

Poem

A Red, Red Rose

Summary:

“ A Red Red Rose “ is a fine love lyric . The content of the poem is love and the medium is lyrical and musical language .

The poet metaphorically calls his beloved a red rose . He compares her with a red rose newly sprung in June . In the next simile , the poet compares his beloved with the melody which is sweetly played on a musical instrument . The poet then calls his beloved “ a fair art “ and his “ bonnie lass “ i.e. “ healthy girl “ . He promises her that he will love her till the “ seas gang dry “ . They will continue loving till the rocks melt with the sun . He assures his beloved that he will love her while the “ sands o’life shall run”.

He then bids farewell to the beloved but only for a while . He promises her to come back again though he may be ten thousand miles away from her . Thus , this short lyric expresses the strong love of the poet’s lover for his beloved . The lyrics are solely about love . As a result , the poem remains a fine love poem.

Q. Answer in 30-40 words.

1. Consider 'A Red, Red Rose' as a love poem.

Or

what is the theme of poem 'A Red, Red Rose'.

Or

Describe the central idea of 'A Red, Red Rose'.

Ans:

Robert Burns is a famous Victorian poet. He is a famous poet and “A Red, Red Rose” is one of his classic poem. The title itself indicates the musical quality of the poem. Like a true lyric, the poem has an element of love. In fact, love is the central theme of the poem. It can be discussed as follows.

The poet metaphorically calls his lover a red rose. He compares her to a red rose newly blooming in June. In the next simile, the poet compares his beloved to a raga being melodiously played on an instrument. The poet then calls his beloved “fair art” and her “bonnie lass” i.e. “healthy girl”. He promises her that he will love her until the sea dries up and the rocks melt. He also tells his beloved that he will love her as long as he loves her.

The lover then says goodbye to the girlfriend but only for a while. Even if he is ten thousand miles away from her, he promises to come back to her again. Thus, this short song expresses the intense love of the poet lover for his lover. The poem is just about love. As a result, the poem remains a great love poem.

2. Which words describe the poet's beloved?

Ans:

“ A Red, Red Rose “ is a fine love lyric. The author combines them with the application of natural metaphors.

In the poem, the speaker compares his love first with beautiful, vibrant, and new blooming rose in spring and then with a sweet melody “sweetly played in tune” played by skilled musicians. The beloved is so exquisite that the speaker loves her with a deep and intense passion — so intense, in fact, that the love of the speaker endures until the oceans are dry up and rocks melt with the sun. The speaker will always love the beloved, even after the oceans have evaporated and the world has decayed. That love will last till the end of their own lives and even when all human life is over. In the end, the speaker says farewell to the beloved — who is, the speaker tells her, the only one the speaker loves. During their temporary break, the speaker wishes her well. The speaker reaffirms his or her faithful love by pledging to return even though the journey is long and hard.

Red Rose is a short but meaningful love poem. In this poem, the poet describes his beloved by using many symbols.

3. Which lines show that the poet is saying goodbye to his beloved?

Ans:

‘A Red, Red Rose’ is a fine love lyric . The content of the poem is love and the medium is lyrical and musical language.

And fare thee well , my only love

And fare thee well , a while !

And I will come again , my love ,

Tho' it were ten thousand mile .

In this lines of stanza, The lover then bids farewell to the beloved but only for a while . He promises her to come back again though he may be ten thousand miles away from her . Thus , this short lyric expresses strong love of the poet lover for his beloved . The lyric is solely about love . As a result , the poem remains a fine love poem. Thus, this short song expresses the intense love of the poet lover for his lover.

The poem is just about love. As a result, the poem remains a great love poem.

Q. Answer in 150 words

1. A simile is a poetic devices in which two different things are compared. What are the two similes used in the poem and how does the poet use this device effectively?

Ans:

A simile a poetic device in which two different things are compared . However , these two things are similar in one respect . Similarly , the word ‘ like ‘ or ‘ as ‘ serves as the marker of simile .

There are two similes in 'A Red, Red Rose'. They can be explained as follows. In the first simile, the poet compares his beloved with a red rose bloomed in June. Both the rose and the beloved are different from each other. One is a human being, while the other is an object of Nature. However, both are beautiful and tender.

In another simile, the poet compares his beloved with sweet melody played on a musical instrument. Here too, both are different but both are sweet and pleasant. Thus, the poet uses similes cleverly.

The poem is written in a cheerful and pleasant tone. The poet employs the simile to describe his beloved. The poet promises his beloved that he will not abandon her until his death. The poem expresses the poet's deep love. It expresses the poet's love commitment.

Q. The poet uses very simple language to express his love for his beloved. How do you think simplicity appeals to his readers?

Ans:

'A Red, Red Rose' is a love lyric. Being a song it is written in simple language. The poet has expressed his love for his beloved in simple words. It is true that simplicity appeals to his readers. The following study of the poem will reveal the truth of the fact.

Firstly the meaning of the poem, speaker describes his or her love—meaning either the person the speaker loves or the speaker's feelings of love for that person—as being as beautiful, vivid, and fresh as a flower that has just recently bloomed. This love is as sweet as a beautiful song played by a skilled musician.

The beloved is so beautiful that the speaker loves her with a deep and strong passion—so strong, in fact, that the speaker's love will last until the oceans have become dry. Even after the seas have evaporated and the earth has decayed, the speaker will still love the beloved. This love will endure until their own lives have ended and even until all human life has ended.

The speaker concludes by saying goodbye to the beloved—who is, the speaker reminds her, the only person the speaker loves. The speaker wishes her well during their temporary separation. The speaker reaffirms his or her faithful love by promising to return even if the journey covers a very long distance and takes a very long time.

Secondly talking about poetic device, A simile a poetic device in which two different things are compared. However, these two things are similar in one respect. Similarly, the word 'like' or 'as' serves as the marker of simile. the poet compares his beloved with a red rose bloomed in June. Both the rose and the beloved are different from each other. One is a human being, while the other is an object of Nature. However, both are beautiful and tender. In another simile, the poet compares his beloved with sweet melody played on a musical instrument. Here he used simple example to compare his beloved.

'A Red, Red Rose' is a love poem. Being a song, it is written in simple language. The poet has expressed his love for his beloved in simple words. The meaning and uses of poetic devices are simple to understand. Reader easily understand what poet want to express. It is true that simplicity attracts his readers. A further study of the poem will reveal the truth of the matter.

Poem

Leave This Chanting And Singing

Summary

The poet advises the priest to give up chanting , singing and telling beads for God in a temple . This is because , he will not be able to meet God there .

According to Tagore , God is with the tiller of the ground and with the path maker who is breaking stones . God is here in ail seasons . His clothes are covered with dust . So , the devotee should put off his holy mantle and go on the dusty soil where God is found .

Tagore further says that freedom from pains is not found in a temple but in creation , God himself is a creator . So , priests should come out of their meditations , and leave aside the flowers and incense . There is no harm in getting clothes stained while doing hard work . Human beings can meet God in toil and sweat of a hard working person .

Q. Answer in 30-40 words

1. How does the poet want the common person to worship?

Ans:

“Leave this chanting and singing” is a great spiritual poem by Tagore. In it, Tagore advises man to search for God through hard work rather than following the passive rituals of orthodox religion. Further study of the poem will reveal the truth of this fact.

According to Tagore, liberation from pain is not found in the temple. It is found in creation. God himself is a creator. Therefore, the holy men in the temple must do something creative. For this they must come out of their meditation. They should keep flowers and incense aside. They should not suffer from stains on their clothes while working hard. Man can meet God through the labor and sweat of a hardworking man.

Hence, Tagore advises that God is found not in the temple but in hardship. Hence he asserts that “work is worship”. This gives the poem a satirical tone.

2. What does the poet mean by ‘deliverance’? Where it is to be found?

Ans:

The Poem “Leave this Chanting” by Rabindranath Tagore is one of the most significant works of literature.

As far as he might be concerned, rather than remaining in a shut room chanting and adoring god, it is smarter to proceed to work. Simple love will not achieve deliverance: “Open thine eyes and see thy God

isn't before you". God doesn't stay in that frame of mind of sanctuaries or in forlorn spots. He is among the people who buckle down for their living, working under the super climate and doing their most extreme to work. This means, Our master himself has joyfully taken upon him the bonds of creation; he is bound with us all for ever. Come out of thy meditations and leave aside thy flowers and incense.

In this way poet states his view on deliverance. It profoundly inspires people for pure devotion towards God. This poem reflects his beliefs.

3. Explain the following lines: "Meet him and stand by him in toil and in toil and /in sweat of thy brow."

Ans:

"leave this chanting and singing" by poet Rabindranath Tagore. He confines the conventional ways of praying and urges for hard work.

Stanza:

"Meet him and stand by him in work and in the perspiration your forehead".

Tagore explains through this lines that freedom from pains is not found in a temple but in creation , God himself is a creator . So , priests should come out of their meditations , and leave aside the flowers and incense . There is no harm in getting clothes stained while doing hard work . Human beings can meet God in toil and sweat of a hard working person. He believed that nature and the entire universe is a reflection of the supreme being or God.

In the view of Tagore, God could not exist inside a temple made of stone but only in hard work.

Q. Answer in 150 words

What do you understand of Tagore's spirituality on your reading of "leave this chanting and singing"?

Ans:

Rabindranath Tagore criticizes those who try to find God in seclusion. The poet wants to participate in the daily humble activities of life for the realization of God.

The poet advises the ascetics to give up chanting of Mantras, singing of Bhajan, and counting the beads of a rosary. They cannot find God by alienating themselves from the rest of humanity. Hence, God's remembrance with half-shut eyes in the dark corner of a temple is the least helpful in the realization of God. If they really want to search for God, they should search Him within those who plough the hard land or break stones in the sun. God lives in the company of those who toil in sun and shower and whose clothes are soiled with dust. Priests should give up their holy clothes and work with farmers and laborers in dust and soil.

The people seek for deliverance from the bondage of life and death through the renunciation of life. But such a deliverance is a mere illusion. God, Himself is bound to us in chains of love. He Himself is not

free as He has voluntarily bound Himself to the work of creation and to the objects He has created. How can then man ever hope to be free from creation? Deliverance is merely an illusion. Ascetics should accept life and discharge the humble duties of life with their fellow beings. The poet asks the ascetics to give up meditating in isolation, offering flowers and incense, and participating in the humble activities of everyday life. There is no harm if their clothes are stained or torn in discharging their humble duties. God lives among humble tillers and laborers, and He loves them, despite their stained and torn clothes.

Tagore advises that Participation in the activity of life is essential for the realization of God. The poem reflects his beliefs and spirituality.

Poem

Felling of the Banyan tree

Summary

The poet's family lived in Baroda . His house was among trees. One day, the poet's father told the tenants to leave the houses around there house . Their houses then were destroyed. Only the poet's house and the trees around it remained there The poet's grandmother said that trees are sacred. She added that to cut the trees down is a crime. However, the poet's father cut them . The trees which were cut down included 'sheoga', 'oudumber and 'neem'. The only tree which was not yet cut was, the banyan tree . But soon the poet's father ordered his men to cut it too .

The banyan tree was very big . Its roots lay very deep in the earth. It's age was more than 200 years . The circumference of its trunk was about fifty feet . It was around 30 feet high / tall. Its aerial roots had gone into the ground. Thus , the tree was huge(very big) . So , the men started cutting its branches first . They cut them for seven days . Soon there was a very big heap of the branches. Insects and birds began to leave the tree. Then the men started cutting the big trunk of the tree. Fifty men chopped it with their axes. The big rings of the tree were seen. The children watched the cutting of the tree with terror and wonder.

Later on, the poet's family come to live in Bombay. There were no trees in Mumbai. The only tree there was the tree seen by the poet in his dreams.

Q. Answer in 30-40 words

1. How did the poet react to the tree being cut down?

Ans:

In this poem, the poet Dilip Chitre explores the time when he was uprooted from Baroda and sent to Mumbai.

In the poem, the author moving and the tree being cut down are linked together. The two are coinciding and fused. The poem, Felling of the Banyan Tree, is focused on a specific time in the family's history when an important decision had to be made by the father, which involved demolishing the house on the hills and cutting down a huge tree that had stood there for ages. The tree is the metaphor he used for his life, and the upheaval moving to a different place caused.

The poem is based on up rootedness, the idea of leaving behind a family home. It also highlights the ecosystems and the massive destruction it is subjected to, particularly the felling of trees for profit under the garb of progress.

2. describe the cutting down of the Banyan tree

Ans:

The poem “The Felling of the Banyan Tree” is written by Dilip Chitre which deals with cutting of some holy trees along with the Banyan tree.

The banyan tree was very big . Its roots lay very deep in the earth. It’s age was more than 200 years . The circumference of its trunk was about fifty feet . It was around 30 feet tall. Its aerial roots had gone into the ground . Thus , the tree was huge (very big). So , the men started cutting its branches first. They cut them for seven days. Soon there was a very big heap of the branches . Insects and birds began to leave the tree. Then the men started cutting the big trunk of the tree . Fifty men chopped it with their axes. The big rings of the tree were seen. The children watched the cutting of the tree with terror and wonder . Later on , the poet’s family came to live in Bombay (Mumbai). There were no trees in Mumbai . The only tree there was the tree seen by the poet in his dreams . Its aerial root made efforts to touch the ground.

Here, In the poem poet symbolically, the poem reveals the poet’s protest against the destruction of the ecosystem.

3. What is the tone if the poem “The Felling Of A Banyan Tree”?

Ans:

Dilip Chitre’s poem “The Felling of the Banyan Tree” is a vulgar poem based on the felling of some sacred trees including the banyan tree. This poem reveals his opinion about eco system and shows it’s humble nature towards nature.

In this autobiographical poem, Felling of the Banyan Tree, is focused on a specific time in the family’s history when an important decision had to be made by the father, which involved demolishing the house on the hills and cutting down a huge tree that had stood there for ages. The poet Dilip Chitre explores the time when he was uprooted from Baroda and sent to Mumbai. The tree is the metaphor he used for his life, and the upheaval moving to a different place caused.

It highlights the ecosystems and the massive destruction it is subjected to, particularly the felling of trees for people’s own benefits.

Q. Answer in 150 words

Is the Banyan tree a symbol/metaphor? If so what is it a metaphor for?

Ans:

In his autobiographical poem author Dilip Chitre “The Felling of the Banyan Tree” , he metaphorically compare Banyan tree to destruction of the objects of nature like trees.

The poet uses imagery and metaphors throughout the poem. He personified the tree and used it to depict his own household decision, where they were uprooted from their home in Baroda and moved to Mumbai. Author showcased one of the incident of his life that was how mercilessly his father order to cut the trees specially the Banyan tree.

In the poem, the speaker moving and the tree being cut are connected. Both are adapting to each other. The felling of the banyan tree, this poem focuses on a particular time in the family's history when the father had to make an important decision, which involved tearing down the mountain house and cutting down a large tree that stood there. In this autobiographical poem, poet Dilip Chitre describes the time when he was uprooted from Baroda and sent to Mumbai. The tree is a metaphor he uses for his life and the upheaval caused by moving to a different place.

The originality of the poem is based on the idea of leaving family behind. It highlights the ecosystem and its massive destruction, especially the felling of trees for profit in the name of progress.