

Unit 2: Poem

1. A Day summary and exercise
2. Every Morning I wake summary and exercise
3. I was my own route summary and exercise
4. The awakening age summary and exercise
5. Soft Storm summary and exercise

A Day Summary

Emily Dickinson in her poem “A Day,” describes a beautiful day that brings the children from innocence to experience using brilliant imagery and symbols.

Emily describes the sunset and sunrise as a village and the things in that village in this poem. However, the poem also portrays the difficulty in recognising the world and environment around us. In the Poem, the speaker of the poem clearly describes how the sun rises, what happens after the sun rises, and how the sun sets. When the Sun first rises, its ribbon-like rays fall over the steeple of the church, transforming its color to amethyst. Sunrise’s news spreads as fast as the can run. In the early morning light, the dark hills are seen, and a small American bird, the bobolink, begins to sing. The warmth of the Sun makes all living things happy and pleasant. The speaker speaks to himself to be confirmed about the Sunrise with its lovely and magnificent beams. The poem is written in four different beautiful stanzas, each of them describing a beautiful day using various imagery and symbols. We can divide the poem into two parts: an eight-line segment describing the sunrise and an eight-line segment describing the speaker’s misunderstanding of the sunset.

*I'll tell you how the sun rose, ____
A ribbon at a time.
The steeples swam in amethyst,
The news like squirrels ran.*

Sun raise :- it dedicate that some peoples and someone birth in the earth. There are very memmorable and recallable in the earth and birds are happy with fly in the sky.
Sun set:- someone is dissparing from the earth and there are darkness in the earth.

"Every Morning I wake"

Main summary

Every Morning I Wake is an extract from a radio play named Under Milk Wood of 1954 which was written by Dylan Thomas. In this poem, Thomas prays to the magnificent God to have mercy on ordinary inhabitants living under the Milk Wood. The poem is about the glorification and magnificence of God.

This poem is a prayer to the magnificent God made by a tiny creature known as a human being. The speaker of the poem is a representative of human kinds who are born to die but nothing. The speaker is a devotee of God and he knows the real power of God, so every morning he wakes up he makes a pray to Him for having mercy on every creature. The speaker prays not only for his benefit but for the well-being of entire creatures. They are living on this planet but the remote control is at the hand of God. God is the creator and destroyer of everything on this planet. The speaker prays to Him to have mercy because He is immortal and Almighty.

As mortal beings, we have to die but the blessings of God make our life beautiful. The speaker is praying to God before he sleeps at night but is not certain if they will see him tomorrow morning so he is asking to bless them. We may be good or bad in the course of living our everyday lives, but it is only God who knows our best side. **The blessings of God every night make us able to see them tomorrow morning.** So, the speaker bows down and pray to God to keep them alive throughout the night. This time the speaker bides goodbye but not forever though it is not certain to be able to wake up the following morning.

Existential view =

Detailed Poem Analysis:

Stanza 1:

Every morning when I wake,

Dear Lord, a little prayer I make,

O please do keep Thy loving eye

On all poor creatures born to die

Stanza 2

And every evening at sun-down

I ask a blessing on the town,

For whether we last the night or no

I'm sure is always touch-and-go.

Stanza 3:

We are not wholly bad or good
Who live our lives under Milk Wood,
And Thou, I know, wilt be the first
To see our best side, not our worst.

Stanza 4:

O let us see another day!
Bless us all this night, I pray,
And to the sun we all will bow
And say, good-bye – but just for now!

Q) what is the main theme of this poem "Every Morning I Wake", why the writer prayer with God?

Q) write about yourself including with bio-Data.

Ans:- I am a good I am first in my class every morning I wake up and teeth the brush And go for jugging and I am very smart and intellengece in my study area.

Bio-Data

Name : Amrita Gc

address : Argakhachi

google address : amritagc853@gmail.com

Age : 18 years

Date of birth :

Nationality : Nepali

Father Name :

Mother name :

Metraile status : single

Qualification : SEE pass from GVA school from 2077

1.6 GPA

Experience : No

Training : 3 months basic course of computer and advance photograph.

"I was my own route "

The speaker Julia de Burgos, a radical feminist, challenges the **masculine concept** of defining a female's existence and journey via traditional paths in the poem "I Was My Own Route." She links male mentality to gender inequality and male prejudices towards women.

Women's own freedom and liberation are portrayed in this poem. She also rejects the masculine ideology of deciding a woman's life and journey along traditional paths as a result of this. She connects masculine thinking to gender inequity and men's prejudices against women. She's looking for a new path to take on her own journey, one that she can choose. She supports women's rights and freedom. This poem demonstrates that a man and a woman are equally important. As a result, her life should not be influenced by the ideas of others, as the law guarantees females the same fundamental rights as men.

Above all, the poem teaches us the moral that men and women are both members of the same society, and they both require freedom, liberty, independence, and other aspects of life, and they should be permitted to pursue their own paths rather than those dictated by patriarchal society.



Poem Analysis:

Stanza 1

I wanted to be like men wanted me to be:
an attempt at life;
a game of hide and seek with my being.
But I was made of nows,
and my feet level on the promissory earth
would not accept walking backwards
and went forward, forward,
mocking the ashes to reach the kiss
of new paths.

In the first stanza, The speaker emphasizes the differences between what was expected of her and who she was. She rejects patriarchal thinking and wishes to build her own path rather than participate in the customary game of hide and seek. She discusses her own personal independence as well as women's empowerment through this. She's looking for new ways to manage her journey, rather than following the road that has been established or set by masculine members of society. She mocks these paths and chooses a new road that she prefers. As expressed by Julia de Burgos, this poem makes an agenda of gender discrimination as a response to the social inequalities that existed at the time.



Stanza 2

At each advancing step on my route forward
my back was ripped by the desperate flapping wings
of the old guard.

The speaker encounters several male-made social conventions as hurdles in her freshly forwarded path in the second stanza, but she overcomes all limits and old determined feet. She describes how, with her shattered heart and old blogs, she was thrown back to view the old traditional way.

Stanza 3

But the branch was unpinned forever,
and at each new whiplash my look
separated more and more and more from the distant
familiar horizons;
and my face took the expansion that came from within,
the defined expression that hinted at a feeling
of intimate liberation;
a feeling that surged
from the balance between my life
and the truth of the kiss of the new paths.

The speaker suffers a lot in the third stanza with a sense of liberation to balance her own life to continue along the new and true path of life. She wishes to travel far into the horizons and experience all of the liberations that the male members of society have already experienced. As a result, she kisses multiple different pathways to experience various levels of freedom and joy in life.

Stanza 4

Already my course now set in the present,
I felt myself a blossom of all the soils of the earth,
of the soils without history,
of the soils without a future,
of the soil always soil without edges
of all the men and all the epochs.

The persona finds herself in an already predetermined situation in the fourth stanza, where there is no history, future, edges, or anything else besides the world and the limitations of men and females under the shadows of males. Patriarchy has erected various barriers for women, confining them to the four walls of their homes. Her current suffering is surrounded by several difficulties and patriarchal society's norms. It depicts a world in which women appear to have no hope.

Stanza 5

And I was all in me as was life in me...

With the phrase “And I was all in me as was life in me...” in the fifth stanza, the speaker seeks to convey the feeling of strength that comes with choosing one’s own path. It was a great opportunity for the speaker to meet and connect with her actual selves. Her life is now completely comprehended and self-sufficient.

Stanza 6

I wanted to be like men wanted me to be:
an attempt at life;
a game of hide and seek with my being.
But I was made of nows;
when the heralds announced me
at the regal parade of the old guard,
the desire to follow men warped in me,
and the homage was left waiting for me.

The speaker reveals to her what she was and what the male members of the community desired her to be in the sixth stanza. Then she goes on to state that she was everything in herself because she tries so hard to be who she wants to be. Returning to the first stanza, the speaker reveals her own attempt to be different from what patriarchal society desired. She is quite depressed about the dark future ahead of her, and she is determined to overcome the difficult conditions in her life.



The awakening age

In the poem “The Awakening Age,” the poet Ben Okri depicts the struggles of African people and offers a demand for unity, peace, and solidarity among human beings from all over the world. This poem depicts how Nigerians have suffered a long history of starvation, poverty, unemployment, and conflicts (ethnic, religious, political, terrorism, militancy, electoral, and so on) that have rendered them a vulnerable community. Northern Nigeria has been oppressing the Igbo group, which has resulted in ethnoreligious conflict. The poem depicts the narrative of a people whose optimism binds them together like glue, even though they are led by invisible powers.

The speaker is trying to address the new people of Nigeria, who have suffered greatly as a result of Nigeria’s horrific bloodshed caused by ethnic, religious, geographical, and economic factors, and encouraging them to share a unified vision of a new, peaceful, and successful country in the first couplet. In geography, a meridian line is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two

hemispheres. It refers to the tensions and divisions that divided Nigerians into two halves in the poetry. Travelling the Meridian line here signifies the change of Nigerians from struggle, poverty, and fragmentation during the civil war to a land of peace and harmony.

Q) write the summary of the poem "The awakening age"

Ans :- The poem "The awakening age" is written by ben okri. He is a greatest poet of afro Naigeria. In the poem the poet depicts contempory rulling system of Naigeria and its phenomena. In this poem the writer use immagaries and symbolic form in order to show the harsh reality of Naigerian people who were to suppose live their live as tragic view of point.

Although, people have a suffered from poverty, unemployment, starvation and conflicts between (enthic group and their religious). Many people can not grow their life until or unless the system and white people can not change their ruling system of Africa. Nigerians have long history about suffered from many daisies. Moreover, the awakening age refer to the childhood from adulthood and oldage people who were live in suffered life in Africa content. So, the view of point have been changed and people are starting to grow their life and they fragmentation has provided conscious knowledge for all the human beings. They most get their freedom and their will be good education, transportation, communication and food habits in Nigeria. The writer apples that's human beings are not treated as animals.

Q). why did the speakers desire to follow man warp in her ? "I was my own route"

The speaker wants to established in her poem gender equality in the society. Women are not dominated by man so the we can all human beings are treat as a unity and make beautiful society for create social harmony.

"soft strom"

Abhi Subedi contemplates the absurdities of tumultuous times in the poem, "Soft Storm," with a touch of compassion. Soft Strom by Abhi Subedi is written in free verse with a lovely blend of natural and societal depiction. On the surface, it depicts the speaker's journey through the narrow streets and lights of Kathmandu at night, but in a deeper sense, it projects people's feelings of indifference towards the miserable conditions and sufferings of the people, male practices, tumultuous atmosphere, and chaos in Nepalese society.

The poet describes an environmental disorder in Nepalese culture in the first stanza, using terms like a tumult, eerie, and so on, before moving on to a more positive condition with the phrase “sky grew like crocuses,” implying the blooming of Irish floral family plants over stones. These plants reach a height of five inches. When the moon is close to set, he speaks in posters and politics, as well as about a variety of social events. It refers to a group of people discussing social activities while they are in front of each other. As he views the gentleness of the rose like a gale’ from his roofs, he becomes soft again by integrating both nature and the social atmosphere. He uses this simile to mix two opposing themes, such as the softness of a rose and the strength of a strong wind, and to criticize various social malpractices committed by people in society. Then he shows the moon singing and lightning with a seamless city, which for some people indicates a city with an easy and comfortable atmosphere.

In the second stanza, he depicts homeless and parentless children in Thamel, begging for food and shelter. Through this, he criticizes corrupted political leaders who are only concerned with themselves and their families, rather than their poor citizens and orphans. These future pillars are in jeopardy and living in deplorable conditions. One of the major causes of all of this is the prevalence of social evils in the country. On the other hand, as he returns from such a melee (confusing place) where people were dancing with mad steps, parties and ceremonies in skyscrapers, big hotels, he recalls his past days when people were free to enjoy true freedom.

In the third stanza, he softens again as he imagines a forlorn (depressed and lonely) child sobbing and searching for his mother here and there while wearing a transistor around his neck. The child is terrified. For no apparent reason, a man is cruelly beaten in front of his family members. It states that in the present period, individuals are indifferent to one another and that dominance reigns supreme. These illegal behaviours cause the speaker to revolt against the system.

In the fourth stanza, the poet describes a man with a blood-stained shirt and bruised human lips who is unable to speak because the powerful residents of the night have silenced his voice. The landowners and the labourers are linked by the game of hide-and-seek.

In the fifth stanza, the speaker expresses his dissatisfaction with the words not listened to and not waiting for the storm for its Leela (play).

The poet expresses positive feelings for the inhabitants in the sixth stanza by using grown-up Irish flowering plants over the stone, storms going to public places, and the sun shining with varied colours like a rainbow. Other metaphors, such as soft storm, silent pages, forlorn shirts,

celebrations for the gods, and so on, are in a chaotic state since they are under the power of the nation's disturbing rulers.

In the seventh stanza, he describes numerous causes of his soft heart, including invaluable items, modern men's indifference and selfishness, criminal actions, a disturbed and spoiled mother earth as a result of human wrongdoing, and the terrible lives of other helpless creatures. The speaker closes the poem in the final line by emphasizing that he needs freedom not just for himself but also for all the creatures of this motherland. He prefers the lovely and peaceful sky and wishes to dance freely, free of social constraints, to the natural soothing melody of quiet storms and melodious birds singing, in a circle that goes round and round.

Q) write about this poem " soft storm" why the writer is unsatisfied with Nepalese political system ?

