

Water.” In “IV. Death by Water,” Phlebas the Phoenician, who has died, apparently by drowning. In death he has forgotten his worldly cares as the creatures of the sea have picked his body apart. The narrator asks his reader to consider Phlebas and recall his or her own mortality.

Phlebas the Phoenician, a fortnight dead,  
Forgot the cry of gulls, and the deep sea swell  
And the profit and loss.

A current under sea  
Picked his bones in whispers. As he rose and fell  
He passed the stages of his age and youth  
Entering the whirlpool.

Gentile or Jew  
O you who turn the wheel and look to windward,  
Consider Phlebas, who was once handsome and tall as you.

<“Impersonal”과 “Tradition”의 관계>

\*In Eliot’s essay “Tradition and the Individual Talent” (1921), he maintains that poetry “is not a turning loose of emotion, but an escape from emotion; it is not the expression of personality, but an escape from personality.”

\*According to Eliot, “Impersonal theory of poetry” makes the author place the readers in the position where they experience what the poem says rather than explain his thought to the readers. Eliot asserts that “[t]he emotion of art is impersonal” because it “has its life in the poem and not in the history of the poet.” As a result, what Eliot calls “the emotion of art” (the poetic emotion) presupposes impersonal or pre-personal state.

3. Wallace Stevens:

### **The Snow Man**

One must have a mind of winter  
To regard the frost and the boughs  
Of the pine-trees crusted with snow;

And have been cold a long time  
To behold the junipers shagged with ice,  
The spruces rough in the distant glitter