

Then follow some of the most dramatic moments in the poem where the actions of Madeline and Porphyro are detailed at length. Keats is obviously not in a hurry to tell his story. He pauses to describe the beautiful features of Madeline and the moonlight night. This brings about the romantic element and prepares the ground of great excitement and sensuous enjoyment upon which the union of the lovers takes place. The syntax not only helps us realise the situation in its vividness but also notice the shift of the movement of the narrative -

"Out went the taper as she hurried in"

This sentence brings home the mood of Madeline, her anxiety and apprehensiveness.

What follows this is even more important from the narrative point

of view). Porphyro has an opportunity to view the physical charms of Madeline. Keats presents a very detailed description of delicacies spread on the table.

The next high moment of the story comes when Porphyro plays upon the lute and awakens Madeline and persuades her to slope. Madeline's protest is natural but ultimately she follows him.

The story closes with the escape of the lovers from the palace to the world beyond at an hour when the nature is again in a savage mood. But this is to aid the plans of the lovers. These five movements simply bring out the skill of Keats and reveals the story at two planes — the romantic and the symbolic.