

ELEGANT MODULE BY ASHRAF VVN

LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

GLOSSARY

Blended notes – mixed sounds

Grieve- cause great sorrow

Grove- a small group of trees

Hopped- jumped up in joy

Lament- to feel or express great sadness, extreme grief

Mood – a temporary state of mind or feeling

Periwinkle- an evergreen plant with bluish flowers

Primrose tufts- bunches of the flower primrose

Recline– lean or lie back in a relaxed way

Sate- to satisfy a desire

Trail-hanging down from something

Tuft- clump

Wreath-flower garland

PROFILE

Write a short profile of William Wordsworth

Born : 7 April ,1770, Cocker mouth,
Cumberland, England

Occupation : Romantic English poet, ushered in Romanticism

Major works : Daffodils, Lucy grey, Tintern Abbey, the Prelude etc

Honours : he became the poet laureate in 1843

Died : April 23, 1850

William Wordsworth (1770-1850)

The famous English poet, William Wordsworth was born on 7 April, 1770 at Cocker mouth, Cumberland in England. He was a great romantic poet. His major works were Daffodils, Lucy Grey, Tintern Abbey and The Prelude etc. He was the poet Laureate of England in 1843. He died on 23 April 1850.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. What does the expression ‘ I sate reclined indicate about the poet’s state of mind?

The poet was in a relaxed mood enjoying the beauty of nature

2. Why does the poet feel sad while reclining in the grove?

The dark thoughts about humanity make the poet sad.

3. How does the poet associate himself with nature?

Nature has connected itself to the speaker’s soul

4. ‘And much it grieved my heart to think

What man has made of man?’

What do these lines convey?

The poet feels grief while thinking about how cruelly man has separated himself from Mother Nature

5. What makes the poet think that every flower enjoys its existence?

‘The sight of the flower moving gently in the breeze makes the poet think that every flower enjoys its existence.

6. What is nature’s holy plan? How does man work against it?

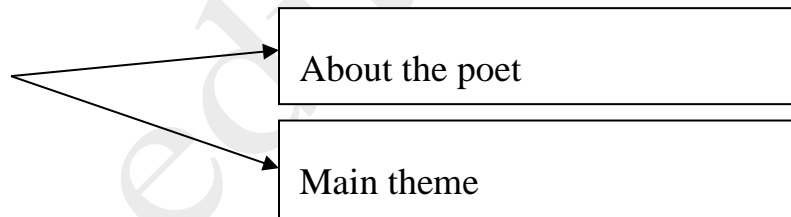
The poet feels that nature’s holy plan is a perfect and peaceful co-existence .

7. Suggest an alternative title for the poem.

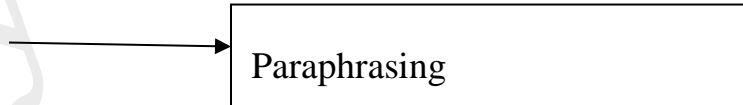
Nature’s plenty

FEATURES OF THE APPRECIATION OF THE POEM

1. INTRODUCTION



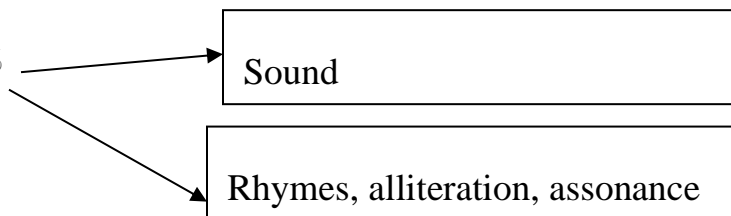
2. LITERAL MEANING



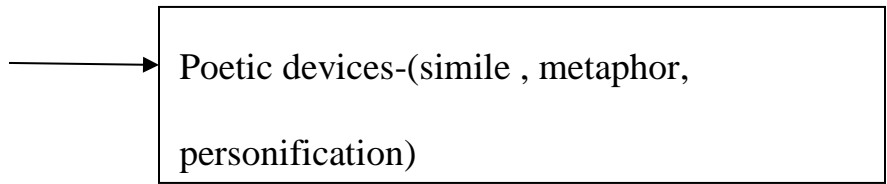
3. IMAGERY



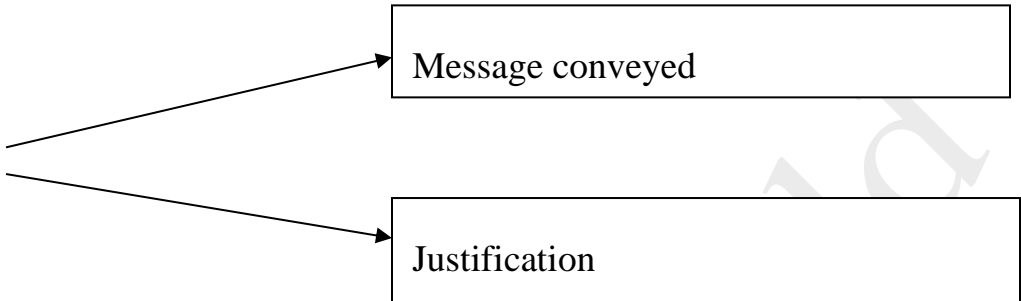
4. LYRICAL QUALITIES



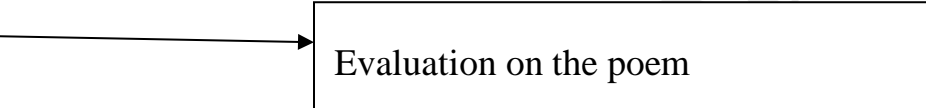
5. FIGURATIVE MEANING



6. MESSAGE



7. CONCLUSION



Following points will help the students to write the

Appreciation effectively

Title:	Appreciation of Poem (<u>Name of the poem</u>)
Introduction:	<u>A brief introduction about the poet and the kind of poem .</u>
Main Theme:	(<u>Name of the poet</u>). The poem deals with -----the <u>theme of the poem</u>).
Summary:	<u>write the main ideas of the poem</u>

Poetic devices,	The poet uses different types of poetic devices which add to the beauty and meaning of the poem. (quote the lines and explain rhyming words, rhyme scheme, alliteration, assonance ,personification, figure of speech, imagery etc with examples)
Conclusion:	Sum up the appreciation in an appealing way

APPRECIATION OF THE POEM

‘Lines Written in Early Spring’ is a beautiful poem written by the world renowned romantic poet William words worth. He vividly describes the beauty of nature and discusses the concerns of human activities on nature. He was fascinated by the beautiful sights and sounds of nature. The poet sits in a small woodland grove and listens to the chirping of the birds around him. He sits in a relaxed mood against a tree in a shady clump of trees. He was much pleased in the songs and music of woods. Even though he is happy, some sad thoughts came to his mind. It washes away the mirth and joy away from his mind. Nature has linked her soul to the souls of human beings. He contemplates the changes that society has undergone around him.

The poet was unhappy and uncomfortable with the selfish and dominant mischief of human beings. The man wants to establish the supremacy on nature to satisfy his greed. According to poet, the nature is being spoilt and ruined for the selfish motive of human beings immeasurably. They are unaware of the beauty and significance of nature. Human beings destroy the harmony and the serenity of nature through their harmful and destructive activities. They are ignorant of future generations. It causes much harm and destruction to nature. So the poet laments that the grace and charm of nature is lost for human being forever.

The poet was glad to see the primrose and the periwinkle co-exist peacefully and seem to derive pleasure and enthusiasm from their living. He strongly believes that every flower enjoys the air it breathes. The birds around him express the thrill of pleasure by hopping and playing in the grove. He feels that the birds and flowers are very happy in nature. He wonders why man has moved away from Nature.

The poet uses various poetic devices to make the poem more meaningful and interesting. The poem is well sufficient with literary devices. Personification, alliteration and images are well blend with the poem. The poet personifies the nature deftly. The poem reflects Wordsworth's admiration for nature immensely.

FIGURE OF SPEECH:

- Different types of figures of speech are used in poetry to add to the beauty and charm of the poem.
- 1. SIMILE
- A simile is a direct comparison of two unlike things using the words "like" or "as."
- 11. METAPHOR
- A metaphor is a direct comparison between two unlike things or ideas stating that the one is other or does the action of the other.
- III.ALLITERATION
- Alliteration is the repetition of words beginning with the same consonant in a line.
- IV.ASSONANCE
- Assonance is the repetition of vowel sounds in different words of the same line. that means same vowel sound is repeatedly used in more than one word in a line ,the position of the syllable having this vowel should also be same in these words
- V.PERSONIFICATION

- It gives human qualities or things to in animate things or objects

V1.IMAGES

Imagery is the name given to the elements in a poem that spark off the senses. Despite "image" being a synonym for "picture", images need not be only visual; any of the five senses (sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell) can respond to what a poet writes.

Visual----- the birds around me hopped and played

Auditory----I heard a thousand blended notes

Tactile ----the gentle breeze

Personification----To her fair work did Nature link

Alliteration---- man has made of man

Personification	Examples
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To her fair work did nature link • And 'tis my faith that every flower, Enjoys the air it breathes • The budding twigs spread out their fan, To catch the breezy air

Imagery	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual • Auditory • Olfactory • Tactile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The birds around me hopped and played • I heard a thousand blended notes • And 'tis my faith that every flower , Enjoys the air it breathes

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The budding twigs spread out their fan, To catch the breezy air
Alliteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Man has made of man• And 'tis my faith that every flower
Rhyme scheme	abab

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