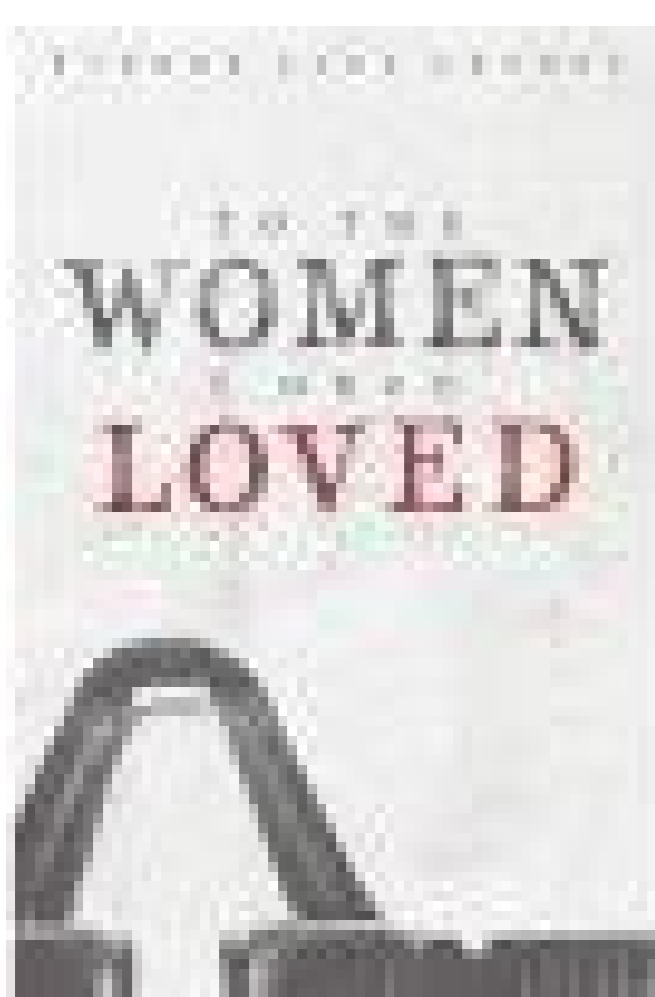


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Compare the poems 'Remember' and 'A woman to her lover'.  
What do you learn from these two poems about the writer's feelings towards their loved ones?

In this essay I will be analysing two poems 'Remember' written by Christina Rossetti and 'A woman to her lover' written by Christina Walsh. These poems are concerned with the themes of love and loss and were written in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

'Remember' is a poem about a woman who when she is going to die wishes for her lover to remember her.

'A woman to her lover' is about a woman from her perspective how her lover won't treat her. In this essay I will discuss the morals of the poems and the feelings and thoughts of the people described in the poems by the poets.

I am going to analyse the poem 'Remember'. It is a sonnet and has 14 lines and one stanza. Usually sonnets are used to express emotion and feelings connected with love. In this poem the writer expresses how she feels about her loved one, that she wants him to remember her when she is going to die to remember and not forget though they had planned a future together.

The poet has a special bond with her lover; this is shown in line 4

"Nor I half turn to go yet turning stay".

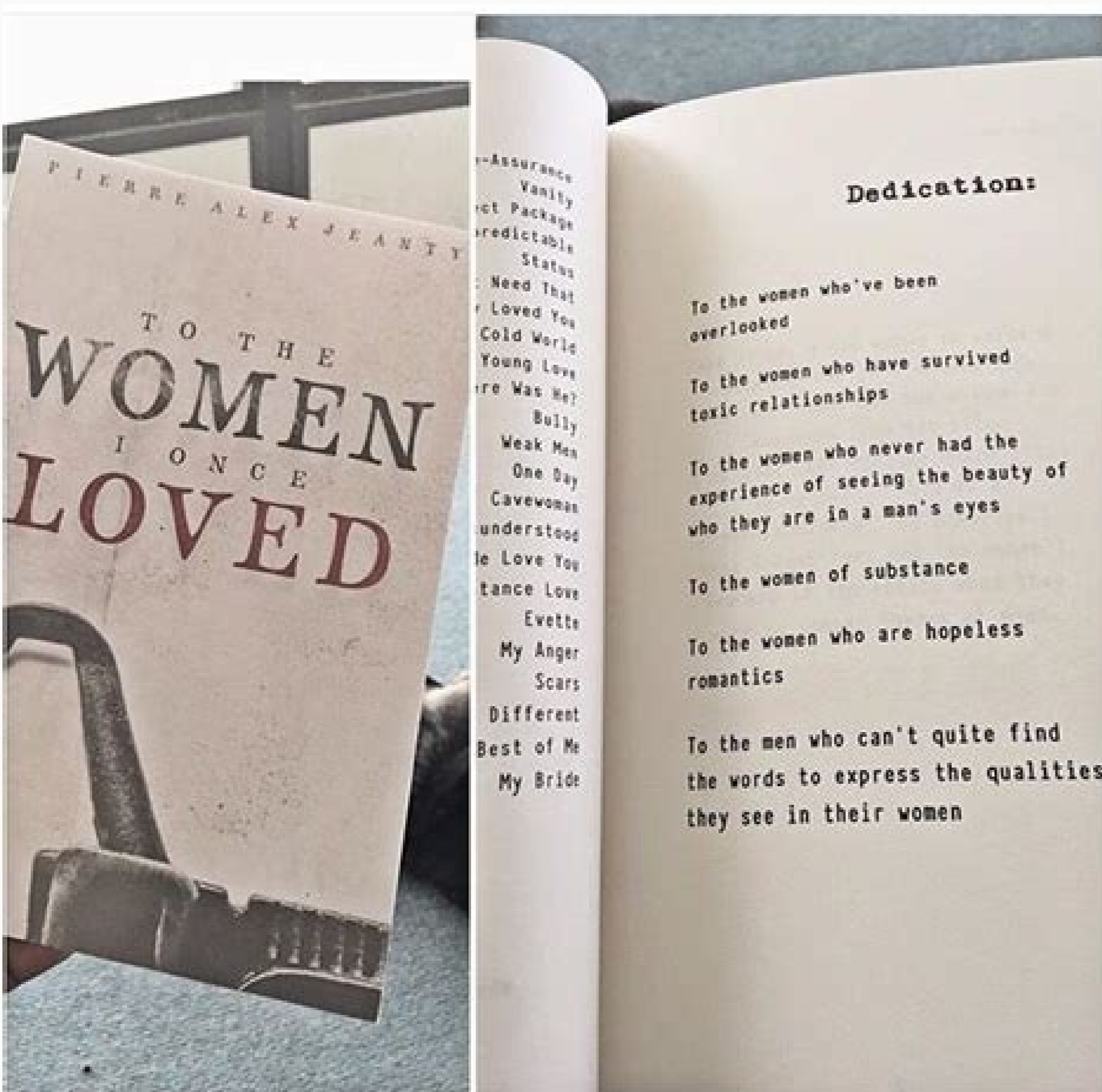
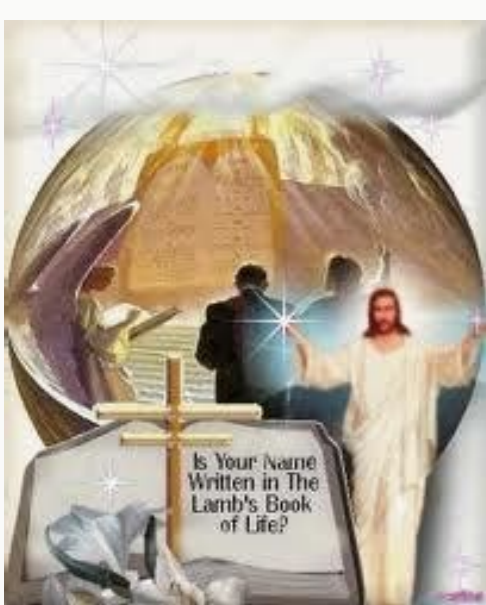
The poet is saying that she tried to leave him and turn away but she ended up staying because her love for him is so strong.

Another example of her deep love for her lover is in lines 9-13 she tells him throughout the poem to remember her and remember is repeated many times in the poem, this emphasises that she does not want to be forgotten.

Line 9 is where the poem breaks when she, the poet looks at it from her lover's point of view, she addresses how he might feel remembering her, that will cause him grief and pain.

"Yet if you should forget me for a while and afterwards remember, do not grieve, better by far you should forget and smile, than that you should remember and be sad".

The poet would rather that if it caused her lover too much pain to remember her she'd rather him forget and be happy than remember and be sad.



Complete PDF package Download PDF complete package This book A short summary of this document11 complete PDFs related to this document Download PDF package 1: The poem begins with the speaker describing his travels. He explains that he once traveled among unknown men to others - in other words, among people in foreign lands. He traveled a lot, because the places he visited were beyond the banks of England a second time. He doesn't want to leave again, as he still feels like England loves more and more as time passes. Room 3: The speaker detailed how he liked being in England in the past. He specifies that he was happy in the mountains of the country where he felt the joy of his "desidery". In the second half of the stanza, it becomes clear that the object of his desire was a woman who would turn a wheel, perhaps a rotating wheel, next to the fireplace. The tone of poetry becomes nostalgic once again. Room 4: The speaker continues to address directly to England, describing the passage of time. He explains how the morning light revealed Lucy's cottage, while the nights hid it. He points out that Lucy played there, evoking a sense of joy in her life. He concludes the verse and poetry saying that England's green fields are also the last place Lucy saw, implying that she died there. Analysis The speaker has a slightly nostalgic tone in the first stanza. With the mention of "unknown men", the reader understands that the speaker has beyond his homeland in a foreign place where men are supposedly unknown to the English people. In the second half of theThe speaker turns directly to England as if he were a person. He claims not to know how much he loved this country, he, his presumed home of him, until he traveled abroad. The use of the word "Boreas" implies a certain heaviness "a heart full of love for England. In the second verse, the movement of the tone builds a sense of prehebing, implying that travel abroad are in some way related to a sadness that the speaker brings. In fact, "Egno melancholy" is a sort of oxymoron as the word is "desiderio" often has a positive connotation. For unknown reasons, the travels of the speaker have been forged with sadness. The speaker uses a convincing and firm tone when he says that he does not leave England again because he feels he and the country more and more and more. Curiously, he uses the word "still when he describes this feeling. The diction implies that there could be a reason why he should not love England as he did before, yet he still does. In the third verse, the reference of the speaker to nature is typical of romantic poetry. Nature is described as a safe refuge where it was once happy to live in the mountains. "Cie" implies that being far from the life of the city is partly in part that brought him calm. Then he elaborates the joy of him by describing a desire that proves to be a woman. He uses affectionate language when he explains how he loved him not only, but he really loved him. The mention of a wheel can be considered both literal and figurative. He may have used a spinning wheel while he sits from the heat of the fire "a calm image of a woman who lives a simple domestic life. Figuratively speaking, the wheel can represent the circle of life, when considered in the context of poems as a cycle. It was revealed in "fall among the introduced ways that the beloved Lucy of the speaker is now dead, al al eratneserpar 'Aup atour al ,eresse id enopuserp errotel li ehc ,ycul "A ocouf la itnavad edeis ehc annod al es of his life. In the fourth stanza, the speaker romanticizes both nature and England itself. The representation of time as described through the mention in the morning and night again makes a reference to the life cycle—the sun rises and the sun is snowed, as well as people live and die. The idea of the sun light that reveals the place where Lucy spent her days gives her life a little hope and joy—in sharp contrast to the otherwise lonely life described in the previous poems of the cycle. The speaker says that "played" in his "bowers", suggesting that despite his solitude, he still managed to feel some happiness during his life. However, when the sun was fixed, its house was hidden from sight, throwing its existence in darkness. The speaker ends the poem on this sober note, stating in a bittersweet tone that the green field of England, a symbol of life and beauty, was the last sight Lucy examined. His beloved died, therefore, looking at the lively countryside around her which symbolized ironically vitality. Robert Walton, an English adventurer, embarks on an expedition to the North Pole. While in this expedition (which was a dream for the whole life of his), Walton corresponds with his sister by letter. Among the ice slopes, Walton and his crew find an extremely tired man traveling for dogs. Man is near death and they decide to take him on board. Once the mysterious traveler has been somewhat recaptured by his weakness, Robert Walton starts talking to him. The two strike a friendship (Walton is very lonely and long desired a close companion). The man is desolate, and for a long time he will not talk about why he is crossing the Arctic alone. After becoming more comfortable with Walton, he decides to tell him his long story. The speaker is Victor Frankenstein, for which the book is called. The narrator will be for most of the novel. Born in a rich Swiss family, Victor has enjoyed an idyllic, Pacific Pacifico His parents were kind and wonderful people; They are presented as shiny examples of the goodness of the human spirit. Father of him, Alphonse, fell in love with his wife, Caroline, when his father, dear friend of him, died. Alphonse took the young orphan under his care, and over time he fell in love. He provides for his wife in great style. For gratitude for her luck of her, Caroline is extremely altruistic. She attends the poor who live in her part of her from the Italian countryside of her. One day she has the possibility on the house of a family who has a beautiful adoptive daughter. Her name is Elizabeth Lavenza. Even if they are kind, Elizabeth's poverty of adoptive parents makes the cure for her a financial weight. Caroline falls in love with her beautiful girl, and adopts her in the Frankenstein family.

