



Research Article

Volume-02|Issue-03|2021

Literary Analysis of an Anthology of English Poetry (Selected Text) For Classes 6, 7 and 8 by Oxford University PressZahra Nazir*¹, Madam Sumiyyah Qazi¹, Javid Iqbal¹, & Shazia Malik¹¹NCBA & E University, Bahawalpur Campus, Lahore**Article History**

Received: 13.03.2021

Accepted: 25.03.2021

Published: 31.03.2021

Citation

Nazir, Z., Qazi, M. S., Iqbal, Malik, S. (2021). Literary Analysis of an Anthology of English Poetry (Selected Text) For Classes 6, 7 and 8 by Oxford University Press. *Indiana Journal of Arts & Literature*, 2(3), 22-33

Abstract: The aim of this study is to scrutinize the three genre of poetry (selected text) from the book of *Anthology of English Poetry for classes 6, 7 and 8 by Oxford University Press* (2009) in the perspective of literary analysis. The book is belonging to different poetry ages. The purpose of this research is to traces the elements of romantic, features of realist and the characteristics of modern poetry. The researcher has substantiated by the literary analysis of three genre of poetry. This study used a qualitative method of descriptive research. The book of "*Anthology of English Poetry*" is the population of the study. Selected text is the sample of the study. This study explores the findings of three genres of poetry such as elements of romantic poetry has been significantly discussed in the book, features of realistic poetry are randomly used in the book of "*Anthology of English Poetry*" and characteristics of modern poetry have rarely discussed in the text of the book.

Keywords: Romantic Poetry, Realism Poetry, Modern Poetry.

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INTRODUCTION

Literary work may be the combination of words which are used in the form of an image. It generates the perception of the readers towards certain subject. It has poetry, drama, prose or novel which creates the broad the circle of feelings, behavior and point of views. It shows of certain characteristics and events of the society at unique age. The purpose of this research is to discuss literary analysis in detail from the perspective of poetic characteristics. The book of Anthology formation by different eras of literature set down the student for O' Level classes 6, 7 & 8 in Pakistan. This Anthology is a conclusion of comprehensive research and analysis of Poetry that is studied at O' Level, middle classes in Pakistan. The foundation of this anthology is to help students' understand the various development trends of poetry, promote students' literary meaning and understand the great poets in English literature from Shakespeare to Auden. Poetry of "*An Anthology of English Poetry*" is very keenly arranged to give a collection of literary eras and Poet's style of writing. The reason for the choice of "*An Anthology of English Poetry*" is that it belonged to different poetry ages. The researcher's aims analyzing the works of only three literary eras such as the elements of romantic, features of realism and the characteristics of modern poetry.

Research Questions

- How the elements of romantic poetry are reflected in the book of "*An Anthology of English Poetry by Oxford University Press* (2009)"?
- What the features of realism poetry are analyzed in the book of "*An Anthology of English Poetry Oxford University Press* (2009)"?
- How the characteristics of modern poetry are depicted in the book of "*An Anthology of English Poetry Oxford University Press* (2009)"?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher mentions scholar's review on literary eras and analysis of poetry that has been done in the past.

- **Elements of Romantic Poetry**
- **Emotions and Imagination**

According to Jian-gang, et al., (2016) noted that William Blake's emotions and imagination is exposing the realities of romantic times by his poetry composing. "*Ah! Sunflower*" recounts a Greek mythological love story by symbolism. In Roman and Greek mythology, the sun refers to the God (Apollo); sunflower means a beautiful girl (Clytie) who was fascinated at Apollo. The youth-virgin originates from Biblical mythology—Adam and Eve. 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. He expressed his emotions highlighted by different themes such as feudal autocracy and dark sides of society in a romantic era.

Melancholy

In this article, Ibrahim (2020) discussed in his article that human life is full of difficulties, sorrows and pains on earth. Our happiness is portrayed by the memories of sadness. The painful and sorrowful instability of what will be to come in the future. 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"*

As started lines, the speaker says the bird has a joyful spirit and life is not full of sorrows as an example of the human beings' life in this world. Human beings are creatures that look "before and after." People can never celebrate happiness forever. However, Skylark is known for feeling full. He looks fresh and always full of the zest on the earth. The speaker compares the life of human beings with the life of a bird. On the other hand, human beings often suffer from depression, depression, hardship and grief.

Glorification of Nature

In this regard, Zeng (2018) asserts that William Wordsworth was called the singer of nature in romantic's society. His poems are the best summary of the love of nature and the beauty of natural objects on earth. His poem "Daffodils" as he states:

*"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and
hills"*

In this text the poet comments that human beings appear in darker while compared to the real beauty and the purity of natural elements in the world. 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. In romantic age, its theme returns to nature. Poem's language transforms the simple "Daffodils" into something of natural beauty.

Love for Supernatural

Rustam (2019) cited Samuel Taylor Coleridge as a great poet of supernatural literature. For example, supernatural aspects in "The Ancient Mariner" are support on hallucination. He deals with supernatural

features in two ways: Coleridge naturalizes supernatural elements and uses this method psychologically. When expressing the group of boats including life and death, it shows a sense of pain.

*"The night-mare Life-in-Death was
she
Who thicks man's blood with cold"*

Analyzing to the text is that the speaker gives a message the horror of the supernatural elements in a few lines of 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. Death and Life-in-Death are objects that become horribly real for its mariners. Even the corpse of the sailor seemed to liberate the sailor even more, because their souls were no longer trapped by their corpses.

Features of Realism Poetry Real Stories

General speaking, Gupta and Mahajan (2015) comments in their article the early 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 the right to express his love for his wife. His poems can be called an experimental study of spiritual experience. He believes in the doctrine of realism as show in the poem "Porphyria's lovers." During his extensive travels, he studied humans in different parts of England and Europe. Not only that, he also watched lovers of champagne in Rome and watched Italian artists.

Pessimism

As pointed out, 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 was determined by fate. Arnold's poetry was arranged into three groups such as fatalism, agnosticism, and commentaries. Fate was a large factor in man's life. One life is which the world seems to hope, striving, and fears

and the second life is man's desires to live if he can control his fate.

Questioning to God

According to 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 highly subjective forms. These may be the conclusions of Tennyson's questions, and questions were raised in his mind. He couldn't believe the religious teachings, he had heard all his life. So, Tennyson has a quest about the meaning of life from the God. The reason is the death of Queen Victoria and his poetical unbelief.

Morality

According to 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. It may be excellent in matter and in manner. It 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 were destroyed in England. Poets know that the melody of this era can generate new moral values and rebuild art on the basis of morality.

Characteristics of Modern Poetry

Pessimism

As cited, 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 up the gloomy circumstances in European life after the WWI In a lifetime, the complexity of tragic emotions dominates the whole part of it. It reflects people's pessimistic view towards everything. For example, they see the city as a source of anxiety, isolation, paradox, and anarchy, rather than a place of comfort and harmony.

Beauty of Nature

According to Zhang (2017) said Frost's lines in "Tree at My Window" Frost praises nature at its best, is the personification of charm. There is always the other side. For sample:

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

In these lines, the poet makes a comparison between himself and the tree outside the window. The branches of the tree look as if 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. The Speaker regards nature as the most important aspect in explaining life in the best way and in the most beautiful way.

Juxtaposition of Ideas

Juxtaposition is related to each other once it occurs in the nursing artist, placing two objects side by side to highlight their changes in the literary work. 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 makes the use of 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 out one another options. Images, actions, ideas, characters are all matters to be near with each other. "In Waste Land", the poet uses contrasted in antithesis is invariably sturdy and clear opposites as April cruel and winter heat. In poetry, a poet selects a way to place their characters, setting, arguments and pictures in relation to each other.

Themes of Alienation

Al-Janabi (2017) describes in his article alienation to be analyzed here is "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, and 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. A fast look at the titles of the sonnets inspected uncovers that all of them bargain with people who “are more often than not confined, regularly frightful or confused figures, a world whose genuine openings are very small coming to.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Punch (1998) refers to research design to the structure of planning and specific research. The texts

have been selected because they contain a variety of features of the literary genre of poetry. The content gathers the primary textbook of “An Anthology of English Poetry”.

Population of the Study

In this research population under analysis is the primary data related to “An Anthology of English Poetry.” There are thirty poems in this book and the whole book is the population of the research study as shown in the table 1:

Table 1. Population of the Study

Name of the Book	Auth or	Public ation Year	Publisher	Pages
An Anthology of English Poetry For Classes 6,7 &8	OUP	2009	Oxford UniUniversity Pre Press	55

Sample Size

The sample of this study has been taken from the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry.” Some selected text of three literary genre poetry such as

elements of romantic poetry, features of realism poetry and characteristics of modern poetry from the book, as shown in the table 2.

Table 2. Sample Size

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

Framework of Analysis

Framework is a basic structure selecting text and after going through the textual data. Here are the

categories and subcategories of analysis framework are shown in the 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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DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis the Elements of Romantic Poetry

The word 'romantic' means idealist, exaggerated and fanciful. At the end of the 18th century, industrialization could quickly create many things. So, the elements of poetry have been used in the selected text of this book.

Emotions and Imagination

Romantic poetry gives emphasis on emotions and imagination. The power of form images of things that do not exist in reality. For instance, in the following text has the element of emotions and imagination that is representing beautifully in "Ode to Grecian Urn" as:

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

In these lines of poem, the element of emotion and imagination 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." It shows the cold images of the time when people are playing music and the sweetness of music that people have never heard of. Romantic poets use emotions out of reason in their daily lives. Although the love on the will never disappear, the worldly love is short-lived. Here, the speaker tries to seek freedom from reality.

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" (Lines, 35-36, P.41)

In "Kubla Khan" text lines are a unique poem that illustrates his use of primary imagination. In these lines, a miraculous power of imagination is used. The poet reconciles the two polarities as ice and sun, creating one unit in the art and literature. The listeners will see it in their imagination. By the use of Imagination, the poet merges the flow of words into one whole and recreates reality in the poem. There is no boundary for human beings. So, imagination is boundless. All poets want to mention the form of their powerful imagination with the surroundings of nature. Another example of emotion and imagination' text lines from the book of "Anthology of English Poetry" as poet writes:

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

This above Tartary's text illustrates a dreamy quality or state of imagination monarchy. The speaker talks about an imaginative place that if he was the Lord of Tartary, he would have a bed of ivory. Here imagination indicates that there is boundary to human thinking. He had a throne made of golden sheets. Tartary is a rich, flourishing land, of gold and silver. He wishes that, he should have an Ivory bed and golden throne. The poet brings out his inner desire to be a king. The underlying meaning of the poem may be that the speaker escapes from his real life pains, sorrows and sufferings and filled with natural beauty of the imagery land.

Love for Supernatural

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

*"That leaves a heart high-sorrowful
and dyed
A burning forehead and a parching
tongue" (Lines. 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 that is a supernatural phenomenon. British romantics accepted what exists outside the material world. Romantic period was a love for far away times and exotic places. As the artist's negative description of the powerful world implies, this is unnatural and it is also past achievement of mankind.

The same elements of supernatural exploitation are addressed in Kubla Khan's lines. Supernatural forces are breaking out from disturbing the world. The poem is certainly supernatural in an atmosphere of great possibilities. He describes:

*"And 'mid this tumult Kubla heard
from far
Ancestral voices prophesying
war!" (Lines. 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 soon have to face a war against the enemy. He possessed as powerful as certain gods and gods eventually punished him.

Melancholy

Melancholy means an expression of sadness for the spirit and human mind. For instance, there is a melancholic element in these lines:

*"Forever panting and forever young
All breathing human passion far
above" (Lines, 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. So, John Keats wrote poetry that continues to dazzle for readers. These lines focus on the topic of death and decay. The poet is an isolated, undisturbed world carved on the urn which has existed for generations. Similarly, these lines focus on the theme of death and decay.

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

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

The speaker illustrates that the arena is full of spectators who are there to see the gladiator fight. A gladiator is a swordsman, well- equipped warrior who once gathered together in Rome. A gladiator of the Roman Empire clashed with other gladiators and wild animals. They appreciate the battle between fighters and fights between peoples or other creatures. These bloodthirsty appear were put on before swarms in huge field (arenas) called amphitheaters. The Roman emperor paid for free performances in the theaters. Here, the experience of the dying gladiator became the caregiver of the human suffering. There are also many powerful political messages, most of which are related to decadence. Compared with the glorious history of ancient Greece and Rome, Byron felt it in his time.

Glorification of Nature

The love of nature and their efforts to show the beauty of nature and the appreciation of the noblest behavior of mankind was the most frequent occurrence among these writers. "*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" (Lines. 21-22, P.39)*

The speaker is now explaining the natural images of the trees on the urn. Their branches are very happy because they will never lose their leaves and never say goodbye to spring. The speaker tried to make sure

that only nature can be perfect. For instance, On the Urn, the lovers will always love and the musicians will play music beneath trees that will never lose their leaves. "*Ode on a Grecian Urn*" examines the relationship between nature and beauty.

Shelley "*The Cloud*" joins the ideas and perspectives that are basic in poetry from the Romantic age. Glorification of natural images expresses Shelley's self-reflections are about being in the company of the cloud at the end. What's more, the speaker also incorporates the image of nature in the text of the poem. He says:

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

Shelley's image of nature in this instance shows readers that the poet feels at ease in the natural world. From the analysis of most of the works, Shelley comes out as a romantic poet whose love for nature. During the Romantic Era, a lot of poets came alive with the newfound love of nature. Nature is the origin of revelation which brings romantic poets and others into a happy, optimistic and prosperous life. Many poets were to express their nature in various ways such as "*The Cloud*", "*Ode to Grecian Urn*" and "*Kubla Khan.*"

Analysis Features of Realism Poetry

Realism means attention to facts, reality, and rejection of unrealistic and visionary people. The following selected poetry text has been sampled for this analysis.

Real Stories

The true understanding of reality and true life perception of true artistic images in all its contradiction is called the true realism era. Tennyson described the realism of poetry that makes people pay attention to the pain of life. For example:

"He clasps the crag with crooked hands" (Line. 1, P.49)

The above sentence describes the authority of the British people as capitalists. From the perspective of the inner reality of life, the poet can overcome the pain of the world, the passion and sadness of life, and drive away the dark past, the empty display and the sad future. "*The Eagle*" represents the capitalist progress in the realism period. In the Victorian era, the development of capitalism reached its peak. It is doomed to collapse, like an eagle falling from the top of a mountain. So, the above line shows the realism in the story of life. It is a large bird which depends on its prey. It can even hunt animals. Since it is a predator, its daily activities are based on hunting. All the themes of the poem belong to reality.

Realist poets portray real life as reality. 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!"*(Lines
5-7, P.7)

In the analysis of lines, the speaker explained that the realism of poetry pays attention to the absurdity of life with animal symbols. The duck asks the kangaroo to carry on its back to get rid of the nasty ponds. Here, the words "Nasty Pond" to escape the bleakness of circumstances, and it reflects real human struggle in life. Lear is in poor health as experiencing epileptic seizures, being alone all his life, and being disconnected from society due to the cat's connection with dirty ponds in these areas. Like his real life story, the duck's life is not good in the nasty pond. The duck compares his life with that of a kangaroo and the kangaroo tells him how dull life is in the pond. These lines are related to the conventions of social processes that explain everyday reality.

Henry Wordsworth Longfellow's "Rain in Summer" is a story about nature and told by the viewpoint of a rain shower. The 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" (Lines. 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. Rain can make the naked eye clearly recognize rain, which can be recognized in the cycle of rain falling from the sky. The creator is comparing the rain to the cycle of life, from birth to passing to the cleaning of the soil to rebirth. In this awesome cycle, Longfellow is speaking to humans, which is a small part of the amazing universe. This fact seems to indicate the effective role of these two theoretical concepts in the amazing collusion in life.

Morality

Moral realism believes that in the reality of things, which behaviors are correct and which are wrong. For instance, morality is represented beautifully in this text in the text of "Rubaiyat." The 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" (Verse. 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 text expresses the spiritual meaning of human life. A strong personality will never be affected by the darkness of negative thoughts and wrong paths. Omer Khayyam was a great philosopher, concerned with society's problems. "Rubaiyat" evidence that man is the victim of the quixotic tendencies of his own mind. By his Rubaiyat, he preached a doctrine the fundamental suffering and the conflict between human thought and spiritual problems.

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:

*"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" (Verse. 32, P.51)*

In the above lines, a question is posed to God 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 there is the owner of one's life that is God. They adopted the wrong religious beliefs and violated the principles of the Bible. A miracle happened in the Bible that he was a righteous God who cursed all of us. This understanding of life is when Christianity is weak and pious the question of scientific development. In addition, the age of realism introduced multiple questions about the presence of God. Poet battles with the text of "The Eagle." A question about life and death may have seemed in "The Eagle." In the following illustration, the poem is contradicted on several themes. So, Tennyson has a quest about the meaning of life from God.

*"The wrinkled sea beneath him
crawls" (Line. 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 less violent for him. He cannot see clearly. In the end, he could not 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 fought between 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" (Verse. 51, P.51)*

This concept is most clearly illustrated in the quatrains, which describes that destiny is written and unchangeable. The speaker believed that human life is a game played by the gods. The Goddess Fortuna controls the prosperity and failure of mankind. The 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. Pessimism and depression will affect the trend of that era. There is no decision, but it is certain that one thing is dead. "Rubaiyat" is a criticism of life. In England, due to the Industrial Revolution, the massive entry of population led to unemployment, the dark side of life, corruption and death.

There are several situations such as happiness or sadness and love or likeness affects 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" (Lines. 2-3, P.49)*

In the above lines, the speaker uses "azure" which shows the end of life. In fact, the poet is worried about the future of "The Eagle" as symbolized the future of human life in England. The speaker illustrates the dark side of life that "azure" (blue color) will disappear and only black is left behind one day. These lines show the pessimistic thought of mind. Another pessimistic example "lonely lands" conveys that the natural pollution strips of his family so that the eagle becomes lonely. Here close to the sun symbolizes the end of life for animals, plants and human beings due to industrial pollution.

Analysis the Characteristics of Modern Poetry

It developed from the logical, philosophical, political and ideological changes of the Industrial Revolution in the shock of WWI. It shows the major changes in society in the 19th century.

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 text of "An Anthology of English Poetry." Alienation pronounces this in "The Road not Taken" in which 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"
(Lines.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 are a kind of predicament. This selected text mirrors profoundly and physically the poet's possess condition as the alienation is highlighted by the speaker who shows that his life has one line course without a back line such as he says that I questioned in case if I ought to ever come back. For example:

*"And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black"
(Lines. 11-12, P. 55)*

When human beings face modern people's sense of isolation and ever-expanding sense of alienation, these words almost 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 this and supported the sentence that his alienation was a key factor, not an accidental factor. It was this that made him unique: the Frost speaker chose to take a lonelier path and later regretted it. Ultimately, "The Road Not Taken" is a modernist subject issue because of its contempt for the pre-Modern American confidence in the straight improvement and achievements of people.

*"I took the one less traveled by
And that has made all the
difference" (Line. 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 often appeared in the American and European fiction literature of the 20th century. There are serious efforts to portray the confusion, dissatisfaction, collapse, alienation and alienation of modern people. The monologues show many statements, descriptions and detailed elements about the poet, but these monologues show no response.

Juxtaposition of Ideas

Juxtaposition means that two different ideas are placed 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" (Lines.
13-15, P. 2)*

In “*Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*,” the speaker replies on the natural world in contrast with society. The speaker is passing by the forest, but he wants to stop to gaze at them. The poet subtly juxtaposes his interest in the woods with regret for his duties. The poem has a conflict between social obligation and personal wish. Juxtaposition of ideas is clear in the above lines as social duties and individual desires. He wants to stay alone in the woods for a little time but doesn’t waste time on his promises.

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” (lines 29-30, P. 53).

In fact, all intellectuals have only a superficial yardstick of freedom and happiness. People are nothing but gear of a machine just a few JS/07 M 378. Individuals’ actions are covered 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. Thus, the selected lines show that man has become a tool in the hands of social, political and economic institutions. The government strictly controls its own thoughts and acts in accordance with the wishes of the country and society.

Beauty of Nature

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

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

Here, the speaker used these words to explain that when people pass the woodland, they will quickly notice where the squirrel is hiding the nuts. Under the impact of the Industrial Revolution in England, the walls of agricultural society gradually collapsed, and lawyers were forced to push the selfless activities of politicians into a hurry. The characteristics of natural objects around humans are different, but they have no time in modern life. In these selected areas, the beauty of nature is a powerful tool.

Another example of the beauty of nature from selected text by Sara Teasdale in her poem “*Stars*.” She writes:

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

In sunshine, streams show up shimmering due to the impact of daylight. It appears as the streams are full of stars just like the night sky. Here, the speaker mentions again and again the beauties of nature. He uses wood, turf, roads and leaves, etc. However, the beauties of nature are missed by people over burdened. Davies’s early urban life and destitution in London stretch to think that Davies’s love for nature.

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 are strapped 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”
(Lines. 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 is related to the holidays in life. Then the poet began to catalog, counting the many things that could be spent. The discussion of depression is the characteristics of the modern world. Human beings cannot choose what to accept, what to do, and what route they need.

Selected text in “*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”
(Lines. 13-15, P.2)

These lines caused death and isolation. The 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 is caught between new possibilities and old patterns in the modern era. The woods represent unfamiliar places, while the frozen lake is when the narrator says he has time to make sure he can fall asleep. The promise and its unfulfilment put the individual in a state of contemplation. He is led by the darkness falling asleep means death presents familiar places.

In “*The Road Not Taken*” the speaker was sure to pick a path in the wooded area, but he later came back again and thought what could have happened if he had chosen the opposite path. Once selected, set forever. He simply 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” (Lines. 16-18, P. 55)

These two poetical devices, stress, sadness, depression, repenting, and happiness as the result of the persona's choice, but sadness or depression and happiness have opposite meanings. The harsh reality in life is that otherwise you cannot make the extra time and you cannot undo the choice. The lines of “*The Road Not Taken*” indicates relief and sorrow about the decision of the narrator. Here, the roads represent the decisions, we make and the choices, we have in life and undergrowth represents the uncertainties in life.

Another example, Sara Teasdale's declining health and loneliness made her a hermit. The title stars show the night scene, from the perspective of a quite human standing on their own. 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” (Lines. 3-4, P. 3)*

In these lines, people's lives, there are several conditions and situations that can appear as the main part of survival. There is sadness or happiness, there is love or similarity, and there are many more. As she grew older, she became more and more depressed and her character more miserable, so her poems became darker and her premonition of death became heavier. Sara Teasdale is the true tragedy of the modern era. Modern poetry cleverly deals with the problem of death.

Interpretation of the Research Questions How the Elements of Romantic Poetry are reflected in the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry by Oxford University Press (2009)”?

The data reflected that many romantic elements in poetry by selecting the text of poems from the book. Romantic elements of poetry, the findings of the selected text is emotions and imagination in “*Ode to Grecian Urn*”, “*If I Were Lord of Tartary*” and “*Kubla Khan*” shows a state of imagination monarchy and indicated that there is the boundary of thoughts and get rid of the troubles in real life and is full of imagery. The elements of melancholy were from the selected text of “*Ode to Grecian Urn*” and “*The Dying Gladiator*” in the book of “*Anthology*.” The speaker clarifies the arena is full of spectators to see the gladiators. They like fighting between gladiators and fighting between humans and animals. The experience of the gladiator who is the minder of the human suffering endured here. It consists of death or suffering. The elements of supernatural were in the selected text of romantic poetry in the selected text poems “*Ode to Grecian Urn*” and “*Kubla Khan*” in the book of “*Anthology*.” The use of Supernatural is full of refinement. Beautiful elements of glorification of natural were in the poems “*Ode to Grecian Urn*” and “*Kubla*

Khan” and “*The Cloud*”. For them, nature is a lover, friend, mother, teacher and sister. Poets of that era were inspired by dictionaries used to describe nature. Romantic poetry changed from the suffocation of the big city to the companionship of nature. The elements of medieval in the selected text of romantic poetry's lines of medieval in “*Kubla Khan*,” “*The Dying Gladiator*” and “*The Cloud*” lines certainly are seeking the true state of method in the history.

What Features of Realism Poetry are analyzed in the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry by Oxford University press (2009)”?

The data analyzed that realism poetry from selected poetry texts describe in the book. This is a philosophical direction. Morality is represented beautifully in this text in “*Rubaiyat*.” The speaker explained the morals, because Morningstar is alone, but in fact it shines the night stars don't run away. For example, kindness can eliminate bad behavior. This text expresses the spiritual meaning of human life. It is a motive based on right and wrong. The researcher's, fined 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, gets rid of the dark past, spiritual suffering, 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 as written and unchangeable. The speaker believed that human life is a game played by the gods. One cannot change luck. Nothing is decided but one thing is certain that is dead. In the text of “*Rubaiyat*” borrows imagery from Christian and Muslim traditions. The image helps to realize the image, which is any sensation that may be heard, seen, tasted and smelled.

How the Characteristics of Modern Poetry are depicted in the book of “An Anthology of English Poetry by Oxford University Press (2009)”?

The researcher has traced many finding to the elements of modern poetry in the selected text from the book. The poet is alienated from the reader because of the alienation of the modern man. Alienation is that the poet has no specific dialogue with each person individually and in isolation. *Leisure and Stars*' poet get satisfaction in nature which shows grass, animals and trees, grass are defined with affection of beauty of nature. The pastoral scenery depicted in his poems is the story of his life in England. The noteworthy issues in his idyllic poems focus on the transformation of the natural world in a practical sense. The speaker said that the entire natural world is so beautiful. Poets usually tend to

express frustration to the greatest extent. Pessimism is the tendency of the dark side of modernity. The speaker is lamenting that human beings are strapped with cares, duties, and worries that cannot enjoy the glories of life in the poem "Leisure." The speaker is lamenting the restrained amount of leisure time spent in society. Selected text in "Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening" outlines a dull complexity, captures pictures of loneliness. Humans have become machines, running after fame or money. This is a criticism of modern life. The 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. The freedom and happiness of the individual are considered irrelevant. Unfortunately, modern people live in man-made societies.

CONCLUSIONS

- It concludes from the study of romantic poetry elements that these romantic poetry elements are expressed as idealized expressions of free use of thought, emotion, imagination and universality. In the romantic era, British theorists were almost completely 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.
- The conclusion from the study of the features of realist poetry is that the realistic era is divorced from the reality of human life. This is an 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 is implemented 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 between morality, man and society. The poet stands faithfully in front of the audience, representing the social conditions in the form of literature, without any change in literature.

- It concludes from the study characteristics of modern poetry were clearly depicted in "An Anthology of English Poetry." After reviewing and analyzing the selected text of modern poetry referring to break the past trends of poetry. The modern poet has found out the pettiness of human existence, the tragedy, and struggling of the poor has made him sad. It is obvious from this research that we are trying to explore the characteristics of pessimism in modern poetry and the sense of disillusionment in modern poetry. Life is not always 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. The characteristics of modern poetry include the universal language of discontinuities, the movement of consciousness, the widespread use of quotations, and a variety of narrative viewpoints. The most modern poems are written for all classes that have experienced major revolutions. The main factor in World War I was that the world became a smaller place, not a larger place. Therefore, the newly changed world provides a variety of perspectives and methods for poets to write texts. Modern poetry rejects certain religious beliefs. Political issues are between the senior class and the growth of the Labor Party.

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