

Appreciation - Lines Written in Early Spring

Appreciation of the poem - Lines Written in Early Spring

'Lines written in Early Spring' is a poem, which celebrates the relation between man and nature, written by the most celebrated poet of nature William Wordsworth. The poet rejoices in the sights and sounds of nature and at the same time laments on what man has made of man.

The poet once sits in a grove in a very calm and relaxed mood. He hears lots of various sounds and songs. He finds solace and becomes much pleased in the songs of birds and music of the woods. At the same time, some woeful thoughts come into his mind, and he becomes pensive.

He sees the primrose and periwinkle make wreaths in the bower there. He believes that every flower enjoys the air in breathes. The birds around him express their thrill of pleasure by hopping and playing in the grove. He also notices the budding twigs spread out the tender leaves to catch the breezy air. In short, the poet sees thrilling sites, hears pleasant songs in everything he looks at in the grove, and he experiences the utmost pleasure in the world of nature.

But when he thinks of the human world, he becomes sad, What man has done to mankind as well as to nature makes him uneasy and unpleasant. The coexistence in perfect harmony is the holy plan of nature. The poet realises that humans do all atrocities among themselves and cruelties to nature by destroying the ecosystem. They create discord and disharmony and fight and kill themselves. All these wrongdoings are against the holy plan of nature.

The poem becomes much appealing because of the sublimity of its theme and beauty of lines and the abundant use of various poetic devices. The poet uses **hyperbole** when he says that he 'heard a thousand blended notes', which is an example of the **auditory image** as well. He addresses Nature as a person and called it 'her'. He makes the flowers breathe the air, and makes the tender leaves of budding twigs catch the breezy air. All these are perfect examples of **personification**. Birds, grove, bower, plants and flowers make beautiful **visual images** and the expression 'breezy air' makes a **tactile image**. The poem is composed in quatrains (four line stanza) keeping the rhyme scheme of **ABAB**. A beautiful instance of the **alliteration** can be seen in the line 'What man has made of man' The last two lines 'Have I not reason to lament/ What man has made of man?' repeats the alliteration and creates a **rhetorical question** as well.

Appreciation - The Ballad Of Father Gilligan

Prepare a note of appreciation of the poem 'The Ballad of Father Gilligan' focusing on the theme and poetic devices used.

Appreciation - The Ballad Of Father Gilligan

The poem The Ballad of Father Gilligan by the renowned Irish poet William Butler Yeats, is a typical ballad. Composed in quatrains with the rhyme scheme of ABCB, the poem narrates the tragic story of priest Peter Gilligan.

The poem deals with the themes of the pity and piety of the old priest, the death and miseries of his parishioners and the limitless love and mercy of God. The priest is very tired and upset because half of his parishioners are either dead or in sick-bed due to an epidemic. He is in service of them day and night.

Being very tired and upset, one evening he muttered he had no rest, no joy and no peace. Soon he realized his mistake and prayed to God for forgiveness, and in the prayer he fell asleep leaning over a chair. He could not attend the last moments of a dying man. He woke up only in the following morning at the time of sparrow chirp. He realized his failure of duty and soon he roused his horse and rode to the sick man's house With little care.

When he reached the house, the sick man s wife asked the priest in surprise why he came again. She also told that the man had died an hour earlier as merry as a bird. From the wife s words, the priest understood that God had sent an angel to do his duties in his absence. He knelt in prayer and praised God saying that the most powerful God with planets in His care showed mercy upon him, the silliest of God's creations.

The opening line "**The old priest Peter Gilligan**" is repeated four times, which can be taken as an example of **Refrain**. There are many examples of **Alliteration** in the poem such as **priest Peter, die and die, 'Mavrone mavrone the man , no rest, nor joy. nor peace ,etc.**

The word **And** is repeated at the beginning of several successive lines, which is an examples of **Anaphora**. The **priest's riding horse, dawn and dusk** with the presence of moths are examples of **Visual Images**. The chirp of sparrows. the priest s cry of 'mavrone, mavrone can be taken as **Auditory Images**. 'Stars began to peep' is an example of **Personification**. He died as merry as a bird is a **Simile**. These are some of the figures of speech used in the poem.