



جامعة المستقبل
AL MUSTAQBAL UNIVERSITY

كلية الآداب

قسم اللغة الانكليزية وآدابها

English Language and Literature

Subject: Poetry

Class: Third Grade

Lecturer: MSC. Sakina Hussain Alsuwaydi

Lecture: (2)

S. T. Coleridge

Frost at Midnight

Study Year: 2024-2025

The content:

1- Revision of the previous lecture.

2-Romantic Poetry

3- S. T. Coleridge

4- Frost at Midnight

REVISION

- Romantic poetry

- S. T. Coleridge

- Frost at Midnight:

 - The Film x the frost = paradox = hope x losing hope

 - Nostalgia : grown life x childhood life

 - Solitude : fruitful x wasteful = (Meditate x over think)

Second Stanza

But O! how oft,

How oft, at school, with most believing mind,

Presageful, have I gazed upon the bars,

To watch that fluttering stranger ! and as oft

With unclosed lids, already had I dreamt

Of my sweet birth-place, and the old church-tower,

Whose bells, the poor man's only music, rang

From morn to evening, all the hot Fair-day,

So sweetly, that they stirred and haunted me

With a wild pleasure, falling on mine ear

Most like articulate sounds of things to come!

So gazed I, till the soothing things, I dreamt,

Lulled me to sleep, and sleep prolonged my dreams!

And so I brooded all the following morn,

Awed by the stern preceptor's face, mine eye

Fixed with mock study on my swimming book:

Save if the door half opened, and I snatched

A hasty glance, and still my heart leaped up,

For still I hoped to see the stranger's face,

Townsman, or aunt, or sister more beloved,

My play-mate when we both were clothed alike!

Explanation:

But O! how oft,

How oft, at school, with most **believing mind**,

Imagination: This refers to the ability of the children to examine every thing far from reality, which is the core of the Romantic poetry “to have unlimited minds”

With unclosed lids, already had I dreamt

Of my sweet birth-place, and the old church-tower,

Nostalgia: (**Childhood**) **all symbols of love, warmth, and belonging.**

Whose bells, the poor man's only music, rang

Spirituality: **simplicity and spiritual comfort**, ordinary things that become beautiful through emotion and imagination.

Fixed with mock study on my swimming book

Daydreaming: As a child, his imagination became his refuge and source of freedom, so it is a **Metaphor**; also it refers to **Innocence** which means **Romantic** features.

Presageful, have I gazed upon the bars,
To watch that fluttering **stranger** ! and as oft

A hasty glance, and still my heart leaped up,
For still I hoped to see the **stranger's** face,

The above lines are Paradox:

In his grownup life, he is talking about the “strangers” with criticism, and the use of the exclamation mark is a sign of dissatisfaction.

Unlike the other lines, his childhood, he viewed “strangers” with enthusiasm, hope, and viewed them as a good omen.

have I gazed upon the bars,
“bars” is something sinful

Of my sweet birth-place, and the old church-tower,

Perhaps he wants to redeem himself from his sins and that’s why he remembers the “church” or his childhood because they represent pure and innocence.

Romantic Feature	How It Appears in the Passage
Emotion & Individual Experience	The speaker's deep feelings of loneliness, nostalgia, and longing for home.
Childhood as Sacred	The poet recalls childhood not as naïve, but as a time of spiritual sensitivity.
Nature & Imagination	Even a tiny, natural thing (the fluttering ash) becomes meaningful through imagination.
Rejection of Rationalism	The boy's "mock study" contrasts intellect with the emotional truth of dreams.
Spiritual Connection with the World	The natural sounds (church bells, fluttering film) seem to carry divine or prophetic meaning.

In conclusion; Coleridge turns an ordinary, quiet moment into a vision of the soul's relationship with nature and memory — a perfect Romantic theme. “painter eye”

Thank You