



Literary Analysis of “An Anthology of English Poetry” For Classes 6, 7 and 8 published by Oxford University Press

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze “An Anthology of English Poetry for Classes 6, 7 & 8 by Oxford University Press (2009)” from the perspective of literary analysis. Literary analysis means a type of text, interpreting its meaning of specific works of any literature. So, the topic of literary analysis is understood in the light of divers’ materials taken from the articles, journals and history books. After the study of concerned poetry, selected poems are analyzed on framework of analysis such as trace the elements of romantic poetry, features of realism poetry and the characteristics of modern poetry. Romantic poetry focuses on emotions and creative expressions. Melancholic element makes it easier for readers to understand the pain of intention and the love of nature is praise in all aspects. Realism poetry is realistic, so it pays attention on reality rather than the ideal world. Realism, poetry emphasizes the commonplace with rich experience, deals with social, political and local scenes. Modern poetry has new views to the writers for their poetry and focused on different aspects. Modern poetry begins with an observation and proceeds to the connection to the human psychological situation. This study concludes that significant traces elements of romantic, features of realism poetry and characteristics of modern poetry have been scattered from selected poems as sample drawn for analysis.

Keywords: Textbook analysis; literary eras; Romantic poetry; Realism poetry; Modern poetry

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

According to Millen (2010), the elements of romantic poetry are original expressions of creativity in the romantic poetry. Ghosts, miracles and wisdom in romantic poetry are all part of the romantic age. Elements of romantic poetry are frequently use and had a unique effect on the mind of the readers. Melancholic element makes it easier for readers to understand the pain of intention. Thus, some romantics who love the Middle Ages tried to escape the real world and the real world. Moody's (2009) said that realism poetry was a part of the broader realist movement that started with the end of the 19th century. Realistic poetry takes into account social factors and cultural differences in social teams. Realism is an attitude of asceticism, emphasizing the treatment of material and daily life, because it is real. Development of empirical science, rationalism, and radicalism has led people to abandon religious ideas and become more skeptical. Real age showed great interest in medieval literature. Awan & Khalida (2015), modern poetry started with images of painters in the years of the 20th century. Poets invented new trends in modern poetry with the themes of life, love and death. Modern poetry attempts to explore new themes through images, symbols and scriptures. Life is always life, but it is death for alienated modern man living in the city. These changes characterized by the extensive use of juxtaposition by modernist poets.

Rationale of the Study

This study highlights the interesting topic of literary analysis. The textbook of “An Anthology of English Poetry For Classes 6, 7 & 8 by Oxford University Press (2009)” may be there written classical or modern time, reflects the traces different genre of poetry be reflecting in the text. Not many studies have conducted to identify or analyze the text in the light or in the mirror of different eras of poetry. So, this study has three remarkable genre of poetry such as romantic, realism and modernism poetry era; all these thoroughly analyzed with a special reference of the book. This is the first innovative study in the literary analysis which enables the readers to explore the three genres of poetry.

Research Questions

1. How elements of romantic poetry are reflecting in the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry by Oxford University Press (2009)”?
2. What features of realism poetry are analyzing in the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry Oxford University Press (2009)”?
3. How characteristics of modern poetry are depicting in the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry Oxford University Press (2009)”?

Literature Review

Elements of Romantic Poetry

Emotions and Imagination

According to Jian-gang, et al., (2016) said that William Blake’s emotions and imagination is exposing the realities of romantic times by his poetry. He writes:

“Arise from their graves and aspire
Where my Sun-flower wishes to go”

In the above lines, emotions and imagination reveals the British female’s desires and freedom. Sunflower lives, everything is under the domination of the sun. The sunflower represents the church and authority in England. He shows his dissatisfaction against the British ruling class by an imaginative sunflower. Based on the analysis, his poem is full of rich imagination and inspired by the poet of social and living area.

Melancholy

Ibrahim (2020) discussed in his article that human life is full of difficulties, sorrows and pains on earth. Our happiness portrays by the memories of sadness. For example “The Skylark” by Shelley says:

“All the earth and air with thy voice is loud,
As, when might is bare, from one lonely cloud”

The speaker says the bird has a joyful spirit and life is full of sorrows as an example of the human beings’ life in this world. Human are creatures that look "before and after." People cannot celebrate happiness forever. However, Skylark known for feeling. He looks fresh and always full of the zest on the earth. Human suffers from depression, hardship and grief.

Glorification of Nature

Zeng (2018) asserts that William Wordsworth is called the singer of nature. In poem “Daffodils” as he states:

“I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o’er vales and hills”

Poet comments that human beings appears in dark while compares real beauty and the purity of natural elements. His poem is full of natural words such as cool breeze, hills, vales, lake, trees and clouds reveal that William Wordsworth is the most sensitive to all natural elements.

Love for Supernatural

Rustam (2019) cited Samuel Taylor Coleridge as a great poet of supernatural literature. For example, a supernatural aspect in “The Ancient Mariner” is on hallucination. Coleridge naturalizes supernatural elements and uses this method psychologically.

“The night-mare Life-in-Death was she
Who thicks man’s blood with cold”

This text shows that the speaker gives a message of horror elements of supernatural as ghost-lady would have a freezing impact on a man’s blood. The ghost’s ship is sailing without wind and its occupants are supernatural.

Features of Realism Poetry

Real Stories

Gupta and Mahajan (2015) comments in their article the realist poet in English literature was Browning in England. For example in “Porphyria’s Loves” the lover murders his beloved who comes to meet him in the late hours of the night. Realism in story in his poem’s lines below:

“The rain set early in tonight
The sullen wind was soon awake
It tore elm-tops down for spite
And did its worst to vex the lake”

This text shows his impersonal yet he reserved to express his love for his wife. His poems may be an experimental study of spiritual experience. He believes in the doctrine of realism as show in the poem “Porphyria’s lovers.”

Pessimism

Childrey (1969) cited Mathew Arnold as a pessimistic poet in his paper. His poems are full of this idea of pessimism. For example “Sohrab and Rustum”, he writes:

“For we are all, like swimmers in the sea
Pois'd on the top of a huge wave of Fate
This hangs uncertain to which side to fall”

The above text’s lines deal with the message of chance and fate. In a tragic situation, Rustum unknowingly engages with Sohrab. Man’s life is determined by fate. Arnold’s poetry is arranged into three groups such as fatalism, agnosticism, and commentaries. Fate was a large factor in man’s life.

Questioning to God

Wright (1972) the poetry works Alfred Lord Tennyson contains the words of faith and doubt. The poet struggles with life and death. That age was the age of science. For example, the poem shows a question to God in “The Ancient Sage.” He says:

“For nothing worthy of proving can be proven,
Nor yet disproven: wherefore thou be wise”

In fact, the above verses are all in subjective forms. These may be the conclusions of Tennyson's questions, and questions are raised in his mind. He couldn't believe the religious teachings, he had heard all his life. So, Tennyson has a quest the meaning of life from the God.

Morality

Kolanchery (2015), Arnold's poetry has a revolutionary effect on the morality of England. Ethical is an indispensable part of life. For instance, he is for all time preoccupied in morality as:

“Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv’st
Live well, how long or short permit to heav’n”

The poet used his own poem to express his moral concepts. Poetry may be excellent in matter and in manner. Poetry has a universal truth for a matter in it. Likewise, it had become an important matter in the realism age when materialism had dominated people's lives. Due to the development of science and religious values destroyed in England.

Characteristics of Modern Poetry

Pessimism

Hammad (2015) stated In Eliot’s “The Waste Land”, the contradicting picture of

“April is the cruelest month
Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing”

It shows the negative image of the city, display the poet’s sadness and pessimism. “The Waste Land” sums of gloomy circumstances in Europe. After the First World War, the complexity of tragic emotions dominates the whole part. It reflects people’s pessimistic view towards everything.

Beauty of Nature

Zhang (2017) said Frost’s lines in “Tree at My Window” Frost praises nature at its best, is the personification of charm. For sample:

“Vague dream head lifted out of the ground,
And thing next most diffuse to cloud”

The poet makes a comparison himself and the tree outside the window. The branches of the tree look a “vague” head is deliberating in the cool wind. Like, you can talk about the whispers of leaves. He believes that the branches will stand up in natural weather and in the weather of his soul.

Juxtaposition of Ideas

Juxtaposition relates each other; placing two objects side by side, highlight their changes in literature. For instances: Eliot's “The Waste Land,” can be a medley of various imaging as poet employments juxtaposition to sew along a dizzying varies of concepts and sources. He writes:

“April is the cruelest month, breeding Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing
Winter unbroken United States heat, covering”

Eliot juxtaposes April is a spring month with winter weather, but he uses irony to reverse the reader's expectation for this assessment. The second juxtaposed image of blooming lilacs in the “dead land,” contrasting pictures that carry one another options.

Themes of Alienation

Al-Janabi (2017) analyzes in “The Tuft of Flowers” by Robert Frost. Frost writes in “The Tuft Flower” surroundings and the speaker express no communication for each stands alone. The poet presents a butterfly which moves as:

“On noiseless wing a bewildered butterfly,
Seeking with memories grown dim o’ver night
Some resting flower of yesterday’s delight”

This butterfly may be a symbol of the author himself. Like a writer, it is lonely, twists and turns. Distance urges him to think, watch and think. Robert Frost uses perceptual elements and human perception to treat the mastery of the strange as a high-level miracle.

Research Methodology

Research Framework

Leedeey and Ormrod (2001) refer that research framework is a systematic way of data collection. Framework of analysis gives a scheme to discuss the objectives of the research and manage the data. Qualitative and exploratory framework of analysis has adopted. Qualitative research leads the researcher towards innovative ideas. Book of “An Anthology of English Poetry” published in 2009 by Oxford University. Thirty poems and the whole book is the population of the study (see table 1)

Table_1. Population Framework

Name of the Book	Author	Publication Year	Publisher
An Anthology of English Poetry For Classes 6,7 &8	OUP	2009	Oxford University Press

The sample of this study has taken from “An Anthology of English Poetry.” Fourteen selected poems have clear content of topic as elements of romantic poetry features of realism poetry and characteristics of modern poetry were sampled (see table 2).

Table_2. Sample of the study

Sample of the selected poems	Use of Literary Eras
Ode on a Grecian Urn, Kubla Khan, The Cloud, The Dying Gladiator, If I Were the Lord of Tartary	1. Elements of Romantic Poetry
The Eagle, Rubaiyat, The Duck and Kangaroo , Rain in Summer	2. Features of Realism Poetry
Leisure, The Road Not Taken , Stars, Stopping by Woods on the Snowy Evening, The Unknown Citizen	3. Characteristics of Modern Poetry

Instrumentation refers how research data collected and what study tools applied to get the desirable results of the study. Here, primary and secondary data of study used e.g. history books; related articles and internet. The research tools included observation, data codification, content analysis which abled the researcher to achieve at a certain conclusion. For data analysis, content analysis has done on the base of framework of analysis. Selected data identified and then codifies. Selected poems studied from the perspective of literary analysis.

Framework of Analysis

The framework of analysis developed in the perspectives of literary analysis (see table 3).

Table_3. Framework of the Analysis

No	Categories	Subcategories
1.	Elements of Romantic Poetry	1. Emotions and Imagination 2. Melancholy 3. Love for Supernatural 4. Glorification of Nature 5. Medieval Cultural
2.	Features of Realism Poetry	1. Real Stories 2. Morality 3. Questioning of God 4. Pessimism 5. Interest in Medieval Myth 6. Use of Imagery

3.	Characteristics of Modern Poetry	1. Themes of Alienation 2. Juxtaposition of ideas 3. Love for Nature 4. Pessimism
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Analysis and Discussions

Elements of Romantic Poetry

Romantic’ means idealist, exaggerated and fanciful. The analysis is made under the elements of romantic poetry in the selected text (see Table 4).

Table 4.Elements of Romantic Poetryin Anthology

No.	Elements	Selected Poems	Textual Lines
1.	Emotions and Imagination	Ode to Grecian Urn	“Forever piping.....happy love!”
		The Cloud (First V)	“And all the night’ blast”
		Kubla Khan	“It was a miracle.....of ice”
		If I Were Lord of Tartary	“If I were Lordmy throne”
2.	Supernaturalism	Ode to Grecian Urn	“That leaves..... parching tongue”
		Kubla Khan	“And midProphesying war!”
3.	Melancholy	Ode to Grecian Urn	“Forever panting.....far above”
		The Dying Gladiator	“The arena..... shout”
4.	Glorification of Nature	Ode to Grecian Urn	“Ah, happy adieu”
		The Cloud (first V)	“I bring fresh.....the streams”
		Ode to Grecian Urn	“Fair youthnot leave”
5.	Medieval Culture	The Dying Gladiator	“There was.....with his blood”
		Kubla Khan	“In Xanadu..... decree”
		The Cloud (First V)	“When rocked.....the sun”
		Ode to Grecian Urn	“Thou foster..... thus express”

Emotions and Imagination

Romantic poetry gives emphasis on emotions and imagination. The power of form images of things that not exist in real. For instance, in the following lines have the element of emotions and imagination is representing beautifully in “Ode to Grecian Urn” as:

"Forever piping songs forever new"
More happy love!more happy, happy love!" (L. 24-25, P.39)

This poetry illustrates a scene where the speaker sees a man playing sweet music in the same way when he is playing the flute. Those are highly imaginative lines in the text of “Anthology of English Poetry.”

Another, imaginative element of palace Xanadu starts its journey to the sea. Emotions and imagination expresses in “Kubla Khan” poem. For instance,

“It was a miracle of a rare device
A sunny pleasure- dome with caves of ice” (L. 35-36, P.41)

In "Kubla Khan" text lines are a unique poem that illustrates his use of primary imagination. The poet reconciles the two polarities as ice and sun, creating one unit in the art and literature.Listeners will see according their imagination. In poem, poet writes:

“If I were Lord of Tartary,
Myself and me alone,
My bed should be of ivory,
Of beaten gold my throne;” (L. 1-3, P.5)

This above Tartary's text illustrates a dreamy quality or state of imagination monarchy. Speakertalks an imaginative place that if he was the Lord of Tartary, he would have a bed of ivory. He had a throne made of golden sheets. Tartary is a rich, flourishing land, of gold and silver. Poet brings his inner desire for a king.

Love for Supernatural

Supernatural means powers like gods, angels and miracles. For example, dreams interpreted from different perspectives. For instance, the selected text tells a beauty of the supernatural world of the "Ode to Grecian Urn." John Keats took a step towards the normal world rather than connected his pictures of supernatural elements. As:

"That leaves a heart high-sorrowful and dyed
A burning forehead and a parching tongue" (L. 29-30, P.39)

The above lines show painful sensations are the undeniable and find of human love. Those who can avoid them give up the human love, a supernatural phenomenon. British romantics accepted what exists outside the material world. Romantic period was a love for away times and exotic places. Supernatural forces are breaking from disturbing the world. The poem shows supernatural atmosphere with great possibilities. He describes:

"And 'mid this tumult Kubla heard from far
Ancestral voices prophesying war!" (L. 29-30, P.41)

The review attempts to analyze supernatural phenomena in the atmosphere. These lines inundate "Kubla Khan" hears the voices of "ancestral voices". It may be the voices of the spirits of his ancestors who remind Kubla Khan that he will have to face a war against the enemy. He possessed as powerful as certain gods and gods punished him.

Melancholy

Melancholy means an expression of sadness for the spirit and human mind. The For instance, melancholic element in these lines of "Ode to Grecian Urn":

"Forever panting and forever young
All breathing human passion far above" (L, 27- 28, P.39)

These lines interpret that the speakers' breathe settling on the object of contemplation. From this point of view, the poem becomes anxious. John Keats's poetry, the world is a place of suffering, death and the sorrows of life. He cannot have an eternal world and speaks in a melancholic tone of the poem as "unravish'd bride of quietness." Silence becomes a depressing idea of death and pain. The poet uses death as a sign. These lines focus on the topic of death and decay.

The best lines of melancholy in "The Dying Gladiator" is an extracted from childe Harold's pilgrimage. Lord Byron writes:

"The arena swims around him- he is gone
Era ceased the inhuman shout" (L. 8-9, P.16)

The speaker illustrates that the arena is full of spectators, there to see the gladiator fight. Gladiator is a swordsman, equipped warrior who gathered in Rome. Gladiator of the Roman Empire clashed with other gladiators and wild animals. They appreciate the battle fighters and fights between people or creatures. These bloodthirsty appear putting on swarms in huge field (arenas) called amphitheaters. The Roman emperor paid for free performances in the theaters.

Glorification of Nature

"Ode to Grecian Urn" presents as an abstract word such as natural beauty in the poem.

"Ah, happy, happy boughs! that cannot shed
Your leaves, nor ever bid the spring adieu" (L. 21-22, P.39)

The speaker is explaining the natural images of the trees on the urn. Their branches are happy because they will lose their leaves and say goodbye. The speaker tried to make sure that nature can be perfect. For instance, On the Urn, the lovers will love and the musicians will play music beneath trees that will lose their leaves. "Ode on a Grecian Urn" examines the relationship nature and beauty.

Shelley "The Cloud" joins the ideas of poetry from the Romantic age. Glorification of natural images expresses Shelley's self-reflections are being in the company of the cloud at the end. He says:

"I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers
From the seas and the streams" (L. 1-2, P. 36)

Image of nature in this instance shows readers that the poet feels at ease in the natural world. Shelley comes as a romantic poet whose love for nature. In romantic era, poets came alive with love of nature. Nature is the origin of revelation which brings romantic poets and others into a happy.

Features of Realism Poetry

Realism means attention on facts, reality and representation of a life without idealization. This discussion is formed under features of realism poetry in the selected text (see Table 5).

Table_5: Features of Realism Poetry in Anthology

No	Features	Selected Poems	Textual Lines
1.	Real Story	The Eagle	“He clasps..... hands”
		The Duck and Kangaroo	“My life is.....hop like you!”
		Rain in Summer	“Near at..... fields of grain”
2.	Morality	Rubaiyat	“Awake! For..... Stars to Flight..... “
3.	Questioning to God	Rubaiyat	“There was.....could not see.....”
		The Eagle	“The wrinkled..... him crawls”
4.	Pessimism	Rubaiyat	“The Moving Finger writes; and having writ...”
		The Eagle	“Close to the sun.....he stands”
5.	Interest in Medieval Myth	Rubaiyat	“I sometimes..... Caesar bled”
6.	Use of Imagery	From Omer Khayyam’s Rubaiyat	“Awake! For..... to Flight:”
		The Eagle	“And like a thunderbolt he falls”
		The Duck and Kangaroo	“Good gracious!..... would stop!”

Real Stories

Tennyson described the realism of poetry that makes people pay attention to the pain of life. For example in “The Eagle”:

“He clasps the crag with crooked hands” (L. 1, P.49)

The above poetry describes the authority of the British people as capitalists. From the perspective of the inner reality, the poet can overcome the pain of the world, the passion and sadness of life. All the themes of the poem belong to reality. Realist poets portray real life. For example, “The Book of Nonsense” is in violation of the convention to which gives a certain variety of meaninglessness with social codes. The duck said to the kangaroo:

“My life is a bore in this nasty pond
And I laid to go out in the world beyond
I wish I could hop like you!”(L. 5-7, P.7)

In these lines, speaker explained that duck asks the kangaroo to carry on its back to get rid of nasty pounds. Here, the words “Nasty Pond” to escape the bleakness of circumstances, and it reflects real human struggle in life. Henry Wordsworth Longfellow’s “Rain in Summer” is a story about rain shower. This is real and natural scene. Speaker uses symbolism as the sound of “tramp of hoofs,” “in its whirling” and “turbulent ocean.” He builds a clear picture of the many real examples:

“Near at hand From under the sheltering trees,
The farmer sees His pastures and his fields of grain” (L. 34-37, P 32)

In this universe, the rain has a cooling impact on a hot and dusty day but it ameliorates the heat. It provides relief to bulls working on the ground. The farmer is happy for the rain, because he saw it, because it filled the crops to express the meaning of rain in different situations.

Morality

Moralists believe that in the reality of things, which behaviors are correct and which wrong. For instance, in “Rubaiyat” poet writes:

“Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night
Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to Flight
And Lo! the Hunter of the East has caught
The Sultan’s Turret in a Noose of Light” (V. 1, P.50)

In the lines above, the speaker gave an example of morality because Morningstar is a person, but it is true. The night stars don’t abscond. Correspondingly, humans may be like morning stars. For example, kindness can eliminate bad behavior. This poetry expresses the spiritual meaning of human life.

Questioning to God

The development of church science and corruption led individuals to abandon religious ideas or institutions. For example, Omer Khayyam, which describes the pursuit of God in “Rubaiyat”:

“There was a Door to which I found no Key
There was a Veil past which I could not see
Some little Talk awhile of ME and THEE
There seemed- and then no more of THREE and ME” (V. 32, P.51)

In the above lines, a question is that the door does not have a key, and the invisible veil is the last barrier separating man from the divine lover. Human is nothing and the owner of one’s life is God. In addition, the age of realism introduced multiple questions the presence of God. Poet battles with the text of “TheEagle.” So, Tennyson has a quest about the meaning of life from God.

“The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls” (L. 4, P.49)

The above line shows that the intensity of the violent sea has decreased. At the edge of death, the eagle’s eyes become violent for him. He cannot see clear. In the end, he could resist the call of God, and fell from debris and death. The speaker asked who is to blame for the Eagle’s death.

Pessimism

Pessimism is the result of mental interference. This battle is the power of science and the Christian faith. As the view of pessimism of preoccupation with Death in “Rubaiyat”:

“The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ
 Moves on: nor all your Piety nor wit
 Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
 Nor all thy Tears wash out a Word of it” (V. 51, P.51)

This concept is most illustrated in the quatrains, which describes that destiny and unchangeable. Speaker believed that human life is a game played by the gods. Goddess Fortuna controls the prosperity and failure of mankind. Movement of time exerts a magical power in Quatrain 51. The moving finger is a great power, which can turn life into a story written on the page. One cannot change luck. Several situations such as happiness or sadness and love or likeness affect the mood of the author. For instance, Tennyson writes in the “The Eagle”:

“Close to the sun in lonely lands
 Ringed with the azure world, he stands” (L. 2-3, P.49)

In the above lines, the speaker uses “azure” which shows the end of life. In fact, the poet thinks the future of “The Eagle” as symbolized the future of human life in England. Poet illustrates the dark side of life that “azure” will disappear one day.

Characteristics of Modern Poetry

Modernism was a reformer artistic movement in music, painting, literature, and architecture. This analysis is used below the characteristics of modern poetry in the selected text (see Table 6).

Table_6: Characteristics of Modern Poetry in Anthology

No.	Characteristics	Selected Poems	Textual Lines
1.	Theme of Alienation	Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening	“Two roads..... long I stood”
		The Road Not Taken	“And both..... trodden black”
		The Road Not Taken	“I took the..... the difference”
2.	Juxtaposition of Ideas	Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening	“The wood..... promises to Keep”
		The Unknown Citizen	“Was he free?..... have heard”
		Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening	“My little..... evening of the year”
3.	Beauty of Nature	Leisure	“No time to..... they can dance”
		Stars	“Stream full of stars, like skies at night”
		Stars	“And I..... so much majesty”
4.	Pessimism	Leisure	“A poor life this..... stare”

	Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening	“The Woods..... before I sleep”
	Leisure	“No time to see,.....at night”
	The Road Not Taken	“I shall be telling.....”
	Stars	“Alone in.....Spicy and still”

Theme of Alienation

Alienation is the result of loss of identity or emotional isolation from others in modern society and the family. Hence, it is clear in the selected poem of “An Anthology of English Poetry.” Alienation pronounces this in “The Road Not Taken” the road gets a modern metaphor for disconnected life. For example,

“Two roads diverged in a yellow wood
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood” (L.1-3, P. 54)

Here, the speaker is attempting to contextualize a man’s life with situations and settings to daze him. The connotative expression “a yellow wood and long I stood” alludes. Escape the artist's understanding that his life and experience of predicament. For example:

“And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black” (L. 11-12, P. 55)

When human beings face modern people's sense of isolation and ever-expanding sense of alienation, these woods reveal the modernist consciousness of choice. Frost’s “The Road Not Taken” by telling that he has “taken” one of the two ways purposefully. He explained one reason for doing that his alienation was a key factor, an accidental factor. "The Road Not Taken" poem relates with modern issues of society.

“I took the one less traveled by
And that has made all the difference” (L. 19-20, P.55)

As a way of life and living conditions for human beings, modern alienation has had a huge impact on people and caused people to lack dialogue. The alienated hero may be a character who appeared in the American and European fiction literature of the 20th century.

Juxtaposition of Ideas

Juxtaposition means that two different ideas side by side. For example, juxtapose a good person with a cruel person. In this way, juxtaposition idea serves to highlight the good qualities. For instance, from the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry”:

“The woods are lovely, dark and deep
But I have promises to keep” (L. 13-15, P. 2)

In “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening,” the speaker replies on the natural world in contrast with society. Speaker is passing by the forest, but he wants to stop to gaze at them. Poet subtly juxtaposes his interest in the woods with regret for his duties. The poem has a conflict social obligation and personal wish. Another example from Anthology juxtapose highlight is “The Unknown Citizen” a satire against the individualism and commercial society of western life. A modernist says:

“Was he free? Was he happy? The question is absurd
Had anything been wrong, we should certainly have heard” (L. 29-30, P. 53)

In fact, all intellectuals have a superficial yardstick of freedom and happiness. People are nothing but gear of a machine a few JS/07 M 378. Individuals’ actions by modern social conventions, and he succeeds everything he does. He changed his views according to modern society. Unfortunately, modern people live in man-made societies.

Beauty of Nature

Beauty of Nature is the source of joy and inspiration for human wisdom. In the poem “Leisure”, nature shows his grass, animals, and trees with beauty. He says:

“No time to see, when woods we pass
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass” (L. 5-6, P. 24)

Here, the speaker explains that when people pass the woodland, they will notice where the squirrel is hiding the nuts. Industrial Revolution in England, the walls of agricultural society gradually collapsed, and lawyers to push the selfless activities of politicians into a hurry. So, they had no time in modern life.

Another example from selected poem “Stars” she writes:

“Stream full of stars, like skies at night” (L. 10, P.24)

It appears as the streams are full of stars like the night sky. Here, the speaker mentions again and again the beauties of nature. He uses wood, turf, roads and leaves, etc.

Pessimism

Pessimism is the inclination of seeing the dull sides and unfavorable evils in modern time. The modern world is terrible life. Poet is deploring that people with worries, cares, and duties that cannot appreciate the glories of life.

“A poor life this is if, full of care
We have no time to stand and stare” (L. 13-14, P.24)

The poet is deploring the short sum of leisure time gone through society. Humans have become machines, chasing fame or money, without any emotion. This is a criticism of modern life. Life is full of worries and anxiety. Leisure is the time of exemption from obligations, and to the holidays in life. Selected poem “Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening” outlines a dull complexity, captures pictures of loneliness. For instance,

“The Woods are lovely, dark and deep
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep” (L. 13-15, P.2)

These lines caused death and isolation. Poet uses the image of dull evening and frozen lake to solidify the temperament of isolation. He embarked on a dark journey of life. In a sense, he had new possibilities and old patterns in the modern era. The woods represent unfamiliar places. Poet says he has time to make sure he can fall asleep.

In “The Road Not Taken” the speaker was sure to pick a path in the wooded area, but he came back again and thought what could have happened if he had chosen the opposite path. He pays attention to the sign:

“I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I” (L. 16-18, P. 55)

These two poetical devices, stress, sadness, depression, repenting, and happiness as the result of the persona's choice, but sadness and happiness have opposite meanings. Harsh reality in life is that otherwise you cannot make the extra time. “The Road Not Taken” indicates relief and sorrow the decision of the modern man.

Sara Teasdale's declining health and loneliness made her a hermit. This is a state of great disappointment and emotional pain. For instance, she states:

“Alone in the night
On a dark hill
And with pines around me
Spicy and still” (L. 3-4, P. 3)

People's lives, several conditions and situations can be appearing as sadness or happiness. Sara Teasdale is the true tragedy of the modern era. Modern poetry deals with the problem of death.

Justification of the Research Questions

How elements of romantic poetry are reflecting in the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry by Oxford University Press (2009)”?

Golban (2012) analyzed that romantic era was considered an experimental and innovative practice of poetry. New tradition in romantic poetry such as the national cultural, new feeling of nature, escapism, emphasis on imagination, childhood's experience's sociological issues, dualism of existence and rebelliousness have also been the studies. Amiqdady, et al. (2015) clearly stated that the Romantic Movement began in art and literature at the end of the 18th century. Poetry of that age expressed to use without charge expression of thoughts, emotions, imagination, and idealization of universal nature. The data reflected that many romantic elements in poetry by selecting the text of poems from the book. Elements of romantic poetry, the findings of imagination and emotions in “Ode to Grecian Urn”, “If I Were Lord of Tartary” and “Kubla Khan” show a state of imagination monarchy and indicated that boundary of thoughts and troubles is full of imagery. Elements of melancholy were from the selected poems “Ode to Grecian Urn” and “The Dying Gladiator”. The speaker element of melancholy clarifies the arena is full of spectators to see the gladiators. They like fighting gladiators and animals. Experience of the gladiator who is the minder of the human suffering endured here. It consists of death or suffering. Elements of supernatural found in the selected poems “Ode to Grecian Urn” and “Kubla Khan” in the book. Supernatural is full of refinement. Glorification of natural things was in selected poems “Ode to Grecian Urn” and “Kubla Khan” and “The Cloud”. For them, nature was a lover, friend, mother, teacher and sister. Poets of that era were inspired by nature. Romantic poetry changed the suffocation of the big city to the companionship of nature. The elements of medievalism in selected of romantic poems “Kubla Khan,” “The Dying Gladiator” and “The Cloud” are seeking the true state of roman history.

What features of realism poetry are analyzing in the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry by Oxford University press (2009)”?

Zarnigor (2009) identified that real event of life, expressing through realism's literature and it is also the greatest opportunity for poets to reflect all the images of life in their poetry. The characteristics of realism were directly related to

classical poets, because their sincerity and vitality were reflected in their works. Those poets strictly follow the true reflection of the life faced by real human beings. Musharraf (2017) pointed out that the age of realism poetry was realistic, so poets paid more attention to reality rather than the ideal world. Industrial revolution, population had increased poverty, unemployment, corruption, disease and death. Realism poetry focused on the suffering of common people. Poets of the Victorian era assumed the responsibility of social reform, and lived with the common people. So, the data analyzed that realism poetry from selected poetry's texts describe in the book. Morality is representing in selected poem in "Rubaiyat." The speaker explained the morals, because Morningstar is alone, but in fact it shines the night stars don't run. For example, kindness can eliminate bad behavior. This poem's text expresses the spiritual meaning of human life. It motives on the base of right and wrong. The researcher's, find the features of realism in "Rubaiyat" and "The Duck and kangaroo" that show the reality of the authoritarian power in England as capitalist. Starting from the inner reality of life, the poet overcomes emotional depression, dark past, spiritual suffering, and empty present and desperate future. Discovery posed a questioning of God that the door has no key, and the invisible veil is the last obstacle separating man from the divine lover. In the age of realism, religious people are angry with religious suspicion. They follow the wrong religious beliefs and violate the principles of the Bible. This view of life is weak in Christianity. God and nature are at war in the age of realism. Pessimism is the result of mental interference in "Rubaiyat" illustrates that fate is unchangeable.

How characteristics of modern poetry are depicting in the book of "An Anthology of English Poetry by Oxford University Press (2009)"?

Patrick (2017) defined that modern poetry had written at an average level in the 1940s, when society experienced a huge revolution. Modern poetry focused on different aspects of social, historical, economic and literary events. It examined the interplay between people's lives in the modern age and the reasons for the spiritual and the psychological disintegration of people from the society and depression. Levenson (2011) said that the main ideas of modern poetry were concerned with art and literature, and resulted in international movements being initiated by poets having the desire to challenge approaches. Literary works produced by various poets across the globe in the course of the war were characterized by expressions of hopelessness and anxiety. In this way; researcher has traced many findings as elements of modern poetry in the selected poems. Alienation is that the poet has no specific dialogue with each person individually and in isolation. In "Leisure" and "Stars", poets show the grass, animals and trees, grass with affection of beauty of nature. Pastoral scenery depicted in his poem is the story of his life in England. Noteworthy issues in his idyllic poems focus on the transformation of the natural world in a practical sense. Speaker said that the entire natural world is so beautiful. Poets tend to express frustration to the greatest extent. Pessimism is the tendency of the dark side of modernity. Speaker is lamenting that human beings are strapped with cares, duties, and worries that cannot enjoy the glories of life as in "Leisure." Speaker is lamenting the restrained amount of leisure time spent in society. Selected poems in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" outline a dull complexity, captures pictures of loneliness. Humans have become machines. This is a criticism of modern life. Air of loneliness is a characteristic of modern life. Man cannot determine what to believe, what path to take, what to do. Juxtapose the highlight is "The Unknown citizen" a satire against personal and commercial society. Modern people live in man-made societies.

CONCLUSIONS

To conclude, romantic poetry as idealized expressions of free use of thought, emotion, imagination and universality. In the romantic era, British theorists are involved in poetry creation. This movement provides certain themes and methods, such as love of nature, exoticism, political orientation, supernatural, subjectivity, etc. Romanticism is the embodiment of ideals and requires poetry to reflect the natural spontaneity of nature and man. For example, emotion and imagination are the formation of thoughts in thoughts. Imagination in Romantic poetry helps the audience to follow the fictional characters on stage from one place to another. Furthermore, the conclusion drawn features of realist poetry are that this era of scientific progress, invention, discovery and development of new scientific theories. The characters of the realist era came from the middle and lower classes of the first fashion society. Realistic poetry regional unit factors increase wealth, transportation, press and publication, female image, basic education, public health, vacation, and the development of journalism. Plays a vital role in development. Realistic poetry tries to prevent childhood labor, so compulsory education for everyone. Realism poetry turned into a deep development of human's internal lifestyles and thoughts. Such as said, "Realism era's poetry in addition to the truthfulness of the details, it also requires a true depiction of the characteristics features in the typical environment." It was a long, innovative era of realist poetry, with a positive era in English history. British realist poetry and literature show us the relationship morality, man and society.

It is also evident that the poetry mentioned in "An Anthology of English Poetry." Modern poetry is referring to break the past trends. Modern poet has found the pettiness of human existence, the tragedy, and struggling of the poor has made him sad. It is obvious that the researchers are exploring the characteristics of pessimism in modern poetry and the sense of disillusionment. Life is life, but it is death for an alienated modern man living in the city. Modernist poets have become disillusioned with linear plots or unresolved endings. Characteristics of modern poetry includes the universal language of

discontinuities, the widespread use of quotations, and variety of narratives. Modern poetry rejects certain religious beliefs. Political issues are the senior class and the growth of the Labor Party.

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