **align** or **collide** with details of another text
- How do **context** and **values** shape meaning
- How does **personal knowledge** shape the **perspectives** upon texts

Themes in Keats' Poems (mainly reflects Romantic concerns):

- Mortality and immortality
- Awe of nature
- Strong senses and passions
- Individual power and agency

Form, **Purpose** & **Audience** of Keats' Poems:

Keats poems were written across the 1810s and 1820s, his audience started off small but grew to encompass all those who enjoy romantic poetry/Romanticism.

Keats wrote to explore poetry of the highest quality and to showcase the ideals of the time (beauty, nature).

Vocabulary list:

Context:	- Romanticism - o Ideas of revolution, especially in light of the Enlightenment and conflict with fundamental religious and social ideas - o Rejection of Enlightenment rationalism and smoky mechanisation - Patriarchal society, which oppresses women and their motivations
Ideas:	- Love - Death/life - Negative capability: <i>capable of being in uncertainties, Mysteries, doubts, without any irritable reaching after fact and reason.</i> - Immortal world lacks excitement and mortal world lacks reason. - Being – mortal life and flux – eternal life, transition between

Phraseology:

- “feminist restoration of Brawne”
- “does not purport to be an anthology of Keats’ work”
- “transient ecstasy”
- “pastiche of Dutch Golden Age paintings”
- “sublime romance that eludes the mortal world”

Ode on a Grecian Urn – John Keats

Form:		
Features iambic verses	Ode	
	Rhyme scheme:	ABAB CDECDE
Hybrid style: <i>Quatrain</i> : establishes problem <i>Sestet</i> : address problem i.e., 1 st stanza: <i>Quatrain</i> – Urn is silent <i>Sestet</i> – the Urn can still give insight and wisdom in silence	Ekphrasis : poetic representation of the Urn	

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
<i>unravish'd bride of quietness</i>	Interpretation	Imagery	Imagines the urn as a quiet object which cannot talk or share any stories, which is ironic – as all the stories come from the urn and it 'talks' through its images.
		Personification	
<i>Sylvan historian</i>	Interpretation	Zeugma	The multiple meanings of this phrase refers to how the urn is 'wooden' – even though it is made of clay – and 'stuck' in its story, the urn can only ever tell one story, the one which was carved in to it. While the phrase also refers to its historical and ancient nature, talking about all the stories it holds in its grasp.
<i>Pipe to the spirit ditties of no tone</i>	Art	Paradox	The paradox of how the music that one imagines is always better than what one hears, is a literal embodiment of the phrase: 'expectations vs reality'. This is also addressed to the urn, so it personifies the urn.
<i>For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair!</i>	Beauty	Imagery	The narrator describes the lovers and how they will always be together, painting on the side of the urn. It also demonstrates how this love is superficial as they are never able to fully express it to one another, due to the fact as they are frozen in time.
<i>More happy love! more happy, happy love!</i>	Mortality	Repetition	This continual repetition of 'happy' demonstrates to the responder the happy emotions that the author feels at experiencing these immortal scenes.
		Anaphora	
<i>Will silent be; and not a soul to tell/Why thou art desolate, can e'er return.</i>	Mortality	Irony	The streets of the town are all empty as they are participating in the pagan ritual with the sacrifice of the cow, the irony is generated with the fact that no one can ever return to tell of the reason that the streets are empty and they will be forever silent. The imagery of the streets being empty as there is no one there to tell their story, reflects a concern with legacy.
<i>Thou shalt remain, in midst of other woe</i>	Mortality	Imagery	Describes how the urn will last forever and it will see the author and the responder grow old. Direct link to a Romantic concern with mortality and the ideas of death and legacy.
<i>Beauty is truth, truth beauty</i>	Beauty	Paradox	The urn is personified as delivering this message at describing the power of language and words to shape lives. The right language can have profound – beautiful – effects on one's life. While when some is beautiful, Keats sees them as true to themselves and honest to the rest of the world.

Ode to a Nightingale – John Keats

Form:	
Features iambic pentameter	Ode
Hybrid style: Quatrain : establishes problem Sestet : address problem	Rhyme scheme: ABAB CDECDE Ekphrasis : poetic representation of the Nightingale

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
<i>My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk</i>	Intoxication	Simile	This describes how the persona feels like they have drunk poison and their mind has been infected, which demonstrates how depressed the persona is at this point.
<i>Tasting of Flora and the country green</i>	Nature	Imagery	The imagery of the beauty and the flavour of the wine, which provides respite and comfort for the persona from his misery.
<i>leave the world unseen</i>	Death	Metaphor	This persona describes how they aspire to leave this world and to escape their physical and emotional pain – describing their angst.
<i>Away! away! for I will fly to thee</i>	Death	Repetition	The exclamation and repetition of 'away', describes how the persona wants to follow the nightingale and escape their current existence, which also expresses how they feel safer with the bird.
<i>half in love with easeful Death</i>	Death	Oxymoron	The narrator describes how they lust for the release of death, with the oxymoron forming as they describe death as 'easeful', yet death inflicts much hurt and pain on those around them. The paradox of death forms when it hurts those around you more when you are dead than when you are living. Which makes the persona reflect on if they really should die or keep on enjoying their life – and the nightingales.
<i>No hungry generations tread thee down</i>	Nature	Metaphor	Keats imagines the nightingale as immortal and everlasting, lasting throughout generations or passages of time – that there are generations that continue to hear them and not one generations can lead to their destruction.
<i>Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades</i>	Death	Repetition	The narrator laments that the sound from the nightingale has faded, as he has lost his connection with his imagination and cannot recall the sounds. This demonstrates how he has passed from the 'immortality' of imagination to the mortality and fallibility of reality.

The Eve of St Anges – John Keats

Form:	
Features iambic pentameter	Spenserian Stanza
	Rhyme scheme: ABABB CBCC
Style: 8 lines – iambic pentameter 1 line – iambic hexameter ↳ Jarring, draws attention	Gothic: deals with ideas of big, daunting/oppressive spaces Myth of Philomela: a myth of Philomela who is raped by her brother-in-law and is later transformed into a nightingale.

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
<i>spirits of the air</i>	Dreams vs reality	Metaphor	Metaphor for how Madeline is caught up in the magic and the dreams of St Agnes' Eve and she wants her desires fulfilled for a future husband.
<i>woe betide!</i>	Dreams vs reality	Imagery	Describes how Madeline is silent as she contemplates her current situation and how she feels about her life.
<i>her heart, her heart</i>	Passion	Anadiplosis	Keats uses the repetition of the heart to reaffirm the qualities of her life and how she feels frustrated with herself and how it is stifled.
<i>As though a tongueless nightingale</i>	Mortality	Simile	Keats utilises this simile to express how Madeline feels trapped and how she has frustration with her lack of love and having a husband.

La Belle Dame sans Merci – John Keats

Form:			
Tells a story iambic tetrameter (three lines) than iambic dimeter (one line)	Ballad		
	Rhyme scheme:	ABCB	
Style: Twelve stanzas └ Four lines per stanza Lyrical story			
	1 st stanza	2 nd stanza	
	Passive voice	Faery	Knight
	Active voice	Knight	Faery

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
<i>sedge has withered from the lake</i>	Natural world	Imagery	Imagery of how the grass has all gone from the lake, giving an image of hollowness and emptiness of the landscape around the knight – which forms a sense of pathetic fallacy.
<i>lily on thy brow</i>	Death	Symbol	The lily was a symbol for death, which foreshadows the knight's eventual fate at the hands of the fairy and the supernatural.
<i>her foot was light,/And her eyes were wild.</i>	Passion	Juxtaposition	Keats juxtaposes the fairness and daintiness with the wildness and evilness of the fairness in corrupting the knight. The knight is blinded by passion and lust so fails to see the trap right in front of him.
<i>I dreamed—Ah! woe betide!</i>	Death	Exclamation	The knight exclaims how he has been tricked and how he has a terrible dream which examines his fate at the hands of the fairy, it also examines the power of passion to blind and to obscure.
<i>death-pale were they all;</i>	Death	Metaphor	This metaphor examines how all the people who feel under the fairy's curse have succumbed to death and how they feel incomplete and empty after her touch.
<i>And no birds sing.</i>	Natural world	Metaphor	This is an extended metaphor where birds are shown to be heralds of change and of suffering, as the birds signal death. While it also signals the circular form of the narrative, which creates a non-linear form.

When I have Fears That I May Cease to Be – John Keats

Form:		
Features iambic pentameter	Shakespearian Stanza	
	Rhyme scheme:	ABAB CDCD EFEF GG
Style:	Volta: Keats shifts from considering his mortality to considering the death of poetry itself.	
Three quatrains		
One rhyming couplet		

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
<i>gleaned my teeming brain</i>	Creativity	Metaphor	Metaphor for how the pen harvests the racing thoughts of Keats, and how he has a fear that he may die before he is able to express all his ideas and imagination on to paper.
<i>cloudy symbols</i>	Natural world	Symbol	Creates a symbol of lofty inspiration from the skies for Keats, that he has an epic project which is about to be realised but he feels he will lose the time to express it. It shows how he takes inspiration from the natural world to form his creative decisions.
<i>high romance</i>	Love	Zeugma – ambiguous multiple meanings	Keats is either describing that love which beyond the earthly plane is better than any form of love. Or he could be describing a medieval form of love. Either way, the love he describes, he feels, is not attainable for him.
<i>feel, fair creature of an hour</i>	Love	Temporal imagery	Keats explains that love is fleeting and it only lasts for an hour – expresses a feeling that love doesn't last across death and that with the crisis of death, what is the point of love.
<i>wide world I stand alone</i>	Fear of death	Alliteration	This hyperbole demonstrates how Keats feels alone with the whole empty world in front of him, the alliteration reinforces the desperation of Keats as he reflects on his situation and the fallibility of life.
		Hyperbole	
<i>to nothingness do sink</i>	Fear of death	Imagery	Keats feels that he has lost the ability to be loved and know feels empty and lost, that he is just defined by 'nothingness' – so he feels he has no purpose in life.

Bright Star – John Keats

Form:	
Features iambic pentameter	Shakespearian Stanza
Style: Three quatrains – iambic pentameter One rhyming couplet – iambic hexameter	Rhyme scheme: ABAB CDCD EFEF GG Volta: Keats realises the insignificance of his occupation with mortality and the importance of realising his love for those around him.
Quatrain: establishes problem, admires the Bright Star yet he doesn't want to be alone Sestet: address problem, realises he just wants to be with his lover.	

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
<i>would I were stedfast as thou art</i>	Mortality	Apostrophe	Keats address the bright stars in the sky, wishing he was as committed and steadfast as they were, he is also wishing for constancy and the eternal nature of these stars.
<i>moving waters at their priestlike task</i>	Immortality	Allusion	Keats alludes the fact these waters are forever moving back and forth, and how they are consumed/concerned with a singular task and hints at religious imagery.
<i>still stedfast, still unchangeable</i>	Nature	Anaphora	The narrator hints at the constancy of nature and how these environments are forever constant, and they are immortalised. This refers to the fact the 'volta' of these planes.
<i>Pillow'd upon my fair love's ripening breast</i>	Love	Motif	This persona refers to how they want to be eternally in love and continually connected to their love and have a deep, everlasting connection with Brawne.
<i>live ever—or else swoon to death</i>	Mortality vs immortality	Caesura	Keats battles with the conflict between life and death, and his aspiration for both of them. Keats refers to this binary available to him, and the power of this binary. It also contains a rhyming couplet to again refer to the potency of this binary.

Ode to Autumn – John Keats

Form:		
Features iambic pentameter	Ode	
	Rhyme scheme:	ABAB CDECDE
Hybrid style: Quatrain : establishes problem Sestet : address problem	Ekphrasis : poetic representation and addressing Autumn (personified) Negative Capability : suspending disbelief while the seasons and nature itself is being addressed.	

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
<i>mellow fruitfulness</i>	Beauty	Personification	Autumn is personified throughout this poem as conspiring to produce a wide range of crops, due to the way it tricks nature into continuing to produce harvest.
<i>careless on a granary floor</i>	Contemporary	Personification	Keats ascribes the way autumn 'sits' on the granary floor and how it continues to provide for agricultural work in a tableau of images.
<i>Where are the songs of spring?</i>	Contemporary	Rhetorical question	Keats' persona exclaims how spring has been lost with the arrival of winter. This insights the responder to reflect on the current and present nature of the poem as it considers the power of the seasons.
<i>stubble-plains with rosy hue</i>	Beauty	Imagery	Keats describes how even the barren landscape have a red and vibrant hue, as he provides some hope in the dour and lifeless winter time.

Module A: Textual Conversations

Bright Star

Jane Campion

Syllabus content (Mod A – *Textual Conversations*):

- How do texts express **individual and collective human experiences** through **universal themes**
- How do texts provide insight into **anomalies, paradoxes and inconsistencies** in human behaviour and **motivations**
- How do texts use **stylistic devices** and **form** to **shape meaning**

Themes in Bright Star (mirrors Keats' concerns within his poems):

- Mortality and immortality
- Awe of nature
- Strong senses and passions
- Individual power and agency

Form, Purpose & Audience of Bright Star:

Bright Star is mainstream arthouse film which appeals to those who like romance, nature and existential ideas. Campion sought to replace Keats as the main character with Brawne and highlight their emotional intimacy. This is a Hollywood representation of Keats' life and appeals to a popular mass culture, it critiques Keats' and poetry – with a feminist lens.

Vocabulary list:

Context:	- Post-modernism - Arthouse - Feminism
Ideas:	- Transformation/transfiguration of John Keats - Death/life

Influenced by Andrew Motion's biography, *Keats*, allowed for a reframing of the original narrative around a new exploration of the ideas that Keats raised.

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
<i>I know nothing of what they mean.</i>	Art	Hyperbole	This demonstrates to the reader the difference between forms of art, that poetry is seen as such a lofty and noble pursuit. Yet, it is segregated into the men's art and sets up conflict – for a lack of understanding.
<i>My stitching has more merit and admirers than your two scribbling's put together.</i>	Achievement	Cumulative listing	This listing of how much people admire Brawne's work demonstrates how the crafts of women can be on the same level as men's poetry.
Butterflies	Purity	Motif	This is a continual motif throughout the movie to demonstrate youthfulness and purity, in contrast to the 'wicked' and 'hateful' world outside the existence of the characters.
<i>She sowed it all night long</i>	Affection	Close up shot	This shot of the embroidered pillow slip shows the starting of the connection between Brawne and Keats as they bond of shared loss. It also establishes a key theme of nature and the rejuvenating/nurturing power of it.
<i>I wondered this morning if you are sleeping in my bed.</i>	Affection	Innuendo	The sexual innuendo in this line plays on the counter cultural nature of Brawne and how she is determined to defy cultural norms and expectations set upon her.
<i>I am attracted without knowing why</i>	Affection	Rhetorical question	This demonstrates the confusion of Keats and how he fails to understand love and the emotions of the people around him. Juxtaposed with his profound understanding of people within his poems.
<i>Poems need understanding through the senses</i>	Art	Metafiction	Keats comments upon the creative process, the shift from the enlightenment and the process of poetry. It talks about how poems develop your negative capability (the ability to deal with uncertainties, mysteries and doubts) not rational capability – poems play on your emotions.
<i>You do not work the lake out, it is an experience beyond thought. Poetry soothes and emboldens the soul to accept mystery.</i>	Art	Metafiction	Keats again describes the creative process of poems that they seek to enhance the human experience and to embolden the imagination to luxuriate in a new sensation.
<i>Mr Keats knows he cannot like you. He has no living and no income.</i>	Rejection	Cumulative listing	Brawne's mother describes the gap between Keats wealth and her expectations, describes how Brawne and Keats can never be together and how the society forces them apart.
<i>Why don't you speak?</i>	Rejection	Intertextuality	This intertextuality to the Eve of St Agnes XXIII, demonstrates the mute nature of the nightingale with the non-diegetic sound of the violins making up for the fact of the silence of Brawne. This demonstrates her complexity and how much she was just hurt by Keats' statements.
<i>I was floating above the trees</i>	Imagination	Imagery	Keats describes in his dream how he was floating above the trees, this description exemplifies his imagination and his creative process.
Shot of Keats and Brawne walking in trees, freezing every time Toots turns around	Playfulness	Long shot	This mirrors and aligns with the tableau of images on the Grecian urn, it forms intertextuality with the urn. Demonstrates how they long to be together forever which they cannot be due to societal influences.
<i>your writing is the finest thing in my life</i>	Art	Character development	Brown has developed a bit as a character as he is able to overcome his jealousy and admit to Keats' his creative genius and it establishes how Keats is a great writer when happy.
<i>I fail though I hate to think on it, I must make way so another may marry and adore you as I wish to.</i>	Rejection	Close up shot	There is a close up shot of Keats as he tells Brawne this, he is in a position of submission as he pleads for Brawne's affection and relationship. It also demonstrates the constraints of Regency society as it limits people from being together even if they harbour true love.

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
Field of bluebells	Affection	Motif	These bluebells represent a motif of everlasting love and passion between these characters, with the letter bringing connection between these characters as they learn to love on another. This also juxtaposes to when Keats is in the tree, as nature is shown to be pure and true.
<i>drought of poppies to intoxicate me</i>	Affection	Intertextuality	This intertextuality refers to how language has the power to entrap the reader – like Keats’ poems and highlights the connection between them. It also refers to the opium referred to in <i>Ode to a Nightingale</i> .
<i>When I do not hear from him it is as if I have died, as if the air is sucked out of my lungs and I am left desolate</i>	Rejection	Hyperbole	This demonstrates the depth of the connection, colliding with the ideas from Urn and Nightingale, establishes negative capability with the suspension of disbelief with the ideas of death and life.
<i>You taught me to love, you never said only the rich</i>	Affection	Cumulative listing	Brawne’s mother details the Regnancy standards for husband, they were to be rich and love was only a matter of practicality. Where you met them through dances and parties.
<i>Pillow’d upon my fair love’s ripening breast</i>	Affection	Imagery	Keats recites a poem that he made for Brawne, which is connected to the idea of a feminist retelling of Keats’ story. It also demonstrates the development of their romance.
<i>Oh What can ail thee knight at arms</i>	Rejection	Intertextuality	Connection to how Keats is contemplating his mortality and feels like he is going to die soon. There is also a connection to nightingale, with the image of birds.
<i>Autumn is coming, it’s getting colder, I’m afraid if you delay there will be less and less reason to hope.</i>	Rejection	Imagery	This imagery of the approaching autumn symbolises to the responder how Keats is losing hope, and feels like he is going to die soon and is losing his connection with Brawne. This aligns with When I Have Fears, as it demonstrates a fear that Keats has of his passing – and lack of agency, in stark contrast to Brawne use of agency.
<i>marry our Fanny</i>	Agency	Character development	Mrs Brawne has finally accepted Keats for what he is and accepted Keats and Brawne’s relationship as a powerful and lasting connection. This demonstrates powerful character development as Mrs Brawne realises the love that is shown between these characters.
<i>Shall we awake and find all this is a dream? Is there another life?</i>	Rejection	Close up shot	The close up shot as Brawne exclaims to Keats her sorrow and regret at her circumstances, this demonstrates how sad she is at his parting and how deep their connection was together. The hair becomes to symbolises rebirth/renewal in stark contrast to the ideas of loss and hardship expressed in this scene. The delicate parcel of hair also symbolises the fragility of love and how love can be defined as not an action but a will.
<i>not a word</i>	Rejection	Intertextuality	Keats sternly tells Brawne to not say a single word on their parting, which is used to demonstrate how hard their parting is on each of them as they are silenced from sharing their true opinions to one another. This parallels with Eve of St Agnes, as the female character is also silenced.
Brawne cuts a thread on the dress she is creating	Agency	Close up shot	This close up shot of Brawne cutting the thread highlights how she is mourning the loss of Keats. The cutting also symbolises and creates a motif of the cutting of attachment with Keats as she now lost him in her life.
Brawne recites Bright Star and Keats recites Ode to a Nightingale	Art	Intertextuality	These poems demonstrate end this movie by demonstrating Keats’ creative legacy and how he has impacted the people around him with his work. These works both contain

Quote	Themes	Techniques	Analysis
			ideas of escaping life with poetry or love, the ability to forgo the pain of life with something else.

Module A Comparative Ideas:

Always use Ode to a Nightingale and Ode on a Grecian Urn, when comparing to Bright Star (the film).

	Keats' Poems	Campion's film
Negative Capability/Imagination	Pictorial scenes on the Urn which express the fragility of life, demonstrate the power of imagination and interpretation.	Tableaux of scenes of Keats and Brawne, which reflect on this idea of rigidity/fragility .
	Protagonist of Keats laments on the pain of the mysteries within life and seeks for easeful death <i>"Fade far away, dissolve, and quite forget"</i>	Campion displaces Keats with Brawne to demonstrate a different perspective on life and death, Brawne brings a feminist perspective to Keats' work and brings creativity to his life.
	Use of a nightingale to symbolise the yearn for escape <i>"Away! For I will fly with thee! ...But on the viewless wings of Poesy"</i> <i>"That thou, light-winged Dryad of the trees"</i>	Nightingale is transposed with butterflies, with again symbolise this yearn for escape , but also the realities of enduring nature of love Brawne collects butterflies to physicalise the love between her and Keats, yet these butterflies soon die – like their love – due to external circumstances

Mortality & Immortality	Keats longs to escape into an immortal plane – which is distinct from the life around him, highlighting his angst with the world around him. <i>"leave the world unseen"</i>	Campion highlights this idea of escape with tear in Keats as he expresses his desire to impress Brawne both with wealth – which has to be made away from home and love – in home. <i>"I have no money Fanny in fact I am in debt."</i>
	Keats often contemplates in his poems the soothing nature of death , which allows him to escape the pains of life – debt, lovesickness and disappointment. <i>"I have been half in love with easeful Death,"</i>	Brawne also reflects on the ease of death , where their relationship goes awry. <i>"Fanny wants a knife."</i>
	Keats examines the eternity of immortality and death, how that effects his life and his desires. <i>"As doth eternity: Cold Pastoral!"</i> <i>"For ever wilt thou love"</i>	Campion uses nature and beauty around the character to explore the power of immortality , and the nature of that desire. Brawne opens Keats' letters in a field of bluebells – which symbolise eternal love

Individualism	Keats seeks to escape the societal constrictions of his time, his own sense of being has been infected <i>"hemlock I had drunk"</i>	Campion utilises this idea of poison , to show how audiences still enjoy an escape from reality <i>"make it rich as a drought of poppies to intoxicate me"</i>
	Keats expresses himself through his poetry , which was a highly male dominated art form <i>"Sylvan historian"</i>	Brawne is shown to be take this privilege and her art form – sowing – is shown to be on the same level as Keats' work. Close up shot as first shot of film of sewing through a cloth. <i>"if poetry does not come as naturally as leaves to a tree then it better had not come at all"</i>
	Keats had a concern with his legacy , and making sure that his poetry – and his stories – would continue to be told after he died <i>"Thou shalt remain, in midst of other woe"</i>	This idea of legacy is expressed through Brawne's interaction with Keats' work and how the creative process functions <i>"Endymion? I've not heard much good about it. I've not sold one and took twenty."</i>

Andrew motion biography, meta-fictive reflection of legacy

Nature & Beauty	Keats examines the beauty in the nature all around him <i>"Beauty cannot keep her lustrous eyes"</i>	Brawne sees beauty in nature , especially in butterflies a symbol of their love <i>"I almost wish we were butterflies and lived but three summer days"</i>
	Keats realises that beauty has begun to fade around him into the unachievable/unreachable . <i>"Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades"</i>	The butterflies that Brawne collects begin to die and wilt on the floor as the awe for nature dies especially in trying times.

	Shot of butterfly corpses littering the floor, which Brawne eventually sweeps up
Keats found beauty in truth, expressing his love for language <i>"Beauty is truth, truth beauty"</i>	Campion explores this idea of truth, as Brawne and Keats struggle to communicate their true love of their letters <i>"couldn't bring himself to visit for fear it would burn him up!"</i> <i>"For myself I know not how to express my devotion to so fair a form"</i>
Keats uses visual imagery to express the beauty in the seasons around him, and especially the vibrancy of summer. <i>"Singest of summer in full-throated ease."</i>	Campion uses pathetic fallacy to demonstrate the pain and suffering that the character feel at the hand of an immovable season. Long shot of the Brawne house covered in snow Close up shot of Keats hiding under the snow-covered bushes