1. Record Nr. UNINA9910777922403321

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Titolo The forms of youth [[electronic resource]]: twentieth-century poetry

and adolescence / / Stephen Burt

Pubbl/distr/stampa New York, : Columbia University Press, c2007

ISBN 0-231-51202-3

Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (275 p.)

Disciplina 821.909354

Soggetti Adolescence in literature

American poetry - 20th century - History and criticism English poetry - 20th century - History and criticism English-speaking countries Intellectual life 20th century

Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

Formato Materiale a stampa

Livello bibliografico Monografia

Note generali Description based upon print version of record.

Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. [229]-245) and index.

Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Contents -- Introduction -- 1. Modernist Poetics of

Adolescence -- 2. From Schools to Subcultures: Adolescence in Modern British Poetry -- 3. Soldiers, Babysitters, Delinquents, and Mutants: Adolescence in Midcentury American Poetry -- 4. Are You One of Those Girls? Feminist Poetics of Adolescence -- 5. An Excess of Dreamy Possibilities: Ireland and Australia -- 6. Midair: Adolescence in Contemporary American Poetry -- Notes -- Works Cited --

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Sommario/riassunto Early in the twentieth century, Americans and other English-speaking

nations began to regard adolescence as a separate phase of life. Associated with uncertainty, inwardness, instability, and sexual energy, adolescence acquired its own tastes, habits, subcultures, slang, economic interests, and art forms. This new idea of adolescence became the driving force behind some of the modern era's most original poetry. Stephen Burt demonstrates how adolescence supplied the inspiration, and at times the formal principles, on which many twentieth-century poets founded their works. William Carlos Williams and his contemporaries fashioned their American verse in response to the idealization of new kinds of youth in the 1910s and 1920s. W. H. Auden's early work, Philip Larkin's verse, Thom Gunn's transatlantic

poetry, and Basil Bunting's late-modernist masterpiece, Briggflatts, all track the development of adolescence in Britain as it moved from the private space of elite schools to the urban public space of sixties subcultures. The diversity of American poetry from the Second World War to the end of the sixties illuminates poets' reactions to the idea that teenagers, juvenile delinquents, hippies, and student radicals might, for better or worse, transform the nation. George Oppen, Gwendolyn Brooks, and Robert Lowell in particular built and rebuilt their sixties styles in reaction to changing concepts of youth. Contemporary poets continue to fashion new ideas of youth. Laura Kasischke and Jorie Graham focus on the discoveries of a specifically female adolescence. The Irish poet Paul Muldoon and the Australian poet John Tranter use teenage perspectives to represent a postmodernist uncertainty. Other poets have rejected traditional and modern ideas of adolescence, preferring instead to view this age as a reflection of the uncertainties and restricted tastes of the way we live now. The first comprehensive study of adolescence in twentiethcentury poetry, The Forms of Youth recasts the history of how Englishspeaking cultures began to view this phase of life as a valuable state of consciousness, if not the very essence of a Western identity.