

03

03.06.2009

DAY BREAK

XI

2009 JUNE 03

WEDNESDAY

WEEK - 23 / DAY (211-154)

Nature poem

Daybreak by H.W Longfellow is basically a nature poem. Here sea wind is presented as the carrier of message of a day break revealing a great truth of nature. With the appearance of the sun in the eastern sky, the whole earth gets the message of life & vitality, the message of activity. The sea-wind is carrying that very message on sea, on land & into the midst of forest and even into the human world. Thus, the impassioned call of wind to mists, mariners, forest, wood-bird, domestic cock, corn fields, bell makes the poem an impassioned presentation of nature.

Personification

Personifies the moon by giving it the human quality to speak. Wind performs the function of an alarm clock. It announces the beginning of a new day. It urges all to wake up & follow the natural course of their life.

JUNE '09

Notes

Mon	01	08	15	22	29
Tue	02	09	16	23	30
Wed	03	10	17	24	
Thu	04	11	18	25	
Fri	05	12	19	26	
Sat	06	13	20	27	
Sun	07	14	21	28	

2009 JUNE

WEEK - 23 / DAY (210-155)

04.06.2009

04

THURSDAY

It asks the dead to lie quietly in their eternal sleep, for they have already completed their earthly duties. (Winds act as the messenger of nature)

Daybreak by H.W. Longfellow is a nature poem where the wind is personified as a vibrant & energetic character. As the title suggests the poem describes the scene at dawn. The wind comes out of the sea & requests the mists to make room for him. It heeds the ships & asks the mariners to move on. Then the wind hurries towards the land. First it orders the trees to shout & to 'baner out' then leaves. Then it orders the wood birds to sing & the chanter to blow his clarion. Next it whispers to the corn to welcome the 'coming morn'. The wind then said to the belfry tower to announce the hour. Finally it crosses the churchyard with a sigh & said to the deads not to wake up because it is not their time.