

INTRODUCTIONS

Poems

In Praise of Creation:

The poem, 'In Praise of Creation', written by Elizabeth Jennings conveys the poet's awe and admiration towards the world's creations and brings out the theme of the poem; the appreciation of order in nature.

The Poplar Field:

'The Poplar Field' by William Cowper, is a lyric poem that both celebrates and laments the short-lived happiness of man.

Ode on Melancholy:

In his ~~poem~~ powerful poem 'ode on melancholy', John Keats uses various techniques to portray the interconnectedness of pleasure and sorrow, leading to a celebration of the very feeling of melancholy, as he explores the various aspects of this intense feeling felt by all.

Coming:

In his poem 'Coming', Philip Larkin has been able to showcase the duality of joy and gloom, by creating an atmosphere of peace and tranquility, while also introducing an under tone of bitterness and uncertainty.

Stormcocks in Elder:

In her poem, 'Stormcocks in Elder', Ruth Pitter provides intricate detail of the bird and the experience of observing it with such close proximity.

The Caged Skylark:

'The caged skylark' by Hopkins, compares the trapped skylark to man's spirit in his body.

Cetacean:

The poem 'Cetacean', by Peter Reading, clearly depicts the beauty of the whales in its true and natural form, while criticising man for his delusion to be having ownership over such a magnificent beast

The Kraken:

In his sonnet, 'The Kraken', Alfred lord Tennyson has provided a striking description of a powerful creature. Through the use of suitable words and language, he has provided the readers an insight in the mysterious and ancient world of the kraken.

Watching for Dolphins:

Through the poem 'Watching for Dolphins', David Constantine explores the different aspects of human expectations and dissapointment, shown through the people who have set on a journey to see the dolphins.

Afternoon with Irish cows:

Billy collin's 'Afternoon with Irish Cows', represents the poet's change in perception from the cows being mundane and boring, to them becoming knowledgable and well aware of their surroundings.

London Snow:

'London Snow', by Robert Bridges, depicts the sudden and miraculous event of an overnight snowfall that transforms and detamiliarises the concrete powerhouse of the city of London into a simple yet sublime sight of natural 'beauty'.

The Buck in the snow:

The poem 'Buck in the Snow', by Edna St Vincent Millay, paints a melancholic picture of a peaceful magical winter, the beauty of which is disrupted by the death of the Buck.

The sea eats the land at home :

A touching poem, 'The sea eats the land at home', by Kofi Awoonor explores the situation of a simple town, through which sweeps the anger of a personified sea, causing a large scale destruction to the town, on a loss of personal belongings of those who reside in it.

You will know when you get there:

In his poem 'You will know when you get there', Allen Curnow paints a picture of a sea shore in a mystical manner, which metaphorically represents the journey of aging and acceptance of death.

Written near a port on a dark evening:

Through her poem, 'written near a port on a dark evening', Charlotte Smith connects nature to the journey of life, depicted through various natural and aural images.