

TYPES OF POETRY- I



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POETRY

SUBJECTIVE

OBJECTIVE

TYPES OF POETRY

OBJECTIVE POETRY :

- *Supplied by external objects. Such as deeds, events, and the things we see around us.*
- *The poet functions as detached observer, describing what he has seen or heard.*
- *The focus of attention is outward- a praiseworthy act, a thrilling occurrence , a beautiful sight etc.*
- *Tone is impersonal.*
- *Objective poetry is older than subjective.*
- *Communal ballad is pure poetry of action.*
- *The epic and drama are two other forms of objective poetry*



TYPES OF POETRY

SUBJECTIVE POETRY :

- *Supplied by the poet's own thought and feelings.*
- *The poet brings to bear his own reflections upon what he has seen or heard.*
- *The focus of attention is the poet himself: whatever the subject may be his mind is centered on his own thoughts and feelings*
- *Tone is personal.*
- *Theoretically subjective and objective poetry belong to two distinct categories, yet it is almost impossible to separate the one from the other.*



THE LYRIC

- It's origin is Greek and it was divided into two classes-

1-*Melic* or *Lyric* song – which was sung by a single voice to the accompaniment of a Lyre.

2-*Choric* song which was intended for collective singing to the accompaniment of instrumental music supplemented probably by a dance.

- True to its Greek origin it still has two character-

-istics implied in the above description:

1-It is an expression of a single emotion.

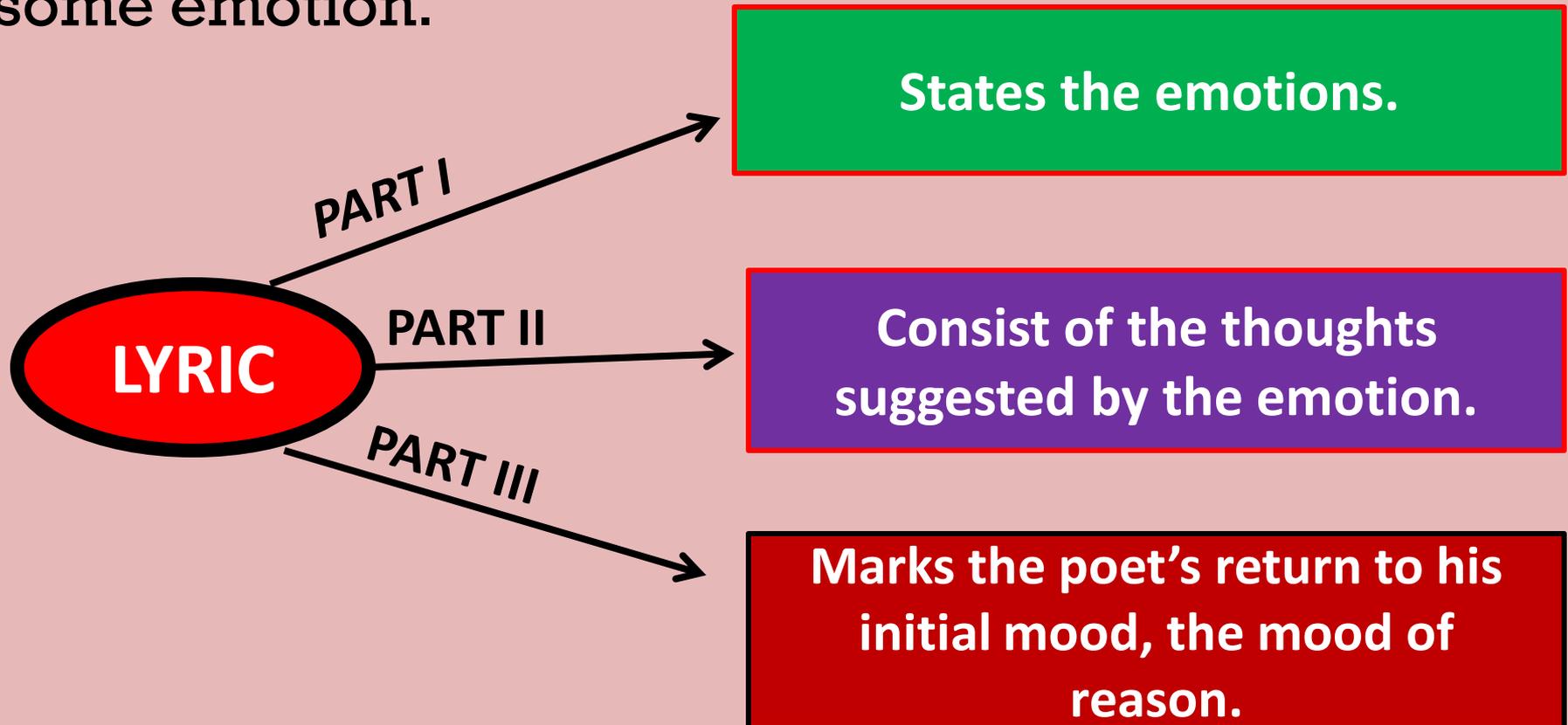
2-It is a musical composition.

The Subject-Matter of the Lyric

- The lyric gives expression to a single emotion or feelings. It appeals more to the heart than to the intellect, or, to be more precise, its appeal to the intellect, is through the heart.
- The poet does not intend to take any long flight. He wishes to convey his impression swiftly, memorably, and musically.
- Edgar Allan Poe declared that a long lyric was not possible, as “ That degree of excitement which would entitle a poem to be so called at all , cannot be sustained through a composition of any great length”
- The Lyric is subjective poem , expresses emotion and is intensely personal.

THE STRUCTURE

The Lyric can be divided into three distinct parts, corresponding to the three moods when inspired by some emotion.



AN EXAMPLE

To Blossoms

Fair pledges of a fruitful tree,
Why do ye fall so fast?

The subject or the initial emotion

Your date is not so past
But you may stay yet here awhile
To blush and gently smile,
And go at last.

What! were ye born to be
An hour or half's delight,
And so to bid good-night?
'T is pity Nature brought ye forth,
Merely to show your worth,
And lose you quite.

**Thoughts suggested by
the emotions**

AN EXAMPLE

To Blossoms

But you are lovely leaves, where we
May read how soon things have
Their end, though ne'er so brave;
And after they have shown their pride
Like you awhile, they glide
Into the grave.

Robert Herrick

**Conclusion which
is an intellectual
reaction to the
early emotional
disturbance.**

Some Famous Lyrics

Example #1: *Ode to the West Wind* by Percy Bysshe Shelley

Example #2: *My Last Duchess* (by Robert Browning)

Example #3: *O Captain! My Captain* (by Walt Whitman)

Example #4: “O, Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast” by Robert Burns

Example #5: “The Pains of Sleep” by Samuel Taylor Coleridge

Example #6: *London 1802* by William Wordsworth

Example #7: Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day by William Shakespeare

The Lyric Summed Up

- *It is a single poem ,dealing with a single emotion.*
- *It is a musical poem, word-music being an important element in its effect.*
- *It is a subjective poem, expressing the varying moods of the author.*
- *It is a well knit poem, possessing a definite structure. The division into three parts,however,should not be pressed too far. Some lyrics may not reach an intellectual conclusion at all. A poet's emotion is a law unto itself and pursues a course no critic can prescribe.*



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THANKS!