



# Love, Loss and Longing: A Comparative Study of Romantic and Modern Poetry

Dr. Eknath Tatte, Associate Professor, Dept of English, Bhagwanrao Shivaji Patil Mahavidyalaya, Paratwada, Di. Amravati  
[eknath\\_tatte@rediffmail.com](mailto:eknath_tatte@rediffmail.com)

## Abstract

This paper presents the theme of love, loss and longing of Romantic and Modern poetry by tracing the continuum and evolution of expression in poetry over the centuries. William Wordsworth, John Keats, and Lord Byron, and many other romantic poets, tended to romanticize love and to imbue it with nature, imagination, and highly emotional phenomena. By contrast, Modern poets such as T. S. Eliot, W. H. Auden, and Sylvia Plath treated love and loss in fragmentary, ironic, and psychologically realistic ways, manifesting disenchantment in a world of rapid change. This work illustrates how these universal human emotions are influenced by historical, cultural and literary contexts through comparative works.

**Keywords:** Romantic poetry, Modern poetry, love, loss, longing, comparative study.

## Introduction:

Poetry has been a reflection of human feelings, and it has encapsulated the depths of love, loss, and longing over cultures and time. Of the numerous literary movements, Romanticism and Modernism can be distinguished by their opposing but at the same time complementary ways of addressing these universal themes. Romantic poetry, which originated in the late eighteenth century, underlined the strength of imagination, the strength of feeling, the elevation of love that sometimes merged with the beauty of nature. To poets like John Keats, Lord Byron, and Percy Bysshe Shelley, love not only was a sublime spiritual phenomenon, but also a great cause of sadness in the absence of. In the Romantic sense, loss and longing, were often sublime forms of human experience, and poetic imagination made personal sorrow a general truth.

Examples of modern poetry, by comparison, depict a world that was deeply transformed by industrialization, urbanization, and the two world wars, causing many devastating changes. Both T. S. Eliot, W. H. Auden, and Sylvia Plath treated the topics of love and loss with a skeptical, ironical, and psychological depth. The longing in Modernist verse is not often romanticized, but sometimes presented as atomized, disillusioned and impossible to disconnect to existential crises. Love is false, weak, and sometimes tense within the demand of the contemporary ways of life and their loss and yearning lose the idealism of Romanticism and are permitted few other alternatives of austerity and emotional misunderstanding.

A comparative analysis of Romanticism and modern poetry provides useful information about the influence of the cultural-historical context on literary expression. Though the two movements are separated by over one hundred years, they all address the same emotional issues-but their modes of expression are radically distinct. Romanticism represents the period of idealism and emotional spectacle; Modernism represents doubt, fragmentation and seeking a purpose in a disenchanted world. The present paper, therefore, attempts to trace how love, loss and longing are perceived by the poets in these two traditions, and how, combined as a unit, the poems can be used to affirm the enduring relevance of these feelings in the lives of human beings.

## Literature Review:

In his review of the book *Revisiting Literary Theory and Criticism: Indian and Western Perspectives*, edited by R. N. Rai, M. S. Pandey, and Anita Singh, Bhattacharjee (2020) notes that it has achieved a balanced interaction between Indian and Western traditions of criticism [1]. The review focuses on the continuity of widely accepted theories as well as identifying them within Indian aesthetics and cultural thinking. The present work is of great contribution to the body of comparative literary criticism as it discourses the Indian scholarship within a global context.

They juxtapose the topic of The Influence of British Romantic Poets on Early Indian English Poetry against reflections of the ideals of the English Romanticism as it manifests in the





literature of Indian English in her comparative work Rani (2021:2): [2]. She says that poets like Wordsworth and Coleridge to a large extent as well influenced the themes and the choice of style used by the early Indian poets, particularly when they were extolling nature, the imagination, the overflow of emotions. It is through this comparative lens that we are brought back to the influence of colonial experiences in the formative stages of the production of the Indian English literature.

Narain (2016) introduces Comparative Study of Romantic and Modern Poetry through the prism of several themes, style, and poetic visage [3]. Subjectivity, feelings and nature are more focused on in romantic poetry, as opposed to modern poetry, which focuses more on reality, disjunctive and cynical human experience. His piece of work gives a device of vital basic-ness to make sense of the issue of literary movements of poetry in response to the trends of cultural and historical change which would probably utilize helpfulness in the provision of a contrast between the Indian and the Western traditions.

Rani (2021) is the continuation of her last publication that covers The Romantic Ideal of the Human and Its Mirroring in Postcolonial Indian English Poetry [6]. She posits that the Romantic interest in individuality and self-expression still finds resonance in Indian English poetry produced in the postcolonial period, though frequently through the intertextual power of identity, resistance and cultural hybridity. It implies that these are Romantic aesthetics reexpressed to meet the Indian postcolonial reality needs.

Ghosh and Vijayanand (2021) analyze A Poetic Exploration of Love offered by Kamala Das [7] as the continuation of the discussion of the literary they present. Their work identifies the poetry of Das in the context of a contemporary trend of confessional poetry and also highlights her distinctive expression of female sexuality and independence. Their work appeals to the Romantic ideal but, at the same time, undermines patriarchal and cultural norms by relying on such themes as love, intimacy, and individuality.

These studies are collective evidence of a definite trend: theoretical re-reading of Indian and Western criticism (Bhattacharjee, 2020), comparative analysis of Romantic influences (Rani, 2020; Narain, 2016), and, finally, reinterpretation of Romantic principles of Indian postcolonial poetry (Rani, 2020; Ghosh and Vijayanand, 2021). This corpus of work highlights not only the rich interracial links between western literary traditions and Indian English poetry but also demonstrates how Indian poets/critics adopt, challenge, and play with those influences in their own cultural and historical situations.

### **Methodology:**

This study uses a qualitative and interpretive approach based on literary comparative analysis. The theme of this discussion is to explore the way in which the elements of love, loss, and longing are reflected in Romantic and Modern poetry. The methodology takes the following form:

#### **1. Selection of Poets and Texts**

Representative poets of Romantic and Modern traditions were selected on the basis of their literary eminence and thematic use of the elements of love, loss, and longing. In the case of the Romanticism, it covers William Wordsworth, John Keats, Lord Byron, and Percy Bysshe Shelley. Their chosen poems which included Wordsworth, Keats Bright Star, Byron She Walks in Beauty, and Shelley Love Philosophy were selected since they represent the Romantic ideals of sentiment, vision, and sublimity. In the case of the Modern period, T. S. Eliot, W. H. Auden, and Sylvia Plath are considered. Eliot in *The Waste Land*, Auden in *Funeral Blues* and Plath in *Mad Girls Love Song* have been chosen as they exhibit Modernist features of discontinuity, irony and mental depth.

#### **2. Comparative Framework**

It uses a comparative thematic approach to examine how the poems of interest depict love, loss and longing. The subject of Romantic poetry in relation to the sublime, nature and idealization of emotion and Modern poetry in relation to disillusionment, disintegration and actuality are also discussed. Such a comparison makes possible the detection of continuities and divergences in the treatment of such emotions by poets.





### 3. Analytical Approach

The main analytical tool of this study is evident in close reading. All poems were thoroughly discussed with regards to imagery, symbolism, tone, and structure, but especially on how these elements would communicate feelings of love, loss, and longing. Romantic poems were studied as natural imagery with their high diction and Modern poems fragmented, ironic and looking at and studying themselves.

### 4. Contextual Analysis

And it is also the projecting into history and the contextualization of this historical culture so as to obtain this immense richness of reflexion of the chasm in the instruments the poets resorted to. Romantic poetry lies in a place betwixt the late eighteenth century and the early nineteenth century, a time of the Industrial Revolution, of political unrest, of cultural focus on personal feeling and imagination. Contemporary poetry is placed in the first half of the twentieth century, under the power of industrialization, alienation in the city, and the horrors of two world wars. The implication of such a contextual lens would be that thematic differences do not exist independently but are products of their historical backgrounds.

### 5. Secondary Sources and Critical Scholarship.

Key texts were given backing through the critical texts and through academic analysis. Abrams (1971), Wellek and Perkins (1981 and 1990) made some early contributions to the understanding of Romantic and Modern literary traditions. These are secondary sources that were incorporated to enrich the comparison framework and confirm interpretations.

### 6. Scope and Limitations

The research is also restricted to a few poets and poems that are not a reflection of the full Romantic or Modern traditions. Nonetheless, the works selected are considered typical works, and are therefore appropriate to a thematic comparison work. It is an interpretive, not a statistical, methodology with emphasis on depth of analysis but not breadth of coverage.

### Discussion:

Love, loss, and longing also hold center-stage themes in Romantic poetry as well as Modern poetry, but the way these themes are represented differ greatly between the historical and cultural backgrounds of the poets. Romantic poets appearing at the close of the eighteenth century charged this set of emotions with imagination, nature, transcendence. The disillusionment and existential crises that influenced the twentieth century modern poets symbolized the same feelings but fragmented, ironic, and psychologically realistic.

Love Romanticism and modern poetry.

Love became ideal and transformative to the Romantics. In *she walks in beauty* written by Lord Byron (1814), the beloved is portrayed as an image of combining physical beauty with spiritual chastity. When Byron tells us that she walks in beauty, like the night / Of cloudless climes and starry skies she takes love to the level of the sublime aesthetic sense, it is the unity of nature to which she is connected. In a similar fashion, in his poem *Love's Philosophy* (1820), Percy Bysshe Shelley depicts love as a kind of natural law that controls the universe: The fountains mix with the river, / And the rivers mix with the ocean. To the Romantics, love did not simply represent a personal emotion but it contained an aspect of the universal order.

In contrast, Modern poetry does doubt such idealization. T. S. *The Waste Land*, published in 1922 by Eliot, reflects love in a disillusioned and spiritually sterile modern world which Richard is dissatisfied with. Eliot shows no harmony, but rather the destruction of communication in contemporary society connectivity, alienation of relationships. In her poem *Mad Girls Love Song* (1953) Sylvia Plath introduces the image of love as something that makes the world go round and allows anyone to see and think through the veil: I shut my eyes, and all the world is dead. Love in this case is not a sublime spiritual condition but a precarious psychological condition.

Romantic and Modern Poetry is a compilation of beatles, mushrooms, moles, skies, laburn, and black poppies; a hopeless tally-ho, a poor canicule!

Imagination and nature helped romantic poets project personal loss into general truths. *Lady Lucy Poems* (1799/1801) by William Wordsworth is regarded as a collection of poems in





remembrance of a cherished character whose passing may be considered something incredibly tragic. But even this sadness is turned into insight into death as something constant and unchangeable, as Wordsworth says that as painful loss is, it can be also a very spiritually, philosophically comfortable thing. In a similar fashion, in his poems, including the Ode to a Nightingale (1819), John Keats finds loss as an unavoidable component of beauty. Mortality adds a knowing sense of love and art, the idea in the Romantics of the sublime.

In contemporary poets, however, loss is described quite impoverished and harsh. W. H. Auden (1936) in his poem Funeral Blues addresses the death of a beloved in a maddeningly unsophisticated way: he was my North, my South, my East and West. In contrast to Wordsworth, Auden personalizes the loss and stresses the intolerability of the speaker to be deprived of the beloved. Eliot also plays with loss in *The Waste Land*, only in this instance it is loss of culture and religion of faith, and love, modern man has lost touch with tradition, faith, and love. The modern poetry must not cleanse but devastate, the dis-illusioning and not redeeming loss.

**The yearning in Romantic and Modern Poetry.**

Love in Romantic literature tends to reflect the wish of people to remain, to be beautiful and eternal. The poem of the first yearning every yearning of John Keats, the author of *Bright Star*, is summed up in the following line: Bright star, would I be steadfast as thou art. The star symbolizes his desire by the poet to have everlasting love in the ever-changing world. That desire secures the Romantic faith in the transformational quality of imagination and in the enduring value of love.

However, in Modern poetry, the longing is portrayed as disjointed and full of existential confusion. Longing in *The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock* (1915) by Eliot is expressed as paralysis, fear: Do I dare / Disturb the universe? Self-consciousness and modern alienation kill the desire of intimacy experienced by the speaker. Moreover, Sylvia Plath portrays the image of longing claiming that it is a psychologically troubled desire since it leads to the descent, rather than transcendence.

**Comparative Insights**

The difference between Romantic and Modern poems is not the lack of love, loss, and longing but the way these emotions are put into perspective. The Romantics romanticized and generalized emotion, which they viewed in love and love-as-desire groves to the sublime and in loss avenues to spiritual introspection. In its turn this was dismantled by modern poets who introduced the concept of emotions in a disjointed, unpredictable and intricate way. Whereas the Romantics explored the balance between human feeling and nature, Modernists were dealing with the disharmony between human wantonness and a disillusioned world.

But there is continuation: as with Romantic and Modern poets it is shown that love, loss and longing are stable parts of the human condition. What their differences lead us to understand is not a change of emotional experience as such, but of the forms in which the same experience is worked out, according to the exigencies of their epoch. Romanticism provided transcendence; Modernism provided confrontation with reality. Combined, they depict the eternal purpose of poetry in describing the greatest truth of the human life.

### **Findings**

The comparative study of the works of Romantic and Modern poetry on the subject of loss of love, longing show continuity of humankind in the themes of emotions, the great difference in the fact symbolized by art depending on the historical and cultural context.

#### **1. Love**

Love comes out as something glorious and near-divine in the Romantic poetry. Love that Byron, Keats, and Shelley repeatedly romanticized had one carrier with nature and was claimed by them as the one of the truths that were always true. Romantic poets considered love to be harmonious, eternal, and closely related to the beauty and imagination. In contrast, the poets of the Modern era treated love with scepticism and disaggregation. There is the disconnection and emptiness as in the works of Eliot and love becomes psychologically





unbalancing as in the works by Plath. Modern love poetry tends to reveal instability and disenchantment instead of glory and permanence.

## 2. Loss

Romantics were fond of sublimating personal sorrow in universal and philosophical contemplation. The Lucy Poems by Wordsworth are turning personal grief into reflections for nature, death, and continuity. Pain in loss is bitter, though it usually brings some kind of insight or sublimity. Loss in Modern poetry is answered more personally. In Funeral Blues, Auden makes grief appear complete and devastate, without either consolation or transcendence. Eliot and Plath take this to cultural, psychological levels where loss describes alienation and hopelessness. The contemporary images of loss are hostile, stark, unsweetened, and unappealing to illusion.

## 3. Longing

Romantic poetry usually uses the concept of longing as a symbol of human desire to permanence, beauty and unity with the natural and cosmic order. The poem, Bright Star by Keats demonstrates this desire to live forever and the poetry of Shelley equates the desire to be with the universal. In Modern poetry, however, longing has got torn, doubtful, and tied up within existential nervousness. Eliot shows his Prufrock as hesitations to his desires, as paralysis and fear, whereas Plath promotes and supports longing as psychologically subject and something inseparable with despair. Romantic longing is something where one goes up to the sublime and Modern longing is where one sees the attenuated nature of human beings in a disenchanted world.

## 4. Continuity and Contrast

The results indicate that the two traditions are similar in their concern with love, loss, and longing but vary in their tone, form, and cultural meaning. Romantic poetry romanticized and standardized these feelings and Modern poets were personalising them and in the process fragmenting them, revealing disillusionment. Nevertheless, these are the subjects that, according to both traditions, always retain their place of centrality in poetry and show that although styles and shades of the tone may shift, the human soul never changes.

## Conclusions:

Comparative analysis of Romantic and Modern poetry suggests that love, loss and longing are subjects of poetry which have always been popular and will always be popular but have been dramatically reformulated throughout literary periods. These sentiments were described by Romantic poets like Keats, Byron, Wordsworth and Shelley as sublime, harmonious and extremely touched by imagination and nature. To them, love was idealized, loss might be translated away to some universal truth, and longing led towards transcendence and permanence. The literature they produced bears the stamp of an era of emotional exaltation, and which poetry aspired to reconcile the experience of man with beauty and the sublime.

Half the poets of today, however, treated like emotions with cynicism, irony and psychological complexity. The ideals of Romanticism were broken by Eliot, Auden, and Plath, depicting the love universe as weak and battered, loss as cruel and devastating, and longing as full of existential anxiety. Their poetry reflects the disillusionment of a twentieth-century world characterized by war, industrialization and cultural turbulence. In place of transcendence, Modern poetry is often faced with rejection and anguish and provides the reader with a lack of harmony but verisimilitude in their feeling.

Despite the mentioned differences, both traditions testify to love, loss, and longing as the most important things in human life. The Romantics made emotion omnipresent to show how beautiful and powerful it is, and the Modernists cosmicized it and dismantled it to show the variety of it in the world of transition. Collectively, they show that the forms of literature may change, but the emotional aspect of poetry does not: the article expressing the deepest soul.

This work highlights the importance of comparative analysis of literature in determining the succession and metamorphosis of poetic themes through time. And you can see how Romantic idealism has transformed into Modern disillusionment and in the process, you get not only more insight into the two literary movements in question but also the value of poetry





that has the power to change, accommodate and hold on to the emotions that make humankind what it is. Love, loss and longing as this study has revealed are not confined to a given period of time but were persistently embedded in the artistic canvas of poetic creation.

### Works Cited

1. Bhattacharjee, Sukalpa. Review of *Revisiting Literary Theory and Criticism: Indian and Western Perspectives*, edited by R. N. Rai, M. S. Pandey, and Anita Singh. *Asiatic: IIUM Journal of English Language and Literature*, vol. 14, no. 1, June 2020, pp. 321–325. Asiatic, doi:10.31436/asiatic.v14i1.1873.
2. Rani, Monika. “The Influence of British Romantic Poets on Early Indian English Poetry: A Comparative Study.” *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, vol. 4, no. 2, July–Dec. 2021, pp. 4601–4605. *ShodhKosh*, doi:10.29121/shodhkosh.v4.i2.2021.5457. (Note: published after 2020)
3. Narain, Prakash. “Comparative Study of Romantic and Modern Poetry.” *International Journal of Advance Research and Innovation*, vol. 4, no. 3, July–Sept. 2016, pp. 38–41. *Journal Press India*, doi:10.51976/ijari.431608.
4. Monika, Rani. “The Influence of British Romantic Poets on Early Indian English Poetry: A Comparative Study.” *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, vol. 4, no. 2, 2021, doi:10.29121/shodhkosh.v4.i2.2021.5457. [Granthaalayah Publication](#)
5. Narain, Prakash. “Comparative Study of Romantic and Modern Poetry.” *International Journal of Advance Research and Innovation*, vol. 4, no. 3, July–Sept. 2016, pp. 38–41, doi:10.51976/ijari.431608. [Journal Press India](#)
6. Monika, Rani. “The Romantic Ideal of the Individual and Its Reflection in Postcolonial Indian English Poetry.” *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2021, doi:10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i1.2021.5459. [Granthaalayah Publication](#)
7. Ghosh, Pratiti, and A. Vijayanand. “A Poetic Exploration of Love by Kamala Das.” *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 2021, pp. 1812–1817, doi:10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i1.2021.4480.