



T.S. Eliot and his selected poetry

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Abstract

This exploration delves into T.S. Eliot's intricate 20th-century poetic realm, exemplified in works like "The Waste Land" and "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock." Born in 1888, Eliot adeptly weaves personal and universal themes, engaging deeply with literary tradition to grapple with timeless issues in a contemporary context. His spiritual quest, evident in "Four Quartets," adds depth, urging readers to ponder life's metaphysical aspects. Through key poems like "The Waste Land" and "Ash Wednesday," Eliot captures the post-World War I zeitgeist. His criticism challenges poetic norms, emphasizing shared cultural consciousness and art's transformative power. Eliot's enduring influence lies in his unique blend of cultural critique and literary analysis, sparking ongoing conversations on tradition and innovation in poetry.

Keywords: The Waste Land, The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, Ash Wednesday

INTRODUCTION :- "Exploring T.S. Eliot's Poetic Cosmos: An Introduction to the Mind and Mastery of a Literary Icon"

T.S. Eliot, a literary luminary of the 20th century, crafted a poetic universe rich in complexity and intellectual depth. Born in 1888, Eliot's work mirrors the turbulent era of modernity. His poetry, notably "The Waste Land," intricately weaves cultural fragments, reflecting the post-World War I breakdown of traditional values. Eliot's poetic mastery lies in merging the personal and universal. "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" delves into individual consciousness, portraying the anxieties of the modern era while connecting personal struggles to broader societal issues. Engaging with literary tradition defines Eliot's work. His deep reverence for the past, seen in allusions from Dante to Shakespeare, serves as a vehicle to grapple with timeless themes in a contemporary context, avoiding mere nostalgia. Eliot's poetic cosmos embarks on a spiritual quest, evident in his Anglicanism-inspired "Four Quartets," exploring the intersection of time, eternity, and human existence. This spiritual dimension adds depth to his intricate poetry, urging readers to contemplate life's metaphysical underpinnings. T.S. Eliot's poetic labyrinth reflects on the modern condition, navigating individual consciousness, engaging with tradition, and exploring spirituality a captivating and challenging legacy.

for readers today. Eliot's *Mind and Mastery of a Literary Icon* reveals the subtleties of his creative vision and literary brilliance. From "The Waste Land" to "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," covers Eliot's extensive investigation of modernity, spirituality, and consciousness in general. T. S. Eliot's poetic universe, with perceptive analysis and intellectual knowledge, gained a fuller grasp of his lasting influence on poetry and his enormous impact on twentieth-century literature.

POETIC ACCOUNT OF T.S. ELIOT

With a seductive charm, April, the cruelest mistress within Eliot's poetic grasp, unfolds her blooms. He crafts a sonnet of paradox in "The Waste Land," where the regeneration of spring hides a hidden brutality. Eliot conveys the irony of April's awakening a façade of regeneration concealing the persistent shadows of disillusionment through blossoming flowers and melodic bird singing. Under the blue sky and bright flowers, Eliot reveals the intricacies of life on Earth. April, the treacherous one, ridicules the desire for rebirth, mirroring the dejected souls looking for comfort in a war-torn globe. Eliot's poetry illustrates the frailty of hope in the face of societal degradation, much like delicate buds opening. But something fundamental comes to light under April's ruthless control. Eliot confronts the cyclical cycle of life's seasons and unearths the agony of rebirth. According to the poet, April takes on the role of a crucible, helping people to overcome life's severe trials and demonstrating that even amid acts of cruelty, there is always hope for radical change and rebirth. The paradoxes of April are skillfully woven into Eliot's poetic tapestry, where beauty and sorrow coexist and the cruelest month is transformed into a moving meditation on the complex dance of existence and the unwavering search for meaning.

HISTORIC ANALYSIS OF THE SELECTED POEMS OF ELIOT

Table 1. Major Works of T.S. Eliot and Their Publication Dates

The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock	June 1915
The Waste Land	December 1922
Ash Wednesday	Was published in December 1927 in the Saturday Review of Literature. It was also published in January 1928, in Eliot's criterion magazine

"The Waste Land," "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," and "Ash Wednesday" are key works by T.S. Eliot, reflecting the turmoil of the early 20th century. "The Waste Land," written in the aftermath of World War I, captures the disillusionment, degeneration, and fragmentation of society. Its references to various cultures and mythologies symbolize a world in crisis, seeking renewal. "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" explores the inner conflict of a modern man, Prufrock, grappling with his self-consciousness and inability to connect with others. The poem's fragmented narrative mirrors the disintegration of traditional values in the face of modernity. "Ash Wednesday," composed later in Eliot's life, signals a change in reflection. It delves into themes of penance, redemption, and the search for meaning. The poem reflects Eliot's conversion to Christianity and his exploration of faith as a response to the spiritual void of the era. Together, these poems form a triptych of Eliot's literary evolution, capturing the zeitgeist of a tumultuous period and his journey from disillusionment to spiritual introspection. They remain integral to understanding the complexities of modernist literature and Eliot's profound impact on 20th-century poetry.

COMMENT ON CRITICISM BY T.S. ELIOT

One of the greatest literary critics of the 20th century, T.S. Eliot, permanently altered the way people thought about poetry with his seminal articles, "The Metaphysical Poets" and "Tradition and the Individual Talent." Eliot felt that metaphysical poetry suffered from a dissociation of sensibility, or a separation of idea and feeling, despite praising its emotional depth and intellectual complexity. In "Tradition and the Individual Talent," Eliot reiterates his demand for a single sensibility, arguing that

poets ought to be conscious of the whole literary canon even as they produce something original. He highlights the significance of an artist's relationship to the past and proposes that the current work should transform history as a whole rather than just repeating the past. This idea contradicted the prevalence of artistic independence and emphasized a shared cultural consciousness. In addition, Eliot's articles convey his opinions about the state of modern society. One of his classic poems, "The Waste Land," captures his disenchantment with the broken, post-World War I world. T.S. Eliot, a significant figure in modernist poetry, provided a critique of William Wordsworth's conception of poetry, particularly evident in his essay "Tradition and the Individual Talent." According to Eliot, poetry isn't merely the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings, as Wordsworth famously stated, but rather a complex interplay of tradition, individual talent, and the present moment. Eliot contends that poetry is not solely reliant on personal emotions or experiences but is deeply influenced by the poet's engagement with literary tradition. The poet, Eliot argues, should be conscious of and conversant with the entire literary heritage. This awareness allows the poet to shape their work in dialogue with past writers, enriching their poetry with layers of meaning and resonance. Furthermore, Eliot emphasizes the importance of the poet's ability to detach from their personal experiences and emotions, advocating for an objective approach. He suggests that the poet's role is to distill universal truths and experiences, transcending the individual self. In essence, Eliot's critique of Wordsworth's definition of poetry underscores the significance of tradition, the objective stance of the poet, and the timeless relevance of poetic expression. For Eliot, poetry is not simply a spontaneous outpouring of emotions but a carefully crafted art form that bridges the past, present, and future. Eliot considered poetry as a way to restore these broken pieces since he thought that modern society lacked a cohesive cultural and spiritual basis. Eliot's criticism is distinguished by the combination of cultural critique with literary analysis. His analysis of the connection between innovation and tradition has lasting significance, inspiring readers and academics to think about the dynamic interaction between the past and present in the production of meaningful art. Eliot's theories continue to influence conversations on the nature of poetic expression and the role of the artist in the continuous development of literary traditions, despite their notoriety.

CONCLUSION

With his chosen works, eminent modernist poet T.S. Eliot permanently altered the course of literature. "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock" explores the inner conflicts of a cautious character who doubts the meaning of existence. "Ash Wednesday" captures Eliot's spiritual quest and quest for atonement. The magnum opus "The Waste Land," which blends multiple voices and cultural allusions to portray societal breakdown, investigates a shattered post-World War I world. Eliot discusses his opinions on poetry in "Tradition and the Individual Talent," highlighting the transformational potential of art and the relationship between a poet and tradition. Eliot engages with metaphysical poetry and draws influence from the great poets of the past. Among the modernist canon, he stands out for his investigation of intricate issues and inventive language. To sum up, T.S. Eliot's chosen poems present a deep examination of human awareness, social changes, and the relationship between custom and personal expression. His ability to both capture the spirit of his time and offer eternal insights into the human condition is what makes him so influential even now, cementing his status as one of the greatest writers of the 20th century.

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