

وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي

جامعة ديالى

كلية التربية الاساسية

قسم اللغة الانكليزية

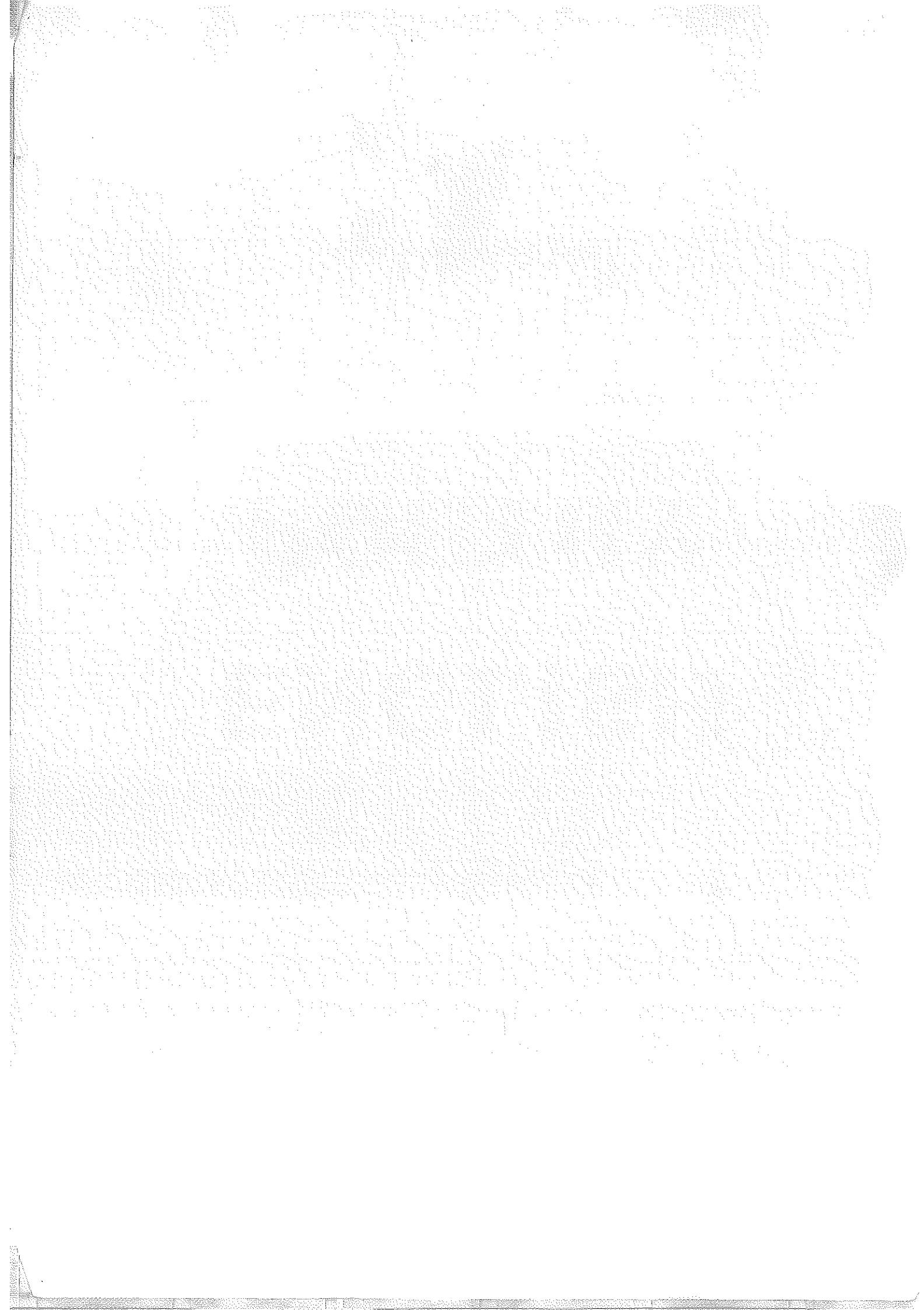
محاضرات في

ENGLISH POETRY

المرحلة الثانية

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Poetry

①

I. Definition

Generally speaking, poetry may be defined as a kind of language that carries more meaning than the ordinary language does. However, poets and literary critics have provided us with a number of definitions to this genre of literature. William Wordsworth, for instance, defines poetry as "the imaginative expression of strong feelings". P.B. Shelley defines poetry as "the record of the best and happiest moments of the best and happiest minds". Matthew Arnold, on the other hand, thinks that "poetry is a criticism of life."

2. Types of Poetry

English poetry may be classified into the following types:

النوع الوصفي

I- Descriptive Poetry: It includes poetry which describes people or experiences, scenes or objects. e.g. "The Dead Crab" by Andrew Young, and "Winter" by William Shakespeare.

2

2- Reflective poetry: It is the thoughtful poetry often containing a great deal of description which the poet comments on, or from which he draws conclusions, sometimes these conclusions are directly stated, at other times implied. e.g. Rupert Brooke's "The Dead" and Yeats' "An Irish Airman Foresees his Death".

3- Narrative poetry: It is that poetry which tells a story. It tends to be longer than other types of poetry but it is comparatively easy to recognize the poet's intention. e.g. "Lord Randal".

4- Epic poetry: An epic is a long narrative poem of elevating style presenting characters of high position, in a series of adventures which form an organic whole through their relation to a central figure of heroic proportions and through their development of episode or events important to the history of a nation or a race. e.g. Milton's "Paradise Lost".

الشعر المصنوع

5. Ballad Poetry = A ballad is a narrative poem of anonymous ^{قصيدة} folk ^{المشاهير} origin sung by minstrels to the ^{المصاحبة} accompaniment of music. It belongs to an old traditions of handling down stories in verse from one singer to another and from one generation to another. This is called the popular ballad - e.g. "Lord Randal" and "Sir Patrick Spens". The other type of ballad is called the literary ballad which is the work of an individual poet

whose name is associated with his work. A good example of this type of poetry is Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient ^{قصة البحار القديم} Mariner".

الشعر المصنوع

6. Satiric Poetry: It is that poetry in which the vices ^{عيوب} and follies of the society and individuals are severely criticised and ^{نقذ} mocked. e.g., Alexander Pope's "Essays on Criticism" and "The Dunciad".

الشعر الريفى

7. Pastoral Poetry: It refers to the poetry of Shepherds life. It tends to praise the life of Shepherds. e.g., Milton's "Lycidas".

Types =

Songs and lyrics may fall into the following

Types (Kinds) of Song and Lyrics

W.B. Yeats, etc. ---

Burns, "The Eagle" by Lord Tennyson, and "For Ann Gregory" by Robert Burns, "A Red, Red Rose" by Robert Burns

of lyrics and songs in English poetry: There are many examples

movement, and intensity of imagination. There are many examples

a simplicity of language, sincerity of feelings, smoothness of

strong personal feelings - Songs and lyrics are characterized by:

speakers' emotions or thoughts or state of mind. They express

adapted for singing. They are subjective poems expressing the

9. Songs and lyrics: They refer to short poems that can be

"Absalom and Achitophel"

represent one thing in the guise of another - e.g. Dryden's

with meaning that lies outside the narrative itself. It

objects or persons in a narrative are metaphorically equated

8. Allegorical Poetry: It is that kind of poetry in which

I. Ode: It is a long ^{موسيقى} elaborated lyric which is different from the short simple lyric. In that it deals with a more important theme, using a more elevated style and employing a more complicated structure. In English poetry, there are three types of odes:-

1. The Pindaric Ode (after the Greek poet Pindar),
2. The Horatian Ode (after the Roman poet Horace),
3. The Cowleyan Ode (after the English poet Cowley).

2. The Elegy: An elegy is a poem which indicates a lament ^{شكوى} or a song of mourning. It is a lyric composed to ^{الحنين} mourn the death of one person or all men. There are three types of elegy: The Dirge which takes the form of a short informal lamentation song, ^{مراثي عويل مناجاة} the monody which is intended to be sung by one person, ^{مراثي فرد} and the Pastoral elegy which is the most formal and extended form of elegy.

3. The Sonnets: A sonnet is a lyric ^{موسيقى} stanza form consisting of fourteen lines. It is of an Italian origin. It was brought to England in the early sixteenth century by Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey.

Types of Sonnets

There are several types of sonnets, but there are two basic forms in English: the Italian (Petrarchan) sonnet, named after the Italian poet Petrarch, and the English (Shakespearean) sonnet, named after the English poet William Shakespeare who perfected the English form.

I. The Petrarchan Sonnets - They consist of two parts: the sestet, the first eight lines, and the octave, the last six lines. The rhyme scheme of the octave is always abba abba. The sestet may have one of the following rhyme schemes:

cdc dcd, cdd ccd, cde cde, cdl cee or ccd eed.

Concerning the structure and the development of thoughts, they state a problem or depict a situation in the octave and give the answers in the sestet. A good example of this type is Keats' "On First Looking into Chapman's Homer."

3. Figures of Speech (Poetic Devices)

To produce the desired effects, poets often resort to the use of figures of speech in their poetry. A figure of speech may be defined as "a kind of intentional departure from the normal order, construction or meaning of words in order to gain strength and freshness of expression". The figures of speech may be classified into three groups:

I. Structural Devices ^{بنائی - ترکیبی}: They include contrast ^{تفادیر}, illustration ^{تصویر}, and repetition.

I. Contrast: It occurs when we find two completely opposite pictures side by side. Sometimes the contrast is directly shown and sometimes implied. e.g.,

"Come ill or well, the Cross, the Crown,
The rainbow or the thunder?"

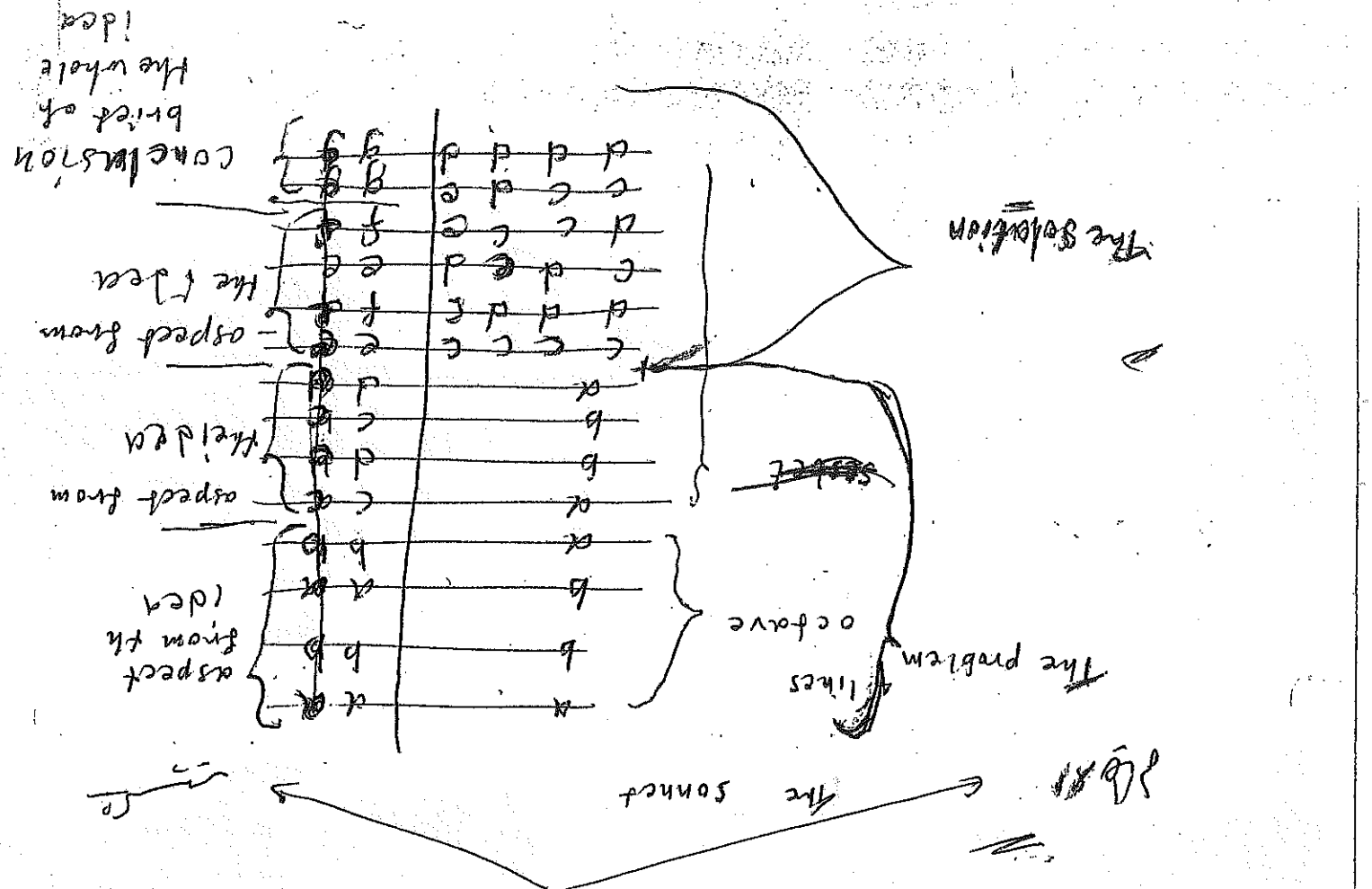
2. Illustration (Imagery) ^{تصویری}: This is an example which usually takes the form of a vivid ^{تصویری} picture by which a poet may make an idea clear. e.g.,

"Oh my love is like a red, red rose
That's newly sprung in June."

What is the poetic device in this line?

2. The Shakespearean Sonnets: They consist of three parts called quatrains (4 lines each) rhyming: abab cdcd efef and a couplet of two lines rhyming: gg. In the development of the structure of thoughts, they present the idea in a "widening circles" where each new quatrain shows another aspect of the main idea. The final couplet sums up the whole idea.

3. The Miltonic Sonnets: A Miltonic sonnet has the same rhyme scheme of the Petrarchan sonnet, but differs in one important respect: there is no break in thought between the octave and sestet.



3. Repetition: Poets often repeat single lines or whole stanzas at intervals to emphasize a particular idea. Repetition is found in poetry which is aiming at special musical effects or when a poet wants us to pay very close attention to something. Notice the repetition of the word "water" in these lines from Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner".

Water, Water everywhere, a
 And all the boards did shrink; b
 Water, Water, everywhere a
 Nor any drop to drink. b

2. Sense Devices, They include simile, metaphor, and personification.

Simile is a direct comparison between two unrelated (dissimilar) objects or ideas, and can be recognized by the use of the words like, as, similar, appear, seems, etc. — In the poem

"Lucy", Wordsworth compares the girl to a star:

Fair as a star, when only one
 Is shining in the sky."

Metaphor is an indirect comparison (implied) between two unrelated objects. The words like and as are not found. The poet says that an object is another. In the poem "Lucy" Wordsworth doesn't say that the girl is like a violet. He says she is a violet.

The repeated "b" sound and "f" sound make the lines run quickly and give impression of a ship travelling at high speed.

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free.

Coleridge's "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner"
at frequent intervals. Consider the following two lines from
Alliteration: It is the repetition of the same consonant sound

3- Sound Devices: These devices show the musical quality
a poem has when it is read aloud. The sound devices include
Alliteration, Onomatopoeia, rhyme, assonance and rhythm.

— "And this same flower that smiles today,
Tomorrow will be dying."

are given a human form (quality) - eg.
Personification (apostrophe): This occurs when inanimate objects

"A violet by a mossy stone
Half hidden from the eye"

صوت

Onomatopoeia; It occurs in words which imitate sounds and that suggest the object described, words like cuckoo, hum, buzz, swish, crash, jangle, etc., ---

Rhyme ^{تجانس}: It usually occurs at line endings in poetry and consists of words which have the same sound; the sounds preceding the vowel, must, however, be different, for instance, night and sight are true rhymes; night and knight or sight and site are not. The traditional way of making down a rhyme scheme is to give each rhyming sound (at the end of the lines) a letter of the alphabet.

e-g., George Herbert's "Virtue"

" SWEET day, so cool, so calm, so bright, (a)
The bridal of the earth and sky, (b)
The dew shall weep thy fall to-night, (a)
For thou must die. (b)

So the rhyme scheme is abab

Robert Herrick's To Dianeme

"SWEET" be not proud of those two eyes
Which starrlike sparkle in their skies;
Nor be you proud, that you can see
All hearts your captives; yours yet free.
(a) (a)
(b) (b)
(b) (b)

So the rhyme scheme is abab

In Poetry, there are not only rhymes at the end of each line, but internal rhymes as well, that is two rhyming words within a single line:

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free;
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.

Assonance: It is the repetition of the same vowel sound preceded and followed by different consonants - e.g., time and mind,

lake and fate are assonances but lake and fake, night and sight are

Rhyme - ²⁰¹¹ It is generally known that poetry has much in common with music - This means that the sounds used in poetry follow a definite pattern and are meant to appeal to the ear. This pattern of sounds which a poet imposes on the language he uses is called rhythm. The rhythm of a poem must always help to convey the poet's intention and gives us some indications of his mood.

Finding the Meaning of Poetry

The student of literature should be able to find the general meaning, the detailed meaning, and the poet's intentions of any poem he studies.

1. The General Meaning: It is about the main idea (theme) of the poem. It may be expressed in one or two sentences. The general meaning is based on a careful reading of the whole poem. Very often, but not always, the title of the poem gives some indications of its general meaning.
2. The Detailed Meaning: It is the meaning of every stanza of the poem. The detailed meaning may be written as a continuous paragraph. The student should show how the poet begins, how he develops his theme and then how he concludes.
3. The Poet's Intention: Every poem conveys an experience or attempts to arouse certain feelings in the reader. So the student should be able to decide what feelings the poet is trying to arouse in his readers (i.e) the poet's purpose behind writing the poem.

Understanding a Poem

To understand a poem, the student is advised to:

1- read the poem carefully several times aloud,

2- write down the meaning of the difficult words,

3- look for simple explanation to the poem,

4- consider the setting of the poem, i.e., the place and time of the poem, and the atmosphere of the poem as well,

5- have some knowledge about the poet himself and his time,

6- avoid putting his own ideas and feelings into the poem (i.e),

to examine carefully what the poet has written.

① Death be not proud - By - John Donne

② They Err who count it Glorious to Subdue By - John Milton

③ A Red Red Rose by Robert Burns

④ A Poison Tree by William Blake

⑤ The world is too much with us by William Wordsworth

⑥ An Irish airman foresees his death by William Butler Yeats

⑦ Ode to the west wind by P.B Shelley

The Squire

Geoffrey Chaucer

With him there was his sone, a young Squire
 A lover and a lusty bacheler,
 With lokkes cruel, as they were leyd in presse.
 Of twenty year of age he was, I gesse.
 Of his stature he was of evene lengthe,
 And wonderly deliverd and greet of strengthe;
 And he had been somtyme in chivachye,
 In Flaundres, in Arloy's and Picardye,
 And born him wel, as of so little space,
 In hope to stonden in his lady grace.
 Embrouded was he, as it were a mede
 Al ful of fresshe flourēs whyle and rede;
 Singing he was or floytyng at the day;
 He was as fresh as is the month of May.
 Short was his gowne, with sleeves longe and wyde.
 Wel coude songes make and wel purtreye and write -
 So hote he loved that by nightingale,
 He sleep no more than doth a nightingale.
 Curteys he was, lowly and servisable,
 And carf biforn his fader at the table -

نوع الاقلام

- 1 - لون القلم او المقلم
- 2 - ادوات الشعر من القلم

One Day I Wrote Her Name Upon the Strand

1552-1599

Edmund Spenser

beach

ONE day I wrote her name upon the strand, a

But came the waves and washed it away, b

Again I wrote it with a second hand, a

But came the tide and made my pains his prey. b

"Vain man," said she, "that dost in vain assay b

A mortal thing so to immortalise, c

For I myself shall like to this decay, b

And eek my name be wiped out likewise, c

'Not so, quod I, 'let baser things devise. c

To die in dust, but you shall live by fame, d

My verse your virtues rare shall eternise, c

And in the Heavens write your glorious name, d

Where wheras death shall all the world subdue, e

Our love shall live and later life renew. e

The poet Edmund Spenser 1552-1599

1. He was born in London and died in London (1552-1599)

2. He is an English poet lived in the 16th century.

3. He was in the period of Elizabeth I which called renaissance rebirth of literature.

especially theater

4. He was a poor scollar and his father was a taylor

5. He became a diplomat and worked in the Netherlands

6. He finished the study in the college

7. He became a widow and then married his second wife Elizabeth

8. He had 90 poems of love to his wife.

9. He served the rich people to finish his study.

when he was student

12- the first work for him "pastoral eclogue"

of England.

11- He wrote also the poem "Faerie queene Elizabeth"

and national poet

10. he was romantic

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Let Me not to the Marriage of True Minds

William Shakespeare

عنوان

Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love

which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove;

C no, it is an ever fixed mark
That looks on tempests and is never shaken;
It is the star to every wand'ring bark,

Whose worth's unknown, although his height be taken.

Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks
Within his bending sickle's compass come;

Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,

But bears it out even to the edge of doom.

If this be error and upon me proved,
I never writ, not no man ever loved.

William Shakespeare

1564 - 1616

1. He was born in Stratford-upon-Avon
2. He was born in 1564 - 1616
3. He married at the age of 18 his name's wife is Anne Hathaway. She was older than him age 26 and brought for him two boys and one girl.
4. He began his life as a poet and playwright and actor.
5. He was part owner for the playing company.
6. He was considered as a national poet and most of his work were translated into major languages.
7. He wrote 38 plays and 154 sonnets & two long narrative poems and several other poems.
8. In spite of these works he was unknown at his time.

Death, Be Not Proud

John Donne

1592
1631

Death, be not proud, though some have called thee
 Mighty and dreadful, for thou art not so;
 For those whom thou think'st thou dost overthrow
 Die not, poor Death; nor yet canst thou kill me.

making
 about
 death

From rest and sleep, which but thy pictures be,

Much pleasure; then from thee much more must flow;

And soonest our best men with thee do go,

Rest of their bones and souls' delivery!

Thou'rt slave to fate, chance, kings, and desperate men,

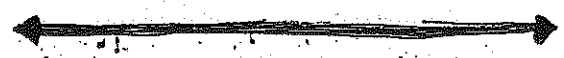
And dost with poison, war, and sickness dwell,

And poppy or charms can make us sleep as well

And better than thy stroke; why swell'st thou then?

One short sleep past, we wake eternally,

And death shall be no more; Death, thou shalt die!



We were Catholic

he wrote this poem because of the death
of his wife.

①

They Err who Count it Glorious to Subdue

John Milton

19
ف
س
ر

They err who count it glorious to ^{يخضع} subdue
By ^{الفتح} conquest far and wide, to ^{يتجاوز} overrun
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault. What do these worthies
But rob and ^{سلب} spoil, burn, ^{يقتل} slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations, neighbouring or remote,
Made ^{سجين} captive, yet deserving freedom more
Than those their conquerors, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin whereso'er they ^{يطوف} rove,
And all the flourishing works of peace destroy;
Then ^{تتبع} swell with pride, and must be titled Gods,
Great ^{العلميين} Benefactors of mankind, Deliverers,
Worshipped with ^{التمجيد} temple, priest, and sacrifice?
One is the son of Jove, of Mars the other;
Till conqueror Death discover them scarce men,
Rolling in ^{وهم} brutish vices, and ^{بعض} deformed,
Violent or shameful death their due reward,
But, if there be in glory aught of good,
It may by means far different be attained,
Without ambition, war, or violence —
By deeds of peace, by wisdom ^{بارز} eminent,
By ^{الاعتدال} patience, temperance - I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with ^{طاهر} saintly patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure;
Who names not now with honour patient Job?
Poor Socrates (who next more memorable?)
By what he taught and suffered for so doing,
For truth's sake suffering death unjust, lives now
Equal in fame to proudest conquerors.

A Red, Red Rose

Robert Burns

The whole poem is a simile

Oh my love is like a red, red rose, a

That's newly sprung in June; b

Oh my love is like the melody c

That's sweetly played in tune; b

As fair ^{girl - des} thou art, my bonie lass; a

So deep in love am I; b

And I will love thee still, my dear; c

Till a' the seas gang dry; b

Till a' the seas gang dry; b

Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear; a

And the rocks melt wi' the sun; b

And I will love thee still, my dear; c

While the sands o' life shall run; b

And fare thee well, my only love; a

And fare thee well a while; b

And I will come again, my love; c

Tho' it were ten thousand mile; b

A' gang; all go

Bonnie lass: beautiful girl

love: love

melodie: melody or song

o' = of

with

He has sixteen child from six women.

teacher for him.

His father brought a private

disease

was hurt by rheumatism

he worked with his father as

he was a poet of Scotland

he was a poor uneducated

born in Scotland 1759

A Poison Tree

William Blake

I was angry with my friend;
I told my wrath, my wrath did end. a

I was angry with my foe;
I told it not, my wrath did grow. b

And I watered it in fears, personification

contrast - Night and morning with my tears;

And I sunned it with smiles,
And with soft deceitful wiles. ع

contrast And it grew both day and night,

personification Till it bore an apple bright;

illustration

And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine,

contrast And into my garden stole
When the night had veiled the pole;

In the morning glad I see
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.

William Wordsworth

The World is Too Much With Us

1. He was born 1780 in Coarbone in England
2. was called poet of nature and some called him worshipper of nature.
3. He lived simple life in the Country
4. He finished college with help of his uncles and he inherited them so he became in a good state.
5. most of his words are simple because he wrote about the simple people and for them.
6. most of his poems was a reaction of the industrial revolution. and he attacked imperialism ideas.

contrast

The world is too much with us, late and soon,
 Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
 Little we see in Nature that is ours;
 We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
 This sea that bares her bosom to the moon;
 The winds that will be howling at all hours,
 And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers;
 For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
 It moves us not, - Great God! I'd rather be
 A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
 So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
 Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
 Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
 Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

Illustration

personification

⑤

The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

S.T. Coleridge

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow follow'd free;
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.

Down dropt the breeze, the sails dropt down,
'T was sad as sad could be;
And we did speak only to break
The silence of the sea!

All in a hot and copper sky,
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the Moon.

Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion;
As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.

Water, water, everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water, everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

Ode to the West Wind

Part I

P.B. Shelley

⑧

O WILD West wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,
Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead
Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing.

Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red,
Pestilence-stricken multitudes; O thou,
Who chariotest to their dark wintry bed -

The winged seeds, where they lie cold and low,
Each like a corpse within its grave, until
Thine azure sister of the Spring shall blow
Her clarion o'er the dreaming earth, and fill
(Driving sweet buds like flocks to feed in air)
With living hues and odours plain and hills;

Wild Spirit, which art moving everywhere,
Destroyer and preserver; hear, O hear!

It dropped so low in my regard

Emily Dickinson

It dropped so low in my regard
 I heard it hit the ground
 And go to pieces on the stones
 At bottom of my mind;
 Yet blamed the fate that fractured less
 Than I reviled myself
 For entertaining plated wares
 Upon my silver shelf.

a theisim - اتحاد

An Irish Airman Foresees his Death

aesthasticism - الجمال (فلا يتأجلجأ و الفع)

William Butler Yeats

I know that I shall meet my fate
 Somewhere among the clouds above;
 Those that I fight I do not hate,
 Those that I guard I do not love;
 My country is Kiltartan Cross,
 My countrymen Kiltartan's poor,
 No likely end could bring them loss
 Or leave them happier than before.
 Nor law, nor duty bade me fight,
 Nor public men, nor cheering crowds,
 Alonely impulse of delight
 Drove to this tumult in the clouds;
 I balanced all, brought all to mind,
 The years to come seemed waste of breath,
 A waste of breath the years behind
 In balance with this life, this death -

منطق
الشيء

- 1. Born in Ireland 1865
Died in France 1939
- 2. Was a poet and ^{poet} Gramatics
- 3. Study art and his father brought private teacher to him.
- 4. He enter the school of printing
- 5. He was patriotic person.

metaphor

The Paradise Lost, it consist of 12 books.
 of paganism. This poem was apart of his ept
 along narrative epic in order to rival the ancient poets
 Ble Zebirah and was happy with him. He decided to write
 he divorced the first and the second died. The third one
 he begin to write the poetry. He married three times
 By becoming a Cabinet Minister - his sight. After loosing his sight
 Then he will crown a tranquil life
 shakespeare. In 1951 he lost
 we were the third sonnet about
 lot of music and art from his father
 as well as english. he imitated
 we studied Italian Greek
 so he had got good character
 -1670. His family was wealthy
 was born in London 1608 -
 John Milton
 enough's h post
 I, through intelligence,
 Want it to be intelligent,
 Families, when a child is born,
 Only hope the baby will prove
 Ignorant and stupid,
 Having wrecked my whole life,
 I, through intelligence,
 Want it to be intelligent,
 Families, when a child is born,
 Only hope the baby will prove
 Ignorant and stupid,
 Having wrecked my whole life,
 I, through intelligence,
 Want it to be intelligent,
 Families, when a child is born,

Arthur Waley

On the Birth of His Son

I wish people, when you sit near them,
 Wouldn't think it necessary to make conversation
 and send thin draughts of words
 blowing down your neck and your ears
 and giving you a cold in your inside.

D-H-Lawrence

Talk



Notes on the Poems

Red Red Rose

I. The Squire

Geoffrey Chaucer

I. The General Meaning: The poem is a description of a young man (squire)

2. The Detailed Meaning: This poem is taken from the prologue to "The Canterbury Tales" in which the squire, the son of the knight, is vividly described. He is a healthy bachelor, i.e., a young man ^{aspirin} aspiring to become a knight. His hair is curl and well pressed. He is about twenty years old. And he is of a normal length. He is quick in moving and he possesses great strength. He has practised ^{سوارتاری} Cavalry in different places in hope that he will stand before his lady to win her favour. He is beautifully dressed, colourful as a ^{بستان} meadow full of white and red flowers. He is singing and playing the flute all the day. He is as fresh (young) as the month of May. His ^{لباس} gown is short, with long sleeves. He could ride the horse well making beautiful songs. He could fight, dance, draw and write. He is so active that he sleeps no more than a nightingale does at night. He is polite, humble and servisable and carved before his father at the table.

One Day I Wrote Her Name Upon the Strand

Edmund Spenser

1. The General Meaning: The poem is about the power (immortality) of poetry.

2. The Detailed Meaning: The poet of this poem tells us that he writes his mistress's name on the sea shore. But the waves remove it; then he writes it for the second time and it is removed by the tide. His mistress tells him that it is useless to write her name on the sea shore because the water will wash it.

Thus her name will be wiped out.

Then the poet ensures his lady that he will ^{تدوم} immortalise her by his poetry because poetry could not be removed. It lasts for ever. Poetry makes her ideal virtues (beauty) immortal. That is to say, poetry is stronger than any other kind of art. And even after death their love shall live and continue because it is written in language (poetry) and language can not be removed.

3. The Poet's Intention: The poet wants to immortalise his lady by writing poetry for her beauty.

4 - The Poetic devices (figures of speech) used in the poem

I. Structural devices:

1. Contrast: life X death; mortality X immortality

2. Illustrations (Images): a sea shore, waves, tide, heaven, etc.

2. Sense devices

1. Simile, in "For I myself shall like to this decay"

2. Metaphor, in "But came the tide and make my pains his prey"

The tide is compared to an animal of prey.

3. Personification, in "death shall all the world subdue"

death is given the quality of a great man.

3. Sound devices

1. Alliteration in Pain and prey; wave, washed, where, whereas, words

die, dust; love, live; later, life

2. Assonance in came, wave, made, pain

3. Rhyme in name and came

4. The rhyme scheme is ababbc cdc dee

Let Me Not ---

William Shakespeare

1. The General Meaning; The poem is about the constancy of true love (friendship).

2. The Detailed Meaning; In this Shakespearean sonnet, the word "marriage" is used metaphorically; and the word "impediments" come from the marriage service in the English prayer book. Shakespeare, in fact, is writing, not about marriage in particular, but about friendship. The poem seems to be addressed to a friend; and

more than love. The poem is divided into three quatrains and a rhyming couplet.

In the first quatrain, Shakespeare states his idea about friendship (true love). True friendship is a union (marriage) of true minds. This friendship, if it is true, doesn't allow any change under any circumstances. Love is not love if it changes.

In the second quatrain, the poet illustrates his idea about true by using expressive metaphors and clear images. Love is fix and constant; it is a sea mark that never moves. Then it is a star which is fixed in the sky to guide any ship, though people don't know its value.

In the third quatrain, he affirms his idea about true love saying that it's not influenced by time, though physical beauty is clearly influenced by time. Time is compared to the sickle of a farmer which cuts the harvest. Though people is subjected to time, true friendship lasts to the judgement day. Thus, friendship can't be changed by the passage of time. It will continue to live for ever.

In the rhyming couplet (the last two lines), Shakespeare gives his conclusion saying that if it is proved that he is wrong in his idea about friendship (true love) he will not write and no one will ever love.

3. The Poet's Intention: Shakespeare wants to state his idea about friendship (true love) - It should be unchangeable, ^{affirming} other will it is not friendship or true love.

4- The poetic devices used in the poem

1- Structural devices

1- Contrast: true love X false love; spiritual beauty X physical beauty.

2- Illustrations (Images)

fixed mark, tempests, star, ship, a fool, sickle, rosy lips and cheeks, etc., - - -

2- Sense devices

1- metaphor

true love = marriage of true minds
love is = ever fixed mark
love is = a star

2- Personification

1- "the marriage of true minds,"

2- Time is a powerful person who has a fool

3- Sound devices

1- Alliteration in me, marriage, minds, etc., - - -

2- Assonance in love, remove, time, mind, etc., - - -

3- The rhyme scheme is a-b-a-b, c-d-c-d, e-f-e-f, g-g.

Death, Be Not Proud

John Donne

I. The General Meaning: The poem is about death, and the immortality of human soul.

2. The Detailed Meaning: This sonnet is a good example of a logical argument in which Donne expresses his idea about death intellectually. The poem could be divided into three parts: statement, argument, and conclusion.

In the first part (quatrain) Donne's statement that death

is not so powerful as many peoples think. is clearly seen. people

who died are not really dead. Death cannot kill the poet himself.

The poet goes on saying that death is rest and sleep and in this

rest and sleep "much pleasure is got. Good men die young. Their

judges will rest and their souls are immortalised. So the poet thinks

that death is desirable.

In the second part (quatrain) the poet develops his argument

to prove the insignificance of death. Death is a slave of "late changes

Kings and desperate men. In other words death is a fool in the

hands of fate. Kings ~~kill~~ kill people. The poet associates

death with bad things such as: poison, wars, and sickness.

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drugs and magic can make us sleep. So death has nothing special in its power.

In the third part (quatrain) the poet gives his conclusion about the Christian belief concerning the immortality of human soul. After death, we are going to have eternal life. Death is going to be conquered by the immortality of human soul. Death will itself die.

The last two lines are typical of Donne's use of contradiction and paradox. Death turns into a state of nothingness.

3. The poet's Intention: The poet wants to express his Christian belief that death is the beginning of eternal life.

4. The poetic devices

1. Structural devices

Contrast: death X life; mortality X immortality; sleep X Wake

Illustrations (Images) poison, war, desperate men, kings, etc., - - -

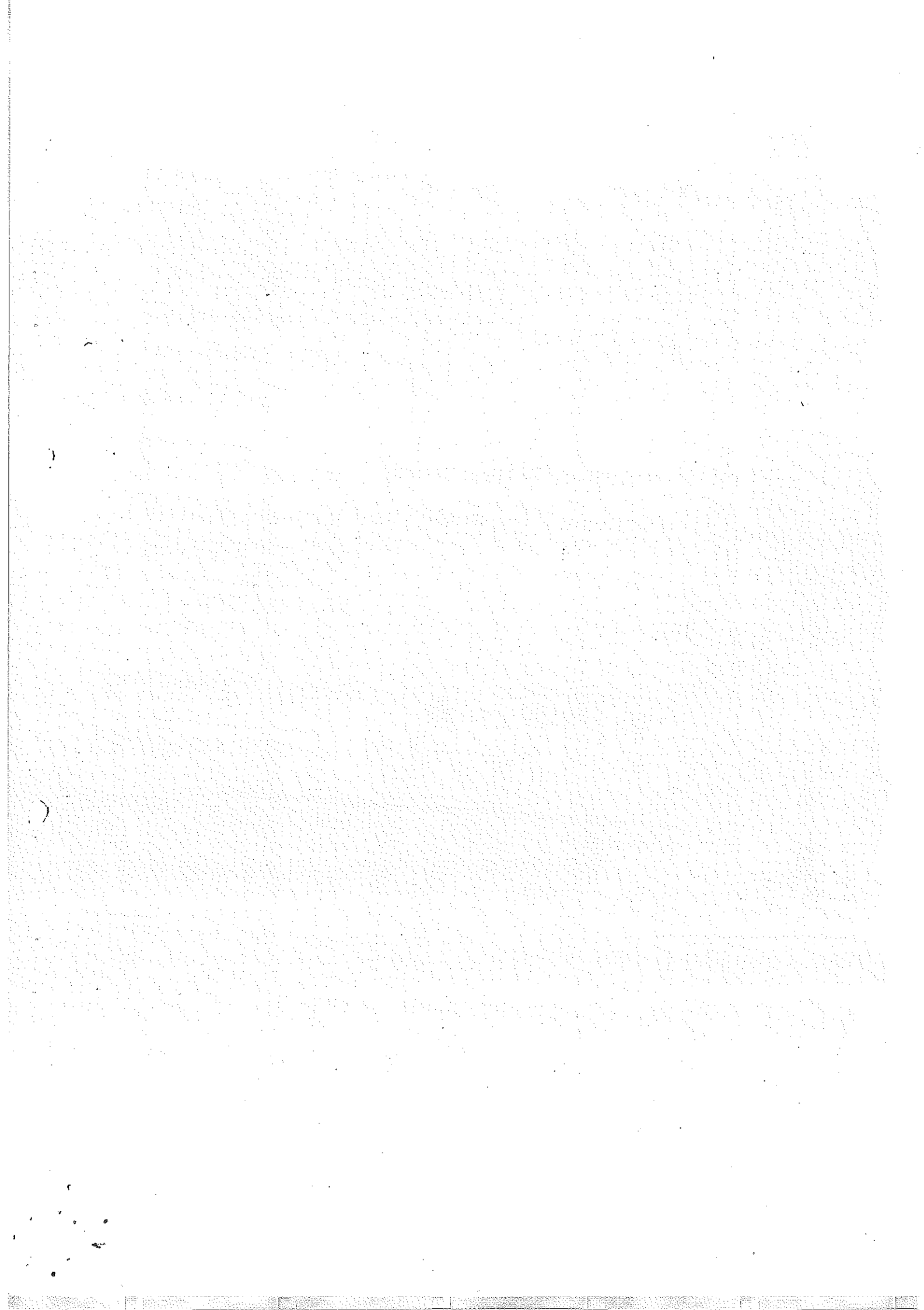
2. Sense devices

1. metaphor: death = sleep

2. Personification: "Death, be Not proud" (Death is given the quality of a proud person)

3. Sound devices

1. Alliteration in thom, thy, thou, then; much, more, must, death, die.



They Err Who Count it Glorious to Subdue

John Milton

1- The General Meaning: The poem is about fame and glory.

2- The Detailed Meaning: The poet states that those who want to acquire worldly fame and glory make a mistake because they achieve glory by doing violent actions, such as conquering and attacking large countries, winning battles and invading large cities. The poet ironically wonders about the meaning of "these worthies". He thinks that they are nothing but rob and spoils, burn, slaughter, and enslave nations, "neighbouring or remote". They also imprison the people who deserve more freedom than their conquerors. Those conquerors leave nothing good behind them. On the contrary they destroy all the works which flourish during the time of peace. They are too proud. They give themselves great titles. They regard themselves "Gods, Great Benefactors of mankind", they are the heroes of freedom, worshiped "with temple, priest and sacrifice". They are called by great names: "son of Jove, of Mars". But when death comes to such men, with their bestial vices, they die shamefully and violently. And this kind of death they really deserve.

The poet believes that if there is goodness in glory, it may be got by different ways, (i.e.): "without ambition, war, or violence." In other words, true fame is attained by peaceful works, wisdom, endurance, etc. - - - The poet mentions Christ who got great fame by suffering and sacrificing his life for the sake of people. He also mentions two other names who acquired great and true fame = Job, by his patience, and Socrates, by his suffering and sacrificing his life for the sake of truth. The poet concludes that this fame (true fame) is still remembered equally to that of the proud conquerors.

3- The poet's Intention: The poet wants to say that worldly fame is useless and sinful, whereas true fame is useful and virtuous.

4- The poetic devices

I. Structural devices: Contrast: Peace X war, true fame X false fame; freedom X slavery; // Illustrations: conquerors, cities,

countries, temples, etc., - - -

2- Sense devices = Personification in "Till conquerer Death discover - -" Death is personified as a conquerer.

3- Sound devices: Alliteration in But, burn, & death, discover. Assonance in deal and peace.

A Red, Red Rose

Robert Burns

1- The General Meaning: The poem is a description of a young beautiful woman -

2- The Detailed Meaning: The poet describes his lady and his great love for her. He promises her to be very faithful in his love. The poet expresses his feelings towards her by using very beautiful similes -

In the first stanza, we have two similes - The first one occurs when the poet likens his love (girl) to a fresh red rose. The second one occurs when the poet likens her to a sweet song.

In the second and third stanzas, the poet uses exaggeration to assure his beloved of his deep and everlasting love for her, his love for her will not cease until "all the seas so dry or the rocks melt with the sun or the sands of life come to an end." It is clear that the poet wants to say that his love for his lady is not ending; it will continue for ever.

2 - The rhyme scheme is abcb

3 - Sound devices
I - Alliteration in: red, red rose, my, melody, lure, like,

2 - metaphor in: "And fare thee well, my only lure"

I - Simile in: "My lure is like a red rose"
2 - "Oh my lure is like the melody"

2 - Sense devices
I - Illustrations: red rose, melody, seas, lure, etc. -
2 - Repetition: my dear, my love

I. Structural devices

4 - The Poetic devices

3 - The Poet's Intention: The poet wants to express his deep and faithful love to his lady.

dear and my only love -

his farewell through the repetition of the expressive phrases: my
inspite of the exaggeration, the poet seems tender and sincere in
to her although he may go ten thousand miles away from her. But

pays his farewell by using another exaggeration - He will come back
In the last stanza, the poet takes leave of his lady, and

A Poison Tree

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infidèle - كافر
hypocrisie - كذب
William Blake

I- The General Meaning: The poem is about the destructive power of hidden anger.

2. The Detailed Meaning: In the first stanza, the poet stated that he was angry with his friend and enemy. He revealed his anger to his friend. So his anger disappeared. Whereas, he hid his anger from his enemy, so it grew.

In the second stanza, the poet tells us that he watered his anger fearfully with his tears, and he sunned it with smiles and with dishonest tricks.

In the third stanza, it becomes quite clear that the poet's anger, like a tree, grew gradually. It carried a bright apple that attracted his enemy when he saw it.

In the fourth stanza, the poet stated that at night his enemy entered, unseen, to his garden and ate the apple which was poisoned. In the morning the poet was happy to find his enemy laid dead beneath the tree.

The poet
1. He was romantic poet and lived in eighteenth century - born in 1757 and died in 1827. His life was normal and simple. He attended drawing school. At the age of fifteen he became an engraver. At the age of 22 he was employed as an engraver to book seller - at the age of 25 he married Catherine Boucher. For 40 years but without children.

3. The Poet's Intention: The poet wants to say that one should be true with himself and with others. He also tries to say that appearances are often deceptive.

4. The poetic devices

I. Structural devices

I. Contrast = friend X foe, end X grow, day X night

2. Illustrations (images)

a friend, enemy, tree, garden, apple, sun, water, etc.

2. Sense devices

I. Metaphor: The title of the poem "A Poison Tree" is a metaphor, hidden anger is a poison tree.

3. Sound devices

I. Alliteration in: sound, smiles, soft, both, bore, bright, behold.

2. Rhyme = friend, end, foe, grow, fears, tears, smiles, wiles.

3. The rhyme scheme is a-b-b-a-b-b.

The World Is Too Much With Us William Wordsworth

1. The General Meaning: The poem is about the importance of Nature in human life.

2. The Detailed Meaning: The poet says that people are too much preoccupied with the world of materials to think of enjoying the beauty of Nature. Earning money and spending it on material things. We lose our emotion (heart). We have given our hearts away to material things (doubtful benefit).

The sea, which is not covered with anything, is clear to our eyes. The high wind which makes sounds, sometimes the wind is calm and quiet like flowers. These aspects of Nature (sea and wind) we don't enjoy their beauty. We are out of harmony with the beautiful aspects of Nature. We don't move by these beautiful things.

The poet prefers to be a person living in the ancient Greek (Pagan) without religion but the religion of Nature. The Pagan worshipped Nature. And the poet would like to worship Nature. In other words the poet wants to adopt false religion of the ancient Greek (Pagan) rather than be blind to the beauty of Nature.

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3. The poet's intention: The poet wants to say that enjoying the beauty of Nature is more important than paying attention to material things.

4. The poetic devices

I. Structural devices

contrast; late X soon; getting X spending

Illustrations (images): sea, moon, howling winds, flowers, pleasant tea, Proteus, Triton, etc., ---

2. Sense devices

simile: The winds are like sleeping flowers.

Personification: I. The sea that bares her bosom to the moon, 2. The winds that will be howling.

3. Sound devices

Alliteration in: we, waste, bares, bosom, make, me, etc., ---

Rhyme in: soon, boon, ours, powers, etc., ---

The rhyme scheme is abba - abba - abba - abba - dcd - dcd.

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The Rime of the Ancient Mariner

S.T. Coleridge

1. The General Meaning: The poem is about crime and punishment

2. The Detailed Meaning: In the first stanza, the poet describes the sailors' condition before doing their crime (killing the bird). The weather is very nice; the gentle wind blows; the white bubbles cover the sea. The ship moves quickly and smoothly making a deep line on the sea. The sailors (mariners) are the first who sail into the silent sea.

In the next stanzas, the poet describes what happened to the mariners after killing the bird. Everything is changed. In the second stanza, the poet tells us that suddenly, the gentle wind (breeze) stopped blowing and the ship stopped moving. It was very sad. The mariners only speak to break the silence of the sea.

and spiritually.

3. The Poet's Intention: The poet wants to say that those who commit crimes should not escape punishment physically.

In the fifth stanza, the situation is very bad. The ship is surrounded by water, it begins to shrink, i.e., becomes small. The sailors, though they are surrounded by water, they couldn't find any drop to drink.

They looked like a picture of a ship on a sea.

In the fourth stanza, the poet says that the situation of complete stillness continued in which the mariners are in stillness (without breath and movement) as if they were dead.

than the moon.

In the third stanza, the poet goes on describing the situation. It becomes very hot and the sky is like the colour of copper. The sun becomes red at noon; it stands without moving above the mast of the ship; and it appears to them to be smaller than the moon.

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4. The Poetic devices

I. Structural devices

Contrast: movement X stillness

Repetition: The lines "Water, water, everywhere," and the phrase "Day after day" are repeated.

Illustrations (images): Ship, Ocean, sky, sun, breeze, moon, Copper, water, etc., - - -

2. Sense devices

Simile in "As idle as a painted ship/upon a painted Ocean."

metaphor in "The furrow followed free." The line which the ship makes on the sea is compared to the line on the earth made by the ploughman -

3. Sound devices

Alliteration in: fair, foam, flew, furrow, follow'd, free, and in breeze, blew; and in speak, silence, sea, etc., -

Rhyme in blew, flew; first, burst; free, sea, etc., - - -

The Rhyme scheme is a-b-c-b.

Ode to the West Wind

-I-

P.B. Shelley

I. The General Meaning: The poem reflects Shelley's revolutionary ideas and his idealistic dreams of the regeneration of mankind. Shelley believes in the importance of the poet's part in this regeneration. Thus, the poem is his expression of this belief.

2. The Detailed Meaning: In the first part of the poem, the poet says that the west wind in Autumn strips the old foliage from the trees and scatters the seeds of future growth. The Spring Winds open the buds, as lambs are driven out into open Pasture - The West Wind causes death in Winter, and it also the cause of life in Spring.

3. The Poet's Intention: In this part of the poem, the poet wants to show the importance of the West Wind in the process of regeneration.

4. The Poetic devices

I. Structural devices: Contrast, dead vs living, destroyer vs preserver.

Illustrations: wind, leaves, yellow, black, pale, red, ...

2. Sense devices: Simile in I. Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanted fleeing. Here the leaves are like ghosts.

2. Each like a corpse within its grave, until. Here,

the seed is like a corpse.

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Ode to the West Wind

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3- "Driving sweet buds like flocks to feed in air - Here, the buds
are like flocks -"

metaphor: The West Wind = breath of Autumn

Personification: The west wind is personified, the wind is addressed as a person.

The seeds are personified, dead persons in their grave.

3- Sound devices:

Alliteration in "O WILD West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's bein

rhyme: red, bed; fill, hill.

The rhyme scheme is a-b-a.

It dropped so low in my regard

Emily Dickinson

I. The General Meaning: The Poem is about a wrong evaluation of someone.

2. The General Meaning: The poet doesn't tell us to what

the pronoun "it" refers. However, the poet seems to blame

herself for overestimating something or someone in considering what is only a metal plate for solid silver.

3. The poet's Intention: The poet wants to express her disappointment in discovering what she considered good ~~but~~ is really bad.

4. The poetic devices

I. Structural devices:

Contrast: true X false & high X low.

Illustrations: ground, stones, plated wares, silver shelf

2. Sound devices

Alliteration in = heard, hit, my, mind, fate, fractured.

An Irish Airman Foresees his Death

William Butler Yeats

1. The General Meaning: The poem reflects the political attitude of the Irish people towards Britain.

2. The Detailed Meaning: The speaker of this poem, an Irish airman, expects his death "somewhere among the clouds above". He is not satisfied with his job as a fighter because he doesn't hate the people whom he fights; and he doesn't love the people whom he defends. His country and his countrymen have nothing useful out of the war, for they will lose and get nothing. They would be neither sad nor happy. Neither law nor duty ordered him to fight because he didn't fight for the sake of his country. It is just an impulse ^{نزد - انفاك} of pleasure that drives him to fight. And when he thinks carefully he comes to a conclusion that the years he has spent, and the years that will come are the same; they are waste of breath. There is no difference between the life he lives and death.

3. The Poet's Intention: The poet wants to say that it is useless to fight against Britain because Ireland will get nothing good out of the war.

- I. The General Meaning: The poem reflects the poet's view of making unnecessary conversation.
2. The Detailed Meaning: The poet tells us that people don't think that they should not make unnecessary speeches with people whom they meet. He wants to say that he has chosen a verse form of conversation, but his verse is free that allows greater freshness than that of rhyme and metre.
3. The Poet's Intention: The poet wants to criticise those who used to make unnecessary speeches.

Talk

D-H-Lawrence

2. Sound devices:
- Alliteration: in; meet; my; country; kiltaran; cross; those, that
 Rhyme: fate, hate; above, love; cross, loss, etc.; ---
- The rhyme scheme is a-b-a-b.

Contrast: fight X guard; hate X love; life X death
 Illustrations: airman, cloud, crowds, etc.; ---

I. Structural devices

4. The poetic devices
- An Irish Airman Foresees his Death
 William Butler Yeats

On the Birth of His Son

Arthur Waley

1. The General Meaning: The poem expresses the speaker's wishes for the future of his new born baby.
2. The Detailed Meaning: The poet says that families, when they have new born babies, want them to be clever. But he is quite different, as he says; he doesn't want his son to be clever because cleverness may destroy his life. He hopes that his new born baby would be stupid and ignorant because he will live a quiet and good life when he becomes one of the chief ministers of the state. This is a direct ridicule (fun) against the politicians; they are stupid and ignorant.
3. The Poet's Intention: The poet wants to satirize the politician of his time for being stupid and ignorant.
4. The Poetic devices:
 1. Structural devices
 - Contrast: intelligent & ignorant
 - Illustrations: a new born baby
 2. Sense devices
 - Personification: Crown a tranquil life. Life is personified as a king or queen.
 3. Sound devices
 - Alliteration in: by, becoming

The eyes I spoke of once in words that burn,
the arms and hands and feet and lovely face
that took me from myself for such a space
of time and marked me out from other men;
the waving hair of unmingled gold that shone,
the smile that flashed with the angelic rays
that used to make this earth a paradise,
are now a little dust, all feeling gone;
and yet I live, grief and disdain to me,
left where the light I cherished never shows,
in fragile bark on the tempestuous sea.
Here let my loving song come to a close;
the vein of my accustomed art is dry,
and this, my lyre, turned at last to tears.

1880/5/15