

The Romantic poetry (1-9)

Lecture NO	The poem	The poet	Stanzas	Rhyme scheme or form	The main theme	analysis
1-2	<p>The little Black Boy included in "Songs of Innocence" *it was written as an attempt of abolishing slave-trade and as a plea against "racial discrimination" he believes in 2 major ideas : <i>To be good needs an effort and those who suffer more are religiously better.</i> The new platonic idea :that the essential of man :the essence(soul) of mankind is the same ,but what differs is their bodies in which their souls are imprisoned</p>	<p>William Blake 1757-1827 A prominent figure of the Romantic age He was unknown during his life time.</p>	<p>7 heroic stanzas \pentametre lines\variation on the ballad stanza and slightly longer lines are well suited to the pedagogical tone of this poem.</p>	<p>ABAB The 1-2 stanzas describe the past (the influence of the mother on her child life,the 3-4-5 stanzas (the present) recall the mother's exact words in her lessons to her son and the 6-7 stanzas (the future) how the boy communicates his lesson to the white English boy whom he has great affection</p>	<p>The main theme is the equality of human beings in front of God ,this equality is emphasized by the poem in its depiction of God creating the world as an act of divine mercy ,giving the sun to shine upon and warm all people ever where as a preparation for the light and heat of his love.hint of anti- slavery sentiment and opposition to racism occur in the poem but it's not the main message. It centers on a spiritual awakening to a divine love that transcends race</p>	<p>*the poem is progress in time from a past (learning) ,to present (the - lesson it self) and the future (implementation or practical outworking of the lesson) *he build the poem on a clear image of light and dark. The mother symbolizes a natural and selfless love that becomes the poem's ideal . She shows a tender concern of her child self- esteem ,as well as a strong desire that he knows the comfort of God. She persuades her child according to a conventional Christian doctrine that earthly life is just a preparation for the reward of heaven</p>
3	<p>Tyger!tyger!burning bright Included in Blakes's " Songs of Experiences "</p>	<p>William Blake for his visual arts and his poetry ,English poet,printmaker and painter</p>	<p>6stanzas ,each one is four lines long</p>	<p>Aabb\ 13 questions(rhetorical Q) to stress the poet's surprise and wonder at the amazingly skillful creation of the tiger.</p>	<p>It's about the creator of the tiger than the tiger it self. The central (idea or question) :the poet wonders whether the same creator who created the meek and docile lamp ,was the one who create the ferocious and deadly tiger.</p>	<p>Alliteration :tiger,tiger\ Burning bright \frame thy fearful symmetry Anaphora:repetition of what at the beginning of sentences or clauses .E.X:what dread hand and what dread feet?what the hammer ? what the chain ? Allusion :immortal hand or eye :God or Satan Allusion:distant deeps or skies :hell or heaven. Metaphore:comparison of the tyger and his eyes of fire .</p>
4-5	<p>Daffodils or I wandered lonely as a cloud A lyrical poem</p>	<p>William Wordsworth 1770-1850\ 1802 he saw the daffodils and he wrote the poem in 1804</p>	<p>4-6 lines stanza 4 stanzas 6 lines</p>	<p>ABABCC Quartian couplet rhyme scheme ABAB CC</p>	<p>The ever lasting effect of nature on man,represented with the daffodils (the influence of nature exceeds the limits of situation and goes far beyond that)</p>	<p>The 1st line makes nice use of <u>personification</u> and <u>smilie</u>(as a cloud) In the second line "I"the poet as a cloud "looking down valleys and mountains and appreciate daffodils "personification " EXAGGERATION :"<i>ten thousands saw</i> <i>at a glance</i>"an exaggeration and a <i>hyperbole</i> ,describing the scene of ten thousand daffodils,all together Alliteration: "h "in high &hills Symbolism: The breeze which makes the daffodils dance and flutter is symbolic of the poet creative activity The joy offered by daffodils represents the joy ,the harmony that a bide in nature and that can produce a tranquillizing effect on man's mind . The poet heart dancing :signifies the importance of joy offered by nature and the participation of human being in that joy. compares him self to a cloud Compares the dancing of the daffodils to the waves of the bay,but the daffodils were much happier</p>

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5	The rainbow or My heart leaps up when I behold (lyric poem)	Whilliam Wordsworth (1770-1850)	Short poem consists of only 9 lines	ABccABedd The 7th line is the key line "The child is the father of the man "this line is often quoted because of its ability to express a complicated idea in so few words	Wordsworth overjoyed at nature ,acommon theme in all of his works ,but what's more is that he states : "So was it when my life began ;So it is now lam a man ;So be it when I shall grow old ,Or let me die!" {he describe the joy he felt when he sees a rainbow and notes that he has felt this way since his childhood. He coclide his poem by noting how his childhood has shaped his current views and stating that "The child is the father of the man "	#simplicity of structures and language . *He is so sure about his connection with naturethat he says it will be constant until he becomes an old man ,or else he would rather to die "So be it when I shall grow old,Or let me die " He declares that children are superior to men because of their proximity to nature "The child is the father of the man " For this reason he wish to bind him self to his childhood : "And I could wish my days to be \Bound each to each by natural piety " *the rainbow symbolize the life sustaining and life norshing goodness of nature(i.e: The sight of the beautiful rain bow That he saw when he was a child is eched in his memory and the same joy that he experienced when he was a child continues to remain with him through his adulthood. * He desires that this same childhood joy should cotinue to sustain him even in his old age . #the memory of the beautiful rainbow and its pleasnt associations from the link between his childhood ,adulthood and his old age :Past,present and future. For Wordsworth nature is the source of spiritual comfort and escape from all the cares of this world . *The last three lines contain one of Wordsworth most famous phrases:"The child is the father of the man ;And I could wish my days to be\Bound each to each by nature piety . *It's remarkable that many of Wordsworth's poems deal with the relation ship of the child to the world,and cosequently ,with the relationship of the adult to the child ,and through the child relationship of the adult to nature .

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6	<p style="text-align: center;">She walks in beauty (lyric poem) He wrote it in 1814 And it was published in 1815in Hebrew Melodies</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">George Gordon Byron(Lord Byron)1788- 1824</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">3 stanzas each has 6lines</p>	<p>1st stanza : ABABAB 2nd stanza: CDCDCD 3rd stanza :efefef (ends in a masculine rhyme) Iambic tetrameter(each line has 4pairs of unstressed and stressed syllables {except line 6 which has 9 syllables }</p>	<p>The extraordinary beauty of a woman ,internal as well external {1st stanza praises her physical or external beauty ,while the the 2nd and 3rd stanza praise both the physical and spiritual or intellectual beauty . *the poem has an idealistic image of beauty which exists in the the poet imagination only ,it's a beauty that we can meet in dreams in Romantics such as Worsworth ,Coleridge and Keats</p>	<p>Alliteration: cloudless,climes;starry,skies Day,denies\ Had,half\ Which,waves\ Serenely,sweet\ So soft,so \ Heart ,whose Simile: comparing the movement of the woman with the movement of the skies Metonymy: <u>heaven</u> is substituted God or the upper atmosphere. Metaphore:comparing <u>grace</u> to a perceivable phenomenon. Metaphore & personification:comparing thoughts to <u>people</u> <u>the mind</u> <u>to a home</u> (dwelling place)<u>the woman's cheek and brow</u> to <u>person</u> who tell of days in goodness spent.</p>
7	<p style="text-align: center;">When we two parted It was written in 1808 & published in 1813 in The poetical works of Lord Byron</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Byron 1788- 1824</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4 stanzas (each contain 8 lines (verses)</p>	<p>1st stanza : ABAB cdcd 2nd stanza: EFEF ghgh 3rd stanza: ijij KLKL 4th stanza:MNMN kbkb *a lot of rhymes ,giving the sensation of musicality</p>	<p>the poem is a bout love ,first, and later hatred a man feels towards who was his beloved because she left him(*a typical romantic poem that express the feelings of a typical romantic poet# rich imagination & ordinary language # the question in the poem reflects the poet's wonder and sadness over that parting# sense of sadness & loneliness permeatin g the whole poem# the pain he felt remain after a while since the separation has happened between him &his beloved *(a link between the poet & nature} nature shares him his sorrow and sadness(the dew of the morning sunk chil on his brow)*easy vocabulary *the first verse is also the title of for the poem!why??maybe the poet couldn't or didn't want to find a title for the poembecause of the damage he felt was so strong that he was not able to find a good title for his poem</p>	<p>Metaphore:cold the dew of morning ,sunk chil on my brow ;a knell to mine ear ,shudder comes over me (metaphore of the feelings that the man has towards the woman) Synonyms:but they mean totally different things (the contrast of the poem): in secret we met {he wants to transmits the passion of two lovers in their first secret encounter } and in silence I grieve Symbolizes that no body can help him to come back to smile again after she left him. The two following verses ,that thy heart could forget ,thy spirit deceives (say what she made him :she forgot him and deceived him .</p>
8-9	<p style="text-align: center;">Ode to skylark</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Percy Shelly</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">105 lines 21 stanza ,each cotain 5 lines</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ABABB</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The songs of the skylark and the joyful &happiness in it</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A series of similies: The poet who soars to lofty thoughts that can't be easily understood . A maiden in high birth that is confied in a tower and can't be seen but her sweet songs can be heard by her lover A golden worm --light that scatters around A rose which existence is revealed to us by the sweet scent</p>

The Victorian poetry (10-12)

Lecture no	The poem	The poet	Stanzas	Rhyme scheme Or form	The main theme	Analysis
10-11	My Last Dutchess It was published twice :	Robert Browning 1812-1889 # married in the year 1846 to Elizabeth Barret. 1861 the death of his wife . He came back to London After the death of his wife	A dramatic monologue	AABB PENTAMETER COUPLETS	The main focus in dramatic monologue is his personal information not the topic that the speaker happens to talk about ,in this poem it is about the Duke who negotiating his second marriage through an agent of the Count of Tyrol .	<p><u>Characters:</u></p> <p>1-the speaker or the narrator:the Duke of Ferrara (He was modeled after Alfonso 2 2-Duchess :the late wife of the Duke (she was modeled after Lucerzia deMedici a daughter of Cosimo deMedici" 3-Emissary of the count of Tyrol(he listened the Duke only. 4- THE Count of Tyrol : the father of the Duke's bride to-be. 5-Daughter of the count of Tyrol : the Duke's bride to-be. 6- Fra Pandaolph: the artist who painted the fresco.</p> <p><u>Settings:</u>The palace of the Duke of Ferrara on a day in October 1564 - The Duke is a domineering,possive husband,proud,conceited . He regarded his wife as a mere object (he maybe killed her at the end) His vanity was hurt when she treated his own presents at par with petty trifles given to her by others .She thanked and smiled to every body in the same way which made him stop those smiles for ever . He thinks that she had no discrimination between right and wrong,she couldn't distinguish between what was really worthwhile and what was not .He was critical of the conduct of her and considered it unbecoming and frivolous. She lacked in dignity and intelligent. -</p>
	The 1st time In 1842	The 2nd time In 1849				
	In Dramatic Lyric a collection of 16 Browning poems	In another collection Dramatic Romances and Lyrics				
	It was under the name "Italy "	He changed the name to "My Last Duchess"				

The Victorian poetry (10-12)

Lecture no	The poem	The poet	Stanzas	Rhyme scheme Or form	The main theme	Analysis
12	<p>BREAK, BREAK ,BREAK</p> <p>Lyric poem</p> <p>Written in 1834 & published in 1840</p>	<p>Alfred LORD Tennyson 1809-1892</p> <p>He was created poet –laureate in 1850</p>	<p>4Stanzas each contain 4 lines</p>		<p>The poet's <u>grief and sadness</u> over his intimate friend Hallam Arthur death.</p> <p><u>Precious of youth:</u> Tennyson's friend ,Arthur Halam ,was only 22when he died.</p>	<p><u>Rhetorical Devices:</u></p> <p>Apostrophe: (lines 1&2):the narrator addresses the sea.</p> <p>Personification and metaphor: Also occur in line(1&2) for the poet regards the sea as a human being</p> <p>Alliteration: In line 8 (boat on the bay) Lines (9-12) in stanza 3 : uses alliteration too, And the <u>s</u>tately <u>s</u>hips go on To their <u>h</u>aven under the <u>h</u>ill, But O for the touch of a <u>v</u>anished hand , And the <u>s</u>ound of a <u>v</u>oice that is <u>s</u>till! In line 15 : there is also alliteration in <u>d</u>ay that <u>d</u>ead. He was shocked by the death of his friend which made him realize that youth is priceless. To underscore this idea,and express the agony he suffers at the loss of young Hallam,he presents images of youthful joy :the fisherman's son playing with his sister and the "sailor lad "singing in the bay. The poem like any other lyric poem has a pleasing musical quality and presents the deep feelings and emotions of the poet as opposed to poetry that tells a story or presents a witty observation. Nature mourn the death of his friend in sympathy with him . His sorrow is so deep that he can't find adequate words to express it. <u>In stanza1:</u>he express his inability to describe the thoughts in his mind. <u>In stanza2:</u> he envies the happiness of the fisherman's boy who plays with his sister &the sailor who sings happily in his boat <u>In stanza 3:</u>he misses the kind of touch and the voice of a friend who is dead. <u>In stanza4:</u> he sets a very important fact "that the happiness of bygone days never comes back"</p>

The Modern poetry

Lecture No	The poem	The poet	Stanzas	Rhyme scheme or form	The main theme	Analysis
13	Next, please	PHILIP Larken 1922-1985	6 stanzas –each one have 4 lines	AABB The FIRST 3 Lines is iambic pentameter and the last one is shorter with 4 or 6 syllables	The theme that is shown is the disillusionment that we experience as a result of the disappointment of all our hopes and expectations . The main theme is the inevitability of death.	<p>-Next ,please refers to the promises being followed by another –but its symbolically used here to refer to the next person who is going to die.</p> <p>_ Larken is obsessed with the idea of death and most of his poems deal with it briefly or at length ,directly or indirectly . <i>The use of the extended metaphor of the ship from the 2nd stanza until the end of the poem expressing this idea</i></p> <p>*our multitude of hopes is compared to a “sparkling armada of promises “</p> <p>*hopes are regarded as ships which are drawing near arrive at their destination. ,but do not actually</p> <p>*there is only one ship that would not fail to come ; and that ship is death.</p> <p># He said that we should live here and now rather than focusing on future.</p> <p>There is inclusive use of “we”and “our” Throughout the poem.</p> <p>The tone of the 1st stanza is positive connotations in lexis as “eager”and”expectancy”,yet there is Tension in the phrase”bad habits”</p> <p>The 2nd stanza is cinematic in nature this technique is rather typical of much of larkin’s works.He often provides us with vivid mental images.</p> <p>He uses 3 –part list of pre-modify this image ;it’s “tiny”,”clear”and”sparkling ”we have a hint of caution when we note the time reference lexis in the 2nd half of the 2nd stanza;”slow”,”time”and”haste”.</p> <p>He uses a pivot word “yet “ to turn the conversation round.</p> <p>The naval semantic field is extended with lexis like”balk”,”brass work which is prinked”and”rope that’s distinct”(He uses a post modification here .</p> <p>-He gave us a negative metaphor in the line “holding wretched stalks of disappointment</p>