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JOHN KEATS' MIXED FEELINGS OF LOVE TO FANNY BRAWNE IN *ODE ON MELANCHOLY*

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Intisari

Skripsi ini akan menjawab bagaimana perasaan cinta John Keats terhadap Fanny Brawne dieskpresikan dalam karya puisinya Ode on Melancholy. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori ekspresif. Data utama dari penelitian ini adalah karya puisi John Keats, Ode on Melancholy. Adapun, data pendukungnya yaitu biografi dan surat-surat milik John Keats. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Keats menemukan konflik dari perasaan dan emosi Keats, yang diakibatkan oleh masa kecilnya. Pada saat bertemu pertama kali dengan Fanny, dia menahan dirinya untuk tidak jatuh cinta, dikarenakan takut atas pengkhianatan. Keats kemudian mempercayai perasaannya dan menyadari bahwa dia mencintai Fanny, Keats bertahan untuk menjadikan Fanny sebagai miliknya.

Kata Kunci: perasaan, hidup, pengalaman, cinta, ekspresif

Abstract

This paper tries to answer how John Keats' feeling of love to Fanny Brawne is expressed in the poem *Ode on Melancholy*. This research uses Expressive to find the objective. The primary data is John Keats' poem, *Ode on Melancholy*. The secondary data are the author's biography and the letters. Thus, the result shows that Keats has conflict of his feeling and emotion, which is influenced by the early boyhood life. At the first time he meets Fanny, he pushes himself not to fall in love because of his fear of being defeated. Keats then starts to trust his feeling and realizes that he really loves Fanny. He further encourages himself to claim Fanny as his own.

Keywords: feeling, life, experiences, love, expressive

John Keats is an English poet who was born in London, England, on October 31, 1795. He was the oldest of the children of Thomas Keats and Frances Jennings and had younger brothers George, Tom, and Edward also a sister named Frances Mary. Keats was educated in 1803, at a school in Enfield, a historic town which is located near their grandmother's house, Alice Jennings. He grew up as a man with passion in tales and poetry in the Elizabethan era (Blunden 14-16). Keats became one of the great poets in Romantic era. His best volume of poetry *Lamia, The Eve of St. Agnes, Isabella*, and other poems was published in July, 1820. This volume also contains *Hyperion*, and three poems *Ode on Grecian Urn, Ode to Nightingale*, and *Ode on Melancholy*, which were considered his greatest works. Many praises are achieved because of this volume (*John Keats*). During his visit to Wentworth Place in September 1818, Keats was believed being acquainted to the Brawnes family, at his neighbour's house, the Dilke's. He then felt in love to Fanny Brawne, the daughter of Mrs. Brawne (Ward 215-216). One of the poems, which is considered as Keats' reflection of his love to Fanny Brawne, is *Ode on Melancholy*. This was written in May, 1819. This shows both joy and misery which are experienced by the author during his relationship with his lover. "Melancholy is not only the result but the condition of the greatest intensity of experience" (Ward 286-287).

This study aimed to address the questions of how John Keats' mixed feeling of love to Fanny Brawne is expressed in his poem *Ode on Melancholy*. Meanwhile, in order to examine the feeling of love experienced by John Keats, the writer chose expressive theory in analyzing *Ode on Melancholy*. As can be seen in *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, Abrams states

that expressive theory can be explained as in the following:

expressive criticism tends to judge the work by its sincerity, or genuineness, or adequacy to the poet's individual vision or state of mind; and it often looks in the work for evidences of the particular temperament and experiences of the author who, consciously or unconsciously, has revealed himself in it. (Abrams, *A Glossary* 51)

The study was conducted in the form of a research, with data being gathered via books related to the study which are provided in library and also taken from educational websites. The research data is drawn from one main source: John Keats' poem entitled *Ode on Melancholy*. Since the main subject of this research is to find the feeling of Keats's love to Fanny, the data is collected from the books such as *John Keats: Selected Poems* by Edmund Blunden (1955), *The Letters of John Keats* by Maurice Buxton Forman (1952), and *John Keats: The Making of a Poet* by Aileen Ward (1963). To comprehend Keats' love toward Fanny and his life, the researcher reads the poems *Ode on Melancholy*, biography, and letters of John Keats to Fanny and other recipients for related purpose. After that the researcher analyzes the poem to find John Keats mixed feeling based on the connection to his biography and letters, and they are listed into sub themes.

In writing the research, the researcher found previous discussion done by two researchers: Twinkle Hareshbhai Shah and Rameshingh M. Chauhan, entitled *Odes: Sadness Underlying in Beauty*, examined sadness of Keats reflected in his several odes: *Ode to a Nightingale, Ode to Autumn, Ode to Psyche, Ode on a Grecian Urn* and *Ode on*

Melancholy. For instance, in *Ode on Melancholy*, from the lines "She dwells with Beauty-Beauty that must die;", according to researchers, everyone who can feel great pleasures, then can also feel the sadness. (Hareshbhai and Rameshsingh 74-75).

The overall structure of the presentation takes the form of three sections. The first section is presented by laying out the background information of author's brief biography, background of choosing the subject, objective, theory, method and literary review. The second section contains discussion concerning mixed feeling of love to Fanny in *Ode on Melancholy*, based on the connection between his biography and his letters to Fanny. The final one draws upon the entire research, constituting the result in order to find a conclusion.

1. John Keats' Feeling of Love to Fanny Brawne.

John Keats expresses his deep mixed feeling of love to Fanny Brawne which is resulted in their relationship and is affected by John Keats' boyhood experience.

1.1. Anxious

John Keats expresses his feeling of anxiety to love Fanny Brawne through the poem *Ode on Melancholy*, written on May 1819, and is being delivered in the first line "No, no, go not Lethe, neither twist" (line 1). From this line, it can be seen that Keats shows his anxiety to love Fanny Brawne. The word "Lethe" is a sign of that feeling. In Greek mythology, Lethe means the river of forgetfulness whose water has an ability to create a memory loss (Jaaayde 2).

It means that Keats, even though has been appealed by the

attraction of Fanny's beauty, cannot fully love her because of his anxiety. He is anxious that love for Fanny will take his control over him. The river of forgetfulness in "Lethe" makes him aware not to come into that river before he is too late and loses his faith for being too much in love as if he has lost his own memory for love. It means that if he loves Fanny, he is worried that she will haunt his thought, mind, and feeling until he becomes crazy for love. If there could be any day later Fanny left him, his heart will be broken. The anxiety to love Fanny can be drawn from his experience during his boyhood as seen in the following:

He had also barely reached the end of the period that intense of intense possessiveness about his mother— marked dramatically for an English boy by his being sent off to school— when his former rival disappeared and a new and hateful one took his place. But still harder for Keats to accept must have been his mother's subsequent disappearance and mysterious disgrace. The idealized woman oh his crucial early experience, beautiful and recklessly affectionate, had betrayed and abandoned him in a manner beyond his understanding, and forever afterward he was haunted by the fear that any woman he loved would play him false and then leave him. (Ward 11)

In his boyhood time, when turning 9 years old, Keats had been suddenly taken into unpleasant experience about his mother's disappearance that left him to remarry a clerk named William Rawling, after Keats' father, Thomas Keats died. A very reliable and warm-hearted mother, at that time, was gone under his recent lack of understanding toward love. The only thing he knew was a deep sadness that continuously attacks his happy family time soon after the death of his father and the remarriage of his mother. At this time the mindset of fear to be defeated and left by a woman he loves someday haunted him when his mother left him. Thus, it can be said that Keats' anxiety of loving Fanny Brawne is because of his traumatic condition of his mother's disappearance.

Keats' fear to love Fanny Brawne is portrayed in this following excerpt:

It was a narrow escape, so he must have thought. Several days after meeting Fanny, Keats had written her an impetuous letter declaring himself her "vassal"; but a few days later he burned the letter instead of sending it because, at their next encounter, he felt she had taken a dislike to him. This was probably the time that he took Severn with him to the Dilkes'—Severn, whom Fanny Brawne remembered as never serious for ten minutes together. Perhaps his

friend's good looks and high spirits made a visible impression on Fanny; perhaps Fanny herself, who had a reputation as a flirt, set out to impress Severn. Whatever happened, Keats, who had been roused to new anxiety by their first encounter, felt rebuffed and withdrew. (Ward 216)

Keats first meeting with Fanny Brawne happened in September 1818, in Dilky's house, Keats acquaintance in Wentworth Place. At that time to meet her, Keats could not help by the physical attraction of her beauty and the way she put style of dressing. He had ever tried to declare his love to her through the letter but then chose to burn it rather than send it because of the speculation of Fanny's dislike to him. Keats knew that in her eighteen, Fanny, with her beautiful appearance, even the tendency to flirt with man would be hard for Keats. He had a fear to be left by her someday and he did not want to feel broken hearted. At this time he also thought himself was less equal to Severn. Because of his trauma, it is found that Keats had a kind of inferiority. Severn, who appeared handsome, even had a high spirit had been considered as good man who cannot be compared to Keats. Joseph Severn career, as a painter who had won the best historical painting in 1817, was considered the thing that made Keats did not deserve Fanny.

Keats' anxiety to love Fanny leads to the sadness that he thought would be experienced as if

illustrated in this line "Make not your rosary of yew berries" (5). Here, Keats uses the word "yew berries" in the poem. Yew tree is believed as a symbol of mourning because it is connected to the funeral and death.

The yew tree has an implicit meaning because since the Egyptian times, it leads to a symbol of death, sorrow, and sadness. The yew tree's leaves is believed as a symbol of mourning and this belief continued to either Greek and Roman cultures. The Romans often used its wood as the fuel for the funeral. This influence concerning the yew funeral also impacts in Great Britain and the tree became very significant for the spiritual reverence that it should be treated well (Dallimore).

Furthermore, it is found that Keats' fear to face sadness is explained in the following:

More anxious than ever about his ability to win a woman's love, he had been overwhelmed by Fanny Brawne on their first meeting; yet on the point of declaring his love to her he was—or so he thought rebuffed. In her eyes he caught again the reflection of "Mister John Keats five feet high." It was only part of the truth about himself, he knew, but the one that mattered most in her presence. (Ward 221)

At this time Keats was more anxious about his capability of winning Fanny's love. It cannot be avoided by Keats, that he was pleased to meet Fanny in

September 1818 and Fanny, in her eighteen, appeared beautifully had entranced his heart. However, Keats decided not to confess his feeling to her, but kept it instead. It can be seen from the talk about him "Mister John Keats five feet high", was a sign of his inferiority toward his physical appearance in his height. To think further that it was the only little part about him to keep his feeling as a secret, which could there be any rest of other things been mentioned earlier: his illness and his career prospect, yet this little part, he thought would affect Fanny's response of his love. Thus, "make not your rosary of yew berries" showed that Keats pushed his feeling to not loving Fanny deeper because he thought he did not well enough for her. He asked his heart to not making his rosary of those yew berries; which means to not run his life to love Fanny despite of the anxiety that someday he might feel sad for loving Fanny.

1.2. Delighted

Even though Keats has ever tried not to love Fanny, Keats soon found delight as the time goes by as it is depicted in these lines of Keats' poem *Ode on Melancholy*: "But when the Melancholy fit shall fall/ Sudden from the heaven like a weeping cloud/ That foster the droop headed flowers all/ And hides the green hill in April shroud" (11-14).

Keats' delight is illustrated in the following:

Sometime during these weeks he presented Fanny Brawne with *The Literary Pocket*

Book, the little red leather poetic diary for 1819 which Hunt had given him, and no time seems likelier than Christmas Day. Whatever Keats may have thought of Hunt's sentimental prose, the book was a charming gift for a young lady whose mother had invited him to Christmas dinner, and, still better, it contained the only poetry of his own that had been published *Endymion*. Fanny seems to have been pleased, for she signed her name in it forthwith and noted some birthdays in the diary spaces. It also seems very probable that she gave Keats a present in return that pleased him still more. (Ward 237)

From this excerpt, it can be seen that Keats found her very delighted because he and Fanny started to be closer. At this time, Keats was invited by Mrs. Brawne for dining in her house together during Christmas, on December 1818. He introduced Fanny to *The Literary Pocket Book*, in which the *Endymion*, a poetry that he had published on 26 April 1818, to her. When he found her become pleased for she accepted the book and used that properly, even signed her name and put some notes between the spaces on it, stopped Keats earlier anxiety which was depicted in his poem *Ode on Melancholy* "But when the Melancholy fit shall fall" (11). He felt Fanny started to be attracted to him because of the gift she gave and he could not be any more pleased to find Fanny in that situation. At this time he felt being regarded to find her behaviour nice

that could be an indication for them to have a love relationship.

A further explanation of delighted feeling experienced by Keats can be seen in this following:

But what else happened that day? The surest clue, though still tantalizing, is Fanny Brawne's remark to Fanny Keats, three years later, that the Christmas of 1818 was the happiest day of her life up to that time. It is impossible not to conclude that somehow or other that day distance between Keats and Fanny Brawne was bridged: he told her that he loved her and learned that she loved him in return. (qtd in Ward 237)

Fanny confessed to Keats sister, Fanny Keats, three years later after the Christmas of 1818 that she was feeling happy at the time during she and Keats had a good time together in a Christmas dinner of 1818. This event could be the beginning of a new chapter for them to love each other for they have told their true feeling each other at that time. Keats earlier fear to love her had turned to a happiness as if it illustrated in the line "Sudden from the heaven like a weeping cloud" (12), that weep Keats sadness to become a joy in his life. Fanny's approval of his love had made him fully realized about his feeling to her. Keats' feeling of melancholy which is implied in the word "headed flowers" all had been awakened to be bloom as a delight by Fanny Brawne's love.

It can be seen also from the next three lines "Sudden from the heaven like a weeping cloud/ That foster the droop headed flowers all/ And hides the green hill in April shroud" (13-14) indicated Keats' feeling of encouragement toward his relationship with Fanny Brawne. His whole sadness in his earlier life before meeting her is like being symbolized as "the droop headed flowers all" which then fostered to stand, grow and bloom again. This is similarly to what Keats' heart feel for having a hope and encouragement to stand and live his life more passionately.

The next line also appears in the *Ode on Melancholy* that represents Keats' encouragement for his love to Fanny Brawne, which is "Then glut thy sorrow on a morning rose" (15). This line represents that the existence of Fanny Brawne in his life is very important for making Keats's sadness disappear. The word "glut thy sorrow" indicates that Fanny has made the sadness and sorrow in Keats' life gone. In the poem, Keats talks to himself using a pronoun *thy* which represents the belonging of sadness. Fanny brings a hope for Keats to live his life by loving her. All Keats does for Fanny is because of love. The word "morning rose" indicates Keats's love for Fanny which grows as the life goes by. Rose is known as a symbol of love as it is explained as "The rose has acquired in the Greco-Roman culture a symbolism which can be summarized thus: The rose represented beauty, the season of spring (for example, as the flower of Aphrodite-Venus), and love" (Koehler).

Keats loves Fanny Brawne since the first time he met her. It is found that the beauty of Fanny has enchanted his heart. The beauty of the rose can represent the beauty of Fanny. This is depicted in the letter that Keats wrote to his brother George Keats and his sister in law Georgiana Keats on Monday, 4 January 1819 in the following:

Mrs Brawne who took Brown's house for the Summer, still resides in Hampstead— she is a very nice woman— and her daughter senior is I think beautiful and elegant, graceful, silly, fashionable and strange we have a little better, or I must have sheered of— I find by a sidelong report from your Mother that I am to be invited to Miss Millar's birthday dance...
(Forman 248)

It is also stated in another letter that he wrote to Fanny, which was written on Thursday, 8 July 1819, in the next excerpt below:

Why may I not speak of your Beauty, since without that I could never have lov'dyou. I cannot conceive any beginning of such love as I have for you but Beauty. There may be a sort of love for which, without the least sneer at it, I have the highest respect and can admire it in others: but it has not the richness, the bloom, the full form, the enchantment of love after my own heart. So let me speak of you Beauty, though to my own endangering; if you could be

so cruel to me as to try elsewhere its power. (Forman 356)

In this letter it can be seen that Keats had been appealed by the attraction of Fanny Brawne's beauty. He thought how he could not admire her beauty because if it was not to be that way, he could not have loved her. It was the beauty lied in Fanny, which naturally made Keats' heart bloom and felt in love to her. Even though Keats put a high respect to every adorable things of beauty lie in women, still it was found that the beauty that belongs to Fanny, he thought had enchanted his heart to love her.

The rose flower is also symbolized as "Originally a symbol of joy, the rose later indicates secrecy and silence but is now usually associated in the common mind with romantic love" (*Symbolism of the Rose*).

Keats found a happiness and joy whenever Fanny came to his life. He chooses the word "morning rose" in *Ode on Melancholy* as a sign of his love for Fanny Brawne. This was delivered through his letter that he wrote to Fanny on Thursday, 8 July 1819 "Your letter gave me more delight, than any thing in the world but yourself could do: indeed I am almost astonished that any absent one should have that luxurious power over me senses which I feel" (Forman 355).

As can be seen from the previous excerpt of his letter intended to Fanny, he felt a condition of delight and pleased whenever Fanny wrote him a letter.

It was found that when they were separated because of Keats leaving for Isle of Wight, the only communication for them to keep talking to each other was through the letters. Keats thought that Fanny was very important to him so that if there was any single absent letter from her could be the sad thing and he did not expect that. That is why Fanny's existence in Keats life is precious.

Besides joy, rose is also a symbol of love. Keats love for Fanny Brawne, which is shown in the word "morning rose" is also found in Keats' letter to Fanny as if in the following:

Sweetest Fanny, you fear sometimes, I do not love you so much as you wish? My dear Girl I love you ever and ever and without reserve. The more I have known you the more have I lov'd. In every way— even my jealousies even my agonies of Love, in the hottest fit I ever had I would have died for you. (Forman 476)

It can be seen that Keats loved Fanny very much, even when he started to know her deeper. Even though Keats found that he had ever been jealous of another man, still because of his great love to Fanny, he endured and kept loving her until he sacrificed everything, including his death.

1.3. Jealousy

Other than anxious and delighted feeling, Keats also faced jealousy during his relationship with Fanny that is depicted in his

poem entitled *Ode on Melancholy*, as if written in the line “She dwells with beauty- beauty that must die;” (21). This can be seen that the beauty lies in Fanny Brawne had taken a serious impact for Keats feeling toward their relationship. It is a jealousy, which is conveyed in the term of beauty which can be found in this way:

Fanny's beauty was also beginning to stir up a familiar anxiety—the deep seated conviction that no woman could ever love him for himself. A few months later, in the midst of praising her beauty, he confessed this galling sense of his physical insignificance: “I hold that place among Men which snub-nos'd brunettes with meeting eyebrows do among women.” Now anguished jealousy assailed him whenever in her old lighthearted way she smiled or even glanced at another man. (Ward 249)

The excerpt illustrated that Fanny's beauty, had made a certain anxiety in the beginning of the time Keats met her, of the feedback of Fanny to him, which was afraid would bring an assumption that she could not love him. Moreover, concerning her beauty, Keats revealed his jealousy toward the situation whenever fanny smiled, glanced and flirted with another man besides himself after he had ensure himself that he loved her. In this situation, Keats, even though had ever been appealed by the enchantment of Fanny's beauty and further he loved her, still his ego of

possessing her was big so that whatever lied in her, he thought, could not be enjoyed by other men. His jealousy indicated that he loved Fanny and did not want to lose her. That is why from the line taken in the poem *Ode on Melancholy*, “She dwells with beauty-beauty that must die” (21), Keats thought that Fanny lived in her beauty but the beauty itself took quite significant impact toward their love relationship so that the jealous feeling arose and could have been considered that the beauty itself must not appear to attract the man. It must be end, which means that Fanny should not make her beauty as the amusement to other men, and was portrayed in “beauty that must die”.

1.4. Sad

In *Ode on Melancholy*, sad, another feeling experienced by Keats, is found and conveyed in the lines: “And Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips/ Bidding adieu, and aching pleasure night/ Turning to poison while the bee-mouth sips:” (23-24). Keats found sadness in running love relationship with Fanny that was illustrated “He thought of leaving Fanny Brawne for such a length of time was evidently too much to face; but what could he do? The world was taking on “a quakerish look,” he admitted— light and shade confounded in a landscape of greys” (Ward 286).

It was the time when Keats found that May would be ended soon and by June he would have taken decision to leave Wentworth Place. His sore throat became worse so that he had ever planned

to move into a warm climate for a while. Yet, to fulfil this he found difficulties despite the little amount of his financial and more significant one was that he did not want to leave Fanny. The line "Bidding Adieu; and aching pleasure night" (23), showed how much Fanny did not want to be left by Keats and neither did Keats, that he wished he would never leave her. However, the precious time that should be spent with his beloved woman must be sacrificed, for he could not avoid his bad financial condition to leave Wentworth for his career, working on the new volume. Thus, he found a misery in this circumstance to face the time that would separate him with the beautiful woman he loved, Fanny, and the entire joy which had been passed together. These pleasures, as if conveyed in "And Joy, whose hand is ever at his lips" (22), had transformed into misery, in which the sweet honey in Keats life tasted bitter as a poison which was delivered in "Turning to poison while the bee-mouth sips" (24).

1.5. Spirited

In *Ode on Melancholy*, Keats expresses his feeling that he is spirited by Fanny as can be seen in "then glut thy sorrow in a morning rose" (15). The word "morning" represents John Keats' new beginning of life when Fanny came to his life. Morning is known as the beginning of the day, where the sun rises and its light shines the world after the dark night. It is like Keats' dark experience, which can be said as his sadness disappeared when he found love and hope because of

Fanny. He got motivated to be together with her.

Keats' spirit is also illustrated in the lines: "Ay, in the temple of delight/ veil'd melancholy has her sovran shrine" (25-26). Keats thought that Fanny is the source of his delight. This can be seen from his letter to her, written on Thursday, 8 July 1819: "I would never see any thing but Pleasure in your eyes, love in your lips, and happiness in your steps" (Forman 356). This indicates that Keats had regarded Fanny as a pleasure in his life.

He uses the word "temple" to signify that his love for her is pure and sincere as if being conveyed when human pray in the temple, face and talk to God with a pure heart. This can be seen from the letter which was written on Wednesday, 13 October 1819 in which Keats said to Fanny "I have been astonished that Men could die Martyrs for religion— I have shudder'd at it. ...I shudder no more— I could be martyr'd for my Religion— Love is my religion— I could die for that. I could die for you" (Forman 435).

From this excerpt, Keats thought that his love to Fanny had become his religion so that he even could die for that. This indicated that Keats would do anything for his love to her as if what had been done by Martyr for the religion. Martyr, according to Cambridge Dictionary Online is "a person who suffers very much or is killed because of their political or religious beliefs, and is often admired because of it" ("Martyr"). Keats, at this time judged himself

as a Martyr that had been encouraged to give his life to his love, Fanny Brawne.

In the twenty sixth line of *Ode on Melancholy*, "Veild'd Melancholy has her sovran shrine" (26), it can be seen that the melancholy was ended because of Keats love for Fanny. Her "sovran shrine" in this line showed that there was an important sign for Keats to be concerned that in the climax of their relationship, there must be a marriage in the end.

What exactly occurred between him and Fanny can only be guessed, however—something which, in his usual secrecy about his deepest feelings, Keats never directly mentioned in his letters. This could have taken many forms. The most obvious one is that he realized that their love could be kept a secret no longer, and that he must make some kind of proposal. (Ward 249)

Keats never mentioned clearly what happened between him and Fanny to his friends, brothers and sister. However, Keats realized that this could not be always kept as a secret. Therefore he must make a legal claim to Fanny through the proposal. "Her sovran shrine" written in that twenty sixth line was considered as the sign from Mrs. Brawne that made a great attention for Keats to pay as seen in: "Mrs, Brawne, because of her amiability, had all the usual mother's idea about a daughter's happiness. Her remark to her neighbour Mrs. Rodd, that Keats was "a mad boy," shows what little encouragement

she could gave him" (qtd in Ward 249).

A warning, as illustrated in a "sovran shrine", could have been a great slap for Keats that he was considered bad to make Fanny happy. This was because the lack of financial possessed by Keats, as an author, made him enable to take Fanny into a serious relationship, which is marriage. Keats was sad because of Mrs. Brawne claim, but on the other side, he realized he must end the melancholy of the unclear relationship between him and Fanny. Therefore he was encouraged by Fanny, and he was spirited to work hard in order to make a legal claim for her.

All through May they seem to have grown closer together; and now in June the prospect of his leaving Wentworth Place had evidently brought them at least to the point of discussing marriage. An engagement was still out of the question, for this situation needed to improve dramatically before Mrs. Brawne would give her consent. One can only wonder whether Keats sensed that Fanny herself was not ready yet for a binding commitment, or whether he, in the very intensity of his longing for her, hesitated at the idea of a long engagement. Their promises to each other were conditional: everything was staked on the summer. For him to win Fanny in the end, Keats realized, he must make

a new success of the new volume; and for that he must find the kind of solitude he always needed to work on a long poem, even if it meant exile from Fanny for the time being. (Ward 291)

On May 1819 Keats knew the condition of his financial was not really good because he did not have much money left. Thus, he must do something to survive for his life so that he decided to leave Wentworth Place, which means that he also had to leave Fanny, in order to work on his new volume and long poems project. The discussion about the marriage had brought Keats into a strong decision of being successful poet to make a new volume. It was even strengthen by their promises, which made a deal for their future. Thus, he tried to separate himself from Fanny for visiting the Isle of Wight to work and gain money for surviving himself and trying to make his hope to marry Fanny came true.

The researcher's analysis can be concluded that John Keats expresses his mixed feeling through the poem *Ode on Melancholy* to the woman he loved, Fanny Brawne, that involves both his perception to his lover and their relationship, and his awareness of his position to love Fanny and struggle for her. His feeling comes from his experience in which he expresses them to her lover in revealing his love. Keats faces a huge conflict of his feeling and emotion which influences his own perception toward love that is naturally bound since his early boyhood life. The series of misery experienced by him creates fear and inferiority to love a woman. At the first time he is being acquainted with Fanny, he pushes himself

not to be involved in love because of the fear to be defeated. However, Keats then starts to trust his heart that he really loves Fanny. At the end, he realizes that Keats is spirited to encourage, so that he devotes his love in order to be together with her, in a difficult condition of a poet in achieving his dream, only to claim his beloved woman to be his own.

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