

## Day Break

*Henry Wadsworth Longfellow*  
*(1807 – 1892)*

With the first kiss of fathom light of early morning the wind gets up from its sleep and rises from the sea where was having profound slumber. The gentle waft of wind stretches its arms and starts his day's ordeal. At the very first it whisper into the ear of mist ask it to make a room, so it can make its way.

There after the gentle wind greets the ships and urges the mariners of the ship to sail on. Then the gentle zephyr in a bossy style passes the spot and glides to inland and with its holy touch enliven every flora and fauna to wake up because the auto cart monarch of the day (sun) has already waken up. [Primarily the hypnotic wind flies over the forest, farms, corn fields, the churches. It prompts the forest to hang out its leaves. Then with its magical wand it touches the folded wings of bird in the coat to enchant the world with its mesmerizing strain and soothes everyone. Living the forest after in the air glideth onwards the farm and asks the chanticleer to crow and voice the advent of a new day. Then the soothing wind whispers to the fields of corn to pay its homage by bowing down and greet the morning. It also utters the belfry tower to give the clarion call by ringing the morning bell. But when the air peeps into the soul of the people lying in the graveyard then its heart stalks and heaves a sigh and asks the dead to lay quietly in eternal peace.]

With the super artistry of his craftsmanship the poet has crafted nine lovely / exquisite couplets. To keep pace / symmetry with the flow of wind composer has given the poem a breezy rhythm. The poet imagines the wind and voices his wishes through the wind and gives it the power and communicate verbally [Primarily ... ( ) ]

We can witness close commune of air with nature which has definitely a romantic aura. There is no mention of humanity beet the mariners. In directly there is presence of humanity that is quite clear with the indication like chanting of the bird, tolling of bell. The bird sings to awake the human being up and who can toll the bell expect the human being? The refreshing presence of the morning wind sings the silent morning saga which is perhaps the soliloquy of soul. It makes everyone happy and boosts them to begin the day's ordeal. All together every flora and fauna of nature sings the welcome song of the morning and the air is the soothing rhythm of that song. The sacred sanctity and the ethereal freshness of poetic style & echo the perfect mood and advent of the morning.

*Consider Longfellow as a poet of Nature:-*

Profound love, affection, affinity towards Nature oozes out in each and every word and phrases in Longfellow's 'Daybreak'. To give the poem a lovely, lively lustrous look\and make it spontaneous poet has personified the air and makes the air its messenger and through the journey of gentle zephyr we come across few slices of nature - .....

Nature is inextricable part in this poem. Through the super artistry of his craftsmanship the poet has portrayed natural phenomena.

### *Literary device used by Longfellow:*

With the super artistry of his craftsmanship & ethereal charismatic assonance the Poet has woven a hypnotic garland with the literary device in the poem. Here literary device in the poem. Here literary devices are presented as precious stones rhymed on the jewel. The poet has inter-winded and attunes few rhetoric and literary devices in the poem to make it exquisite.

- Personification – Ship, Wind, Tree (Leafy Banners), Fields of corn
- Imagery – ( From Notes )
- Onomatopoeia – Whisper, Sail on, Clarion call
- Apostrophe – Oh! Mist make room for me, Sail on .., Shout .., O Bird, O chanticleer
- End rhyme – End lines for 2 (sigh, lie)

Through incorporation of all these literary devices poet has made the poem a precious gem in the cascade of his poetic collection.

The poet draws up all the senses and with the epitome of his sensualism has given birth / of a mesmerizing poetry which is imbued with all of his senses from the natural bosom of nature by dipping quits of artistry in the infinite sea gulf of bosom of nature the composer has presented to us a exquisite specimen of heart throbbing poetry.

The poet has presented slice of natural phenomena in this poem

- Vision – The journey of air
- Sound – chanticleer, clarion call one is of nature and one is manmade
- Touch – wings of birds, sigh

There is hardly mildly perceptible wind and with the passage of time the wind changes its style.

With the inter – mingling of all the senses present here the poem has taken a gala look and with inner sanctum of our heart we can feel the presence so called absent thing.

How is the final couplet different from the rest of the Poem?

With the super artistry of his craftsmanship the poet has crafted nine lovely / exquisite couplets. To keep pace / symmetry with the flow of wind composer has given the poem a breezy, brisk & busy rhythm. [ADD WIND OF JOURNEY IN SHORT]

But there is gulf of difference between the ultimate couplet & penultimate line. But when the air peeps into the soul of people lying in the graveyard then its heart shrinks & heaves sigh and asks the dead to lay quietly in eternal peace.

### **“NOT YET IN QUIET LIE”- EXPLAIN**

From the very beginning to the penultimate line we have observed brisk & busy movements of the wind which with its mesmerizing & healing touch makes everything quiver into life . With its majestic wand it touches the chord of every flora & fauna & gives them new life. The entire poem is hymn to/in the brisk & busy deeds of the wind but when the wind reaches the churchyard then it heaved a sorrow laden sigh & most mournfully utters “Not yet ! In quiet lie “. It says for it is not the doomsday when dead souls has to wake up from the graveyard leaving behind eternal siesta & hiatus.

*Treat the poem as Symbolic One.*

*The poem is attired with profound symbolism & lyrical undertone. Under the garb of simple word writer has presented simplistic symbol in the nook & corner of the poem . The poem follows the spirited voyage of the wind – [ journey of the wind in short ] But the ultimate couplet proclaims the nadir prominence/elegance in the horizon of symbolism when air peeps into the soul of the people lying in the graveyard then its heart shrinks & heaves a sigh & asks the deceased to lay quietly in eternal peace.*

**DESCRIPTION OF SEASCAPE, LANDSCAPE & SKYSCAPE:**

*By dipping quills in the hue of imagination writer has portrayed SEASCAPE, LANDSCAPE & SKYSCAPE in proper sequence as if the composer has witnessed & portrayed voyage of wind in the colour of words – [ journey of the wind in short ]. The most amazing thing is that the journey begins in a mild breezy rhythm. It gains moment as the time progresses & suddenly comes to an end at graveyard. Poet has portrayed vivid saga of wind in the Poem.*

**“THE HOUR”- EXPLAIN**

*The hour has been definite with definite article “ THE “ and has been called “The Hour “. To imply that it is dawn & it is very time when flora & fauna must pool up their socks from the profound slumber & begins the days ordeal.*

**BIBLICAL ALLUSION**

*The poem is attuned with BIBLICAL ALLUSION & here the wind has crossed the church yard . when the wind reaches the churchyard then it heaved a sorrow laden sigh & most mournfully utters “Not yet ! In quiet lie “. It says for it is not the doomsday when dead souls has to wake up from the graveyard leaving behind eternal siesta & hiatus.*

**THE NIGHT IS GONE- EXPLAIN**

*The night symbolizes the time of blissful sweet indolence when after days rigorous hectic schedule we recharge our battery to renew & start new day with vigor, exuberance. ‘THE NIGHT IS GONE’ proclaims the age old idea that with the parting of night & the coming of morning we must start days ordeal with the renewed energy, ecstasy, exuberance.*