

Chapter 1 : She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways Summary - Beaming Notes

'She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways' is one of William Wordsworth's 'Lucy' poems, which he first published in the reprint of his landmark volume Lyrical Ballads (co-authored with Samuel Taylor Coleridge). In three quatrains, Wordsworth summarises the life, beauty, and death of Lucy, a.

He is a Romantic poet. He is a nature worshiper and a nature painter. He was a major figure in the Romantic Movement. He is the highest product of nature. Nature figures prominently in many of his poems. Through his nature poetry he focused the eyes of the people towards the beauty of the nature. Nature can be presented the beauty of nature as a source of joy, a teacher, a comforter, a vision and as a divine presence. The poem deals about a girl named Lucy. The first stanza presents the girl as lonely, isolated character associated by very few people. It is presented the girl as an exceptional character. In the second stanza the poet brings out simple ordinary images which are more appropriate to describe a character of a maid. So it adds more to her loneliness and isolation. Again the poet uses a simile to enhance the loneliness of the girl. It shows the unseen and unnoticed beauty of the girl. The girl is compared to a star. As it is mentioned as a single star that appears it highlights the brightness of the girl. In brief we can take among cluster of green leaves she is a blue violet that covers and again in the blue sky she is the only star that shines bright. So it is clearly evident her uniqueness, rareness and her simplicity. In the last stanza too the writer continues her as unknown character. As the girl represents the unspoiled nature, modesty, integrity her death can represent the loss of nature. Lucy is nature, loss of her life is loss of nature and changeability is a major characteristic of nature. A violet by a mossy stone Half hidden from the eye! She lived unknown, and few could know When Lucy ceased to be; But she is in her grave, and, oh, The difference to me! Create your own unique website with customizable templates.

Chapter 2 : She Dwelt Among Untrodden Ways - William Wordsworth - Scholars' Park

"She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways" by William Wordsworth () is a Romantic poem by one of the founders of English Romanticism. The poem celebrates an admired girl or young woman (a.

There is none to praise and love the maid; she seems solitary and secluded. The poet utilizes the distancing of the figure to counter-establish her prominence- she shines in the lonely grandeur. The poet is fascinated and awed by the enchantress. In the second stanza, the figure of the lady is idealized. She has been equated with the Goddess of love, assigned with the color violet and shines as the brightest star. But her residence has caught moss, and the poet hints at his eventual meditation on her death. The third stanza establishes the fascination with the unknown and the unknowable, whose worth seems to be solely a private affair with the poet. She is named only after her death as if the poet can no longer contain his exuberant emotions and is desperate to give a form to the abstract female-beauty. The beauty of the maiden is highlighted by the use of antithetical yet complimentary images. The word spring takes up the meaning of youthful exuberance. The lady is at the spring of her youth. The connotations of springs bring the reference of the May Day, popular for the celebration of human sexuality and fertility. Yet the metaphor of Dove mars the figure with ideas of purity, chastity signified by the color white. The poet seems to be in appreciation of both the carnal and Platonic conception of love. The status of the goddess is supported by the use of simile and Lucy is directly compared to the fair shining star. Hyperbolic expression is employed to glorify the presence of the sanctified woman. The poem is written with a lilting simplicity. Each of the end rhymes is masculine where only the final syllables are involved in the rhyme. The poem rarely uses hard consonant sounds. The verse format rhymes mainly with iambic tetrameter and iambic trimeter, as in lines 3 and 4 and lines 11 and 12. Hope you enjoyed going through the rhyme scheme of She dwelt among the untrodden ways.

Chapter 3 : SparkNotes: Wordsworth's Poetry: Themes, Motifs & Symbols

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All manifestations of the natural world—from the highest mountain to the simplest flower—elicit noble, elevated thoughts and passionate emotions in the people who observe these manifestations. A good relationship with nature helps individuals connect to both the spiritual and the social worlds. As Wordsworth explains in *The Prelude*, a love of nature can lead to a love of humankind. In contrast, people who spend a lot of time in nature, such as laborers and farmers, retain the purity and nobility of their souls. The *Power of the Human Mind* Wordsworth praised the power of the human mind. Using memory and imagination, individuals could overcome difficulty and pain. This democratic view emphasizes individuality and uniqueness. Throughout his work, Wordsworth showed strong support for the political, religious, and artistic rights of the individual, including the power of his or her mind. In the preface to *Lyrical Ballads*, Wordsworth explained the relationship between the mind and poetry. Children form an intense bond with nature, so much so that they appear to be a part of the natural world, rather than a part of the human, social world. Their relationship to nature is passionate and extreme: In *Lucy*, Wordsworth wrote several poems about a girl named Lucy who died at a young age. In death, Lucy retains the innocence and splendor of childhood, unlike the children who grow up, lose their connection to nature, and lead unfulfilling lives. As children age and reach maturity, they lose this connection but gain an ability to feel emotions, both good and bad. Through the power of the human mind, particularly memory, adults can recollect the devoted connection to nature of their youth. Active wandering allows the characters to experience and participate in the vastness and beauty of the natural world. Moving from place to place also allows the wanderer to make discoveries about himself. The speaker of this poem takes comfort in a walk he once took after he has returned to the grit and desolation of city life. Recollecting his wanderings allows him to transcend his present circumstances. In this long poem, the speaker moves from idea to idea through digressions and distractions that mimic the natural progression of thought within the mind. Recollecting their childhoods gives adults a chance to reconnect with the visionary power and intense relationship they had with nature as children. In turn, these memories encourage adults to re-cultivate as close a relationship with nature as possible as an antidote to sadness, loneliness, and despair. The act of remembering also allows the poet to write: Wordsworth argued in the preface to *Lyrical Ballads* that poetry sprang from the calm remembrance of passionate emotional experiences. Poems cannot be composed at the moment when emotion is first experienced. The poem produced by this time-consuming process will allow the poet to convey the essence of his emotional memory to his readers and will permit the readers to remember similar emotional experiences of their own. *Vision and Sight* Throughout his poems, Wordsworth fixates on vision and sight as the vehicles through which individuals are transformed. As speakers move through the world, they see visions of great natural loveliness, which they capture in their memories. In *Book Fourteenth of The Prelude*, climbing to the top of a mountain in Wales allows the speaker to have a prophetic vision of the workings of the mind as it thinks, reasons, and feels. *Symbols* *Light* *Light* often symbolizes truth and knowledge. Sunlight literally helps people see, and sunlight also helps speakers and characters begin to glimpse the wonders of the world. But the speaker also imagines his remembrances of the past as a kind of light, which illuminate his soul and give him the strength to live. As the poem begins, a wanderer travels along a moor, feeling elated and taking great pleasure in the sights of nature around him but also remembering that despair is the twin of happiness. Eventually he comes upon an old man looking for leeches, even though the work is dangerous and the leeches have become increasingly hard to find. As the speaker chats with the old man, he realizes the similarities between leech gathering and writing poetry. The speaker resolves to think of the leech gatherer whenever his enthusiasm for poetry or belief in himself begins to wane.

Chapter 4 : She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways Summary - calendrierdelascience.com

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Assonance Definition of Assonance Assonance is the repetition of a vowel sound or diphthong in non-rhyming words. To qualify as assonance, the words must be close enough for the repetition of the sound to be noticeable. Assonance is a common literary technique used in poetry and prose, and is widely found in English verse. **Difference Between Assonance, Consonance, and Alliteration, and Slant Rhyme** The techniques of assonance, alliteration, consonance, sibilance, and slant rhyme are all closely related and include the repetition of certain sounds in quick succession. Literary consonance is the repetition of the same consonant sounds. Like assonance, the repetition must be close enough to register in the ear of the listener. The repetition can happen anywhere in the words. Alliteration is a special case of consonance and refers to the repetition of consonant sounds or blends at the beginning of words or in the stressed syllables of a line. Since consonance may happen anywhere in a word, the concepts are related but not identical. Slant rhyme includes the repetition of sounds that are similar but not quite rhyming. Usually the consonant sounds are repeated while the vowel sounds are different, or the vowel sounds are the same while the consonants are different. Thus, slant rhyme can use either consonance or assonance, or it can be a combination of the two. There are many other names for this type of rhyme, including lazy rhyme, near rhyme, approximate rhyme, suspended rhyme, imperfect rhyme, inexact rhyme, off rhyme, or analyzed rhyme. It is especially common in hip-hop lyrics. **Common Examples of Assonance** Several proverbs in English contain examples of assonance. The assonance in these phrases helps to make them more memorable in a subtler way than through rhyming words. A few of these proverbs are highlighted below: The early bird catches the worm. Honesty is the best policy. Let the cat out of the bag. A stitch in time saves nine. The squeaky wheel gets the grease. The lexicon of Old English did not include many rhyming words. Instead, the chief poetic techniques of Old English storytellers were rhythm and meter, and consonance and assonance. Rhyme only became popular in English poetry later, after the Germanic language took on many new words from Romance languages. This is because Romance languages like French, Italian, and Spanish have many more words with similar endings. Indeed, rhyme was quite popular in the troubadour tradition, which began in France in the late 11th century and spread to Spain and Italy. Rhyme remained common in English verse for several hundred years, but has once again fallen out of favor. Meanwhile, contemporary poets still use assonance, consonance, and alliteration to provide more subtle phonemic unity. **Examples of Assonance From Literature** **Example 1** I never heard before of a ship so well furbished with battle tackleâ€”no wise man in hall or weathered veteranâ€”asleep from their feastingâ€”they wept to heavenâ€” *Beowulf* translated by Seamus Heaney The epic poem *Beowulf* is one of the largest and oldest surviving texts from Old English. Seamus Heaney published a translation of the poem in 1998, and in his introduction made special note of the cadence and sound of Old English. He writes that he tried to keep his translation loyal to the importance and frequent usage of alliteration in the original. In the examples above, Heaney employs assonance to mimic the original phonemic unity in Old English. They do have meaning. **Example 5** But some punks want to jump up With a sharp tongue and their fronts up Like we got here by dumb luck But they just want to become us. This technique propels the rhythm forward in this section of the song.

Chapter 5 : Analysis of She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways by William Wordsworth – calendrierdelas

Rhetorical Devices in She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways Rhetorical devices have been implemented to complement the poet's feelings and emotions for the character called Lucy. The word "she" takes up the personification of a figure representing beauty and truth.

He is a Romantic poet. He is a nature worshiper and a nature painter. He was a major figure in the Romantic Movement. Wordsworth writes poems by using character of nature as metaphors. All his poems have an element of solitude and detachment from the world, society, and its system. He tries to bring out the beauty of nature from different aspects. His famous poem, Daffodil, is the best example of nature and imagery in poems. According to Wordsworth, a man is inseparable from the nature, being its best and highest creation of nature. I will be looking at the meaning of the poem, and the analysis of the structure and style of the poem. This poem is about a girl named Lucy, and the poet is admiring her beauty. In these lines, the poet tries to convey that the girl is lonely and is isolated character who is in relation or association with very few people in her life. Wordsworth is trying to A violet by a mossy stone Half hidden from the eye! Click here to Subscribe to Beamingnotes YouTube channel In these lines, the poet is trying to show the uniqueness of her beauty. This beauty is always hidden from people generally, and is untouched. The poet tries to show the hideness and simplicity of the person. He is trying to add a sense of more loneliness and isolation to the lines, and a sense of simplicity and beauty to her. He compares her next with a lonely star, all alone in the sky, an which is the brightest of all in the night sky. He tries to add a sense of solitude and unique beauty to her, which is simple and rare. She lived unknown, and few could know When Lucy ceased to be; But she is in her grave, and, oh, The difference to me! In the last stanza, the poet tells how unknown and hidden her life was from others, that no one ever noticed her absence. She is a girl with unspoiled nature, of modesty, and her loss is represented as the loss of nature. Wordsworth portrays Lucy in the image of nature, and hence her loss is the loss of the nature. She dwelt among the untrodden ways analysis Keywords:

Chapter 6 : She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways | Poem Elf

The poem examines loneliness and loss, but also unrecognized beauty and dignity. She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways has three quatrains with simple language (mainly words of one syllable), and it has an ABAB rhyme scheme.

Structure and style[edit] William Wordsworth , author of "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways" "She dwelt among the untrodden ways" consists of three quatrains , and describes Lucy who lives in solitude near the source of the River Dove. In the opening quatrain, he describes the isolated and untouched area where Lucy lived, while her innocence is explored in the second, during which her beauty is compared to that of a hidden flower. Throughout the poem, sadness and ecstasy are intertwined, emphasised by the exclamation marks in the second and third verses. The effectiveness of the concluding line in the concluding stanza has divided critics and has variously been described as "a masterstroke of understatement" and overtly sentimental. Brooks considered the metaphor only vaguely relevant, and a conventional and anomalous complement. The influence of traditional English folk ballad is evident in the meter, rhythm, and structure of the poem. She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways follows the variant ballad stanza a4€”b3€”a4 b3, [2] and in keeping with ballad tradition seeks to tell its story in a dramatic manner. There livd a lass in yonder dale, And down in yonder glen, O. And Katherine Jaffray was her name, Well known by many men, O. He views the poem and the Lucy series in general as elegiac "in the sense of sober meditation on death or a subject related to death", and that they have "the economy and the general air of epitaphs in the Greek Anthology Only one known mention from the poet that references the series survives, and that mentions the series only, and not any of the individual verses. As epitaphs, they are not sad, a very inadequate word to describe them, but breathlessly, almost aware of what such a loss would mean to the speaker: Of the history of that emotion, he has told us nothing; I forbear, therefore, to inquire concerning it, or even to speculate. Or who should wish to learn? It is best to leave the sanctuary of all hearts inviolate, and to respect the reserve not only of the living but of the dead. Of these poems, almost alone, Wordsworth in his autobiographical notes has said nothing whatever. The latter is created out of the former but neither an abstraction nor a conceptualisation, because the idealised Lucy is at least as "concrete" as the actual Lucy. In the poem, Lucy is both actual and idealised, but her actuality is relevant only insofar as it makes manifest the signifiante implicit in the actual girl. Wordsworth later recalled that as a youth nature once stirred in him, "an appetite, a feeling and a love", but by the time he wrote "Lyrical Ballads", it evoked "the still sad music of humanity". According to Jones, such parodies sought to comment in a " meta -critical" manner, and to present an alternative mode of criticism to the then mainstream mode. The superficial reader takes it that he is very sorry she was dead

Chapter 7 : Marie Belloc Lowndes - Wikipedia

He tries to bring out the beauty of nature from different aspects. His famous poem, Daffodil, is the best example of nature and imagery in poems. She dwelt among.

She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways was written in In this series, Wordsworth examines an idealized and unrequited love for Lucy, a girl who has died young. The poem examines loneliness and loss, but also unrecognized beauty and dignity. She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways has three quatrains with simple language mainly words of one syllable , and it has an ABAB rhyme scheme. She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways is a prototypical representative of a Romantic poem. The poem celebrates a girl by associating her to nature with straightforward language and emphasizing on emotional expression. Moreover, it is a short lyric form that concerns rural life. This rural scenery is described as a locus amoenus, an idealized beautiful place. The first line, which serves also as the title of the poem, suggests that Lucy lived both physically and spiritually unrevealed and distant. A violet by a mossy stone Half hidden from the eye! The second stanza focuses on nature. As a representative Romantic device, the lyrical voice compares the beauty of nature to the grace of Lucy. These comparisons serve to exemplify Lucy as an embodiment of all beauty. This word usage creates a meaningful and powerful poetry that emphasizes on passionate feelings of love and grief. She lived unknown, and few could know When Lucy ceased to be; But she is in her grave, and, oh, The difference to me! The final stanza serves as an antithesis. The lyrical voice accentuates her isolation: The poem follows a cyclical pattern. Notice how this stanza repeats the characterization of Lucy as distant and unknown like in the first stanza. Moreover, this cycle is also related to the movement between growth and death In the first stanza she is presented as alive, whereas in the last stanza the lyrical voice talks about her death. This cyclical form conveys great dramatic intensity. About William Wordsworth William Wordsworth was born in and died in He was an English poet and one of the best known figures of the Romantic period. This poem was revised several times, and William Wordsworth worked on it during his whole life. The Prelude was published posthumously. As a central figure of the Romantic Movement, William Wordsworth focused his poetry on the personification of nature and its relationship with men. Moreover, his poems describe intense emotions; these are the main source of his aesthetic experience. Also, past and nature are meant to be glorified by the use of spontaneous language.

Chapter 8 : Assonance Examples and Definition - Literary Devices

"She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways" is a three-stanza poem written by the English Romantic poet William Wordsworth in when he was 28 years old. The verse was first printed in Lyrical Ballads, , a volume of Wordsworth's and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 's poems that marked a climacteric in the English Romantic movement.

Both in its topic and its method, the poem is a prototypical representative piece of Romantic writing. Other common Romantic traits of this work include its relatively simple, straightforward language; its emphasis on the personal, emotional expression of a particular speaker; its concern with rural life; its freedom from references to classical mythology such as were often used in earlier poetry ; and its short, lyric form. She is less important, though, as a particular, precisely individualized person than as a symbol of any beloved female. The poem, as it turns out, is indeed as much about the speaker as it is about the woman he praises. Why is she no longer dwelling? Has something bad happened to her? Her surroundings, apparently, were rural; she was a figure of the country rather than the city. Romantic poets in general—and Wordsworth in particular—often saw the country as a place of virtue and the city as a place of vice, and so we can expect that the speaker will be sympathetic toward rather than dismissive of a young woman living in the countryside. Presumably she was not only a rural woman but a woman of relatively modest circumstances, and it is partly the fact that she represents the common folk of rural England that will make her attractive both to the speaker and to Wordsworth. Notice, then, what this fact implies about the speaker: The poem will imply that she was somehow a particularly intriguing person, but the poem will also imply that the speaker himself was capable of valuing a human being who might easily have been overlooked or ignored by others. Thus in all these ways she is associated with the beauty and vitality of nature. In both ways, then, her isolation is emphasized. The birds called doves, of course, have long been associated with peace, tranquility, gentleness, tenderness, love, beauty, life as in the Biblical legend of Noah , and even the Holy Spirit as in various other Biblical passages. In other words, this very poem praises the Maid even as it laments the absence of persons to praise her. Once again, the phrasing is paradoxical: When we later discover that the maid is dead, we realize that she is now no longer merely half-hidden but at least physically completely hidden in the grave. Yet to compound the paradoxes even further she will be much better known through this poem while dead than she ever was when she was literally alive. Imagery of darkness becomes even more intense in the second half of the second stanza than it had been in the first. Lines had compared the maid to a dark-colored violet, but lines compare her to a single star surrounded and highlighted by the darkness of the sky. The first stanza had associated her with the water flowing from the earth; the second stanza associates her, in its final two lines, with the distant beauty of the heavens. Stanza three reiterates the key idea that the maid lived in a place and in a way that made her very existence basically unknown. This, of course, is just the latest in a variety of paradoxes that characterize this brief lyric. The poem began by emphasizing that Lucy was physically remote and basically unnoticed. This simple, two-letter word can suggest shock, pain, regret, remorse, and longing to mention just a few possibilities.

Chapter 9 : She Dwelt Among the Untrodden ways by Andrea Avalos on Prezi

(Wordsworth, "She Dwelt Among the Untrodden Ways") Which best summarizes the meaning of the poem's second stanza? She appreciated natural settings, and found beauty in living and non-living things.

The poem was written in 1800 and was then published in the book *Lyrical Ballads* in 1805. The structure of "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways" is a three-stanza poem. Each stanza is composed of four lines quatrains with an ABAB rhyme scheme. It is important to note the rhymes of lines 5 and 7 are merely eye rhymes, as the words "stone" and "one" do not produce the same sound. The general meter of the poem is consistent throughout.

Analysis of "She Dwelt among the Untrodden Ways":

Beside the springs of Dove, From the first line of the poem, the subject is established. This poem is about a woman, though it is unclear at this point if her identity will be specified. The first line states the woman lives on a path, or in a place, not often visited. Wherever her remote location, it is near the springs of a place named Dove. The speaker claims the woman dwells on "the untrodden ways. She, perhaps, spends her time thinking differently than others and her actions reflect it. What is also striking about the first line is that the woman is no longer around. A Maid whom there were none to praise And very few to love: Given the time in which the poem was written, it is likely the woman was unwed due to the use of the word "Maid. The delicate lines of the poem suggest the woman did not necessarily deserve to be rebuffed. This could have simply been an unfortunate circumstance for the young lady or a result of her remote location. Her location also plays a role in demonstrating her lone life. A violet by a mossy stone Half hidden from the eye! These two lines continue the soft manner and flow. The softness connects to the description of the young lady. Though the speaker seems to think she is easy on the eyes, it is also insinuated she goes largely unnoticed. It is possible her beauty is of the simpler kind. This idea is also in keeping with the previous lines in which the reader learns she lacked praise and love from others. In addition, her seclusion is made clear once again with the description of the "mossy stone" and it or her being "half hidden. The notion the speaker found the woman described in the poem to be pretty is demonstrated by the use of the word "fair. A star is bright and has long been of intrigue to mankind. Though others may not have noticed her, the speaker noticed her brilliance. Yet again, the speaker highlights her isolation from people. Not only is her dwelling place remote, she is remote. She is vibrant, unique, but alone. She is concealed but, somehow, manages to stand out to the speaker. The reader can sense true affection. She lived unknown, and few could know When Lucy ceased to be; Though it was suggested earlier when the speaker referred to the woman in the past tense, it is not until the final quatrain the reader learns the woman has passed away. She ceases to be a nameless object of affection and materializes into a person the reader may mourn for, alongside the speaker. Her physical location, her dwelling place, is a reflection of her detachment from the world in spirit. She did not receive attention from many while alive. As a result, not many knew of or were affected by her passing. But she is in her grave, and, oh, The difference to me! If the reader had not been clued in to the importance this woman had to the speaker, the final line is definitive. It shows how much Lucy was noticed and appreciated by the speaker, despite that not being the case with the majority of people surrounding her. She is now separated in location and spirit from the living world, even more so than she was in life. There is no clearer picture of her desolation than being buried, marked by the words, "she is in her grave. The speaker goes through graceful description and mourning throughout the short stanzas. It is done in such a way the reader can appreciate the soft beauty and importance of Lucy. The speaker sets up her description so she can be appreciated from presumably his point of view. This is in stark contrast to her unpopularity with people in life. She is made out to be more of a forgotten and undervalued maiden rather than a woman with enemies. Though few knew of her death, it made a huge difference in the life of the speaker. She definitely stood out as a violet and lone star to at least this one person. The deceased is described, appreciated, and mourned throughout its entirety. Another stand out theme is loneliness. This is displayed right down to her dwelling place, somewhere far removed from most people. It is also felt through the sorrow and lamentation of the speaker.