

The first poem which I have selected for assignment is ‘THE GOOD-MORROW’ by John Donne. The Good-morrow is one of Donne’s happy love songs, celebrating the joys of a completely unified love. Firstly I would like to analyze its physical structure. ss

➤ **Physical Analysis:-**

- There are three stanzas containing seven lines.
- a b a b c c c is the rhyming scheme of this poem.
- The last line of each stanza is an alexandrine, i.e. it has twelve syllables.
- The remaining lines are all pentameters, having ten syllables.

➤ **Stanza vise Analysis:-**

- In the first stanza of poem speaker is talking to his partner about their past when they were not in love. Speaker expresses that past seems unreal when they were children. Whatever pleasure they experienced were fancies compare to the present time what they have now. Further he says that if ever he saw or desired any beauty was mere dream not concrete reality.
- In second stanza he says now their souls have woken from that situation of fancies into the reality. In fact they make their own reality. They have created their little room and whenever they are together is their world. So they have their world in their room inside its walls and nothing exists outside its walls. Further he adds that there might be world outside but let others discover go and find that world. Let them draw new maps but let us use our time possessing our own private world.
- In last stanza Donne puts great imagery of world and says that both lovers are like hemisphere and perfectly complementing each other which creates complete world. So he says that he can see his face in her eyes and she can see her in his eyes and that is better for them. The poet concludes by suggesting that if they can stay totally constant as lovers, then they cannot die, since,

according to current thinking, only what is contrary or of different measure can disintegrate. A perfect harmony or completeness will be theirs.

➤ **Theme in poem:-**

It seems that the central theme is two lovers make up a complete world. Nothing really exists outside of their world; it is self-sufficient, self-absorbing. Donne takes the everyday idea that lovers live in a world of their own with little sense of reality, and turns it right round, so that is the outside world that is unreal. The intensity of their love is sufficient to create its own reality. When they watch each other, it is not, as in the outside world, out of fear, but to complete them, as each one is half of the world needing the other half.

➤ **Imagery and Symbolism:-**

Like other poems Donne here also uses conceits. The image at the center of the poem is microcosmic one in this line

And makes one little roome, an everywhere.

Even geographical images in the poem are seen. Donne lived in an age of sea voyages undertaken in order to discover new lands. Cartographers were kept busy drawing routes. These have some validity for others, but not for the lovers and lovers' world do not contain these directions.

Donne often uses almost religious language in his love poems and he referred Bible in the second stanza in line

Which watch not one another out offear;

‘Perfect love casts out fear’ says the Bible, and this is echoed here.

The first stanza contains several interesting images like babies at the breast and being weaned, suggesting the immaturity of their previous emotional life.

Thus ‘THE GOOD-MORROW’ is one of the best metaphysical poems on the concept of love by John Donne where the concept of love is presented differently from his other love poems.

The second poem is also from John Donne 'TWICKENHAM GARDEN' which is love poem but more complaining in tone unlike first poem. On the other hand, the poem could be taken more as a mood poem although it is springtime, the traditional time for lovers to be happy, Donne is deeply melancholic with good reason.

➤ **Physical Analysis:-**

- The poem consists of three nine line stanzas.
- a b a b b c c d d is the rhyming scheme of this poem.

➤ **Stanza vise Analysis:-**

- In the first stanza the first line: "Blasted with sighs, and surrounded with tears" is showing his state of mind, he feels as though his heart had been 'blasted' with the sighs he utters when he is alone and depressed. Beginning of the poem is in sad mood. In this stanza it seems that speaker has arrived at Country Park in the spring season for consolation but he says with him he brought serpent as his misery in to this garden of paradise. The line "O, self traitor" shows that he himself is not happy with the fact. Here he expresses that he suffers from falling in love with a woman he cannot have.
- In second stanza poet says that it would have been a lot better if he had come in winter, when it would have been as desolate as he is now. As it is, the trees seem to mock him. He appeals to Love to turn him into one of the stone fountains or some other inanimate object or some low form of plant life so he can grow there and weep out as fountain water.
- In the final stanza he continues his thought that if he became fountain then water would be true tears of love so other lovers can take this tears at home and match it with his beloved's tear so her love is false or true is checked. Here he says that most of the times tears of women are false but at last he mentioned that whom he loved was a woman having true tears because that kills him.

➤ **Theme in poem:-**

- The main theme of this poem appears to be spurned love and destructiveness of lover. In the convention love is destructive of all happiness. So it is a love poem but destruction of love where speaker is not satisfied as he couldn't get love and here Donne portrays the epitome of hard-hearted mistress, which paradoxically is her consistency.

➤ **Imagery and Symbolism:-**

- In this poem we would find brilliant conceits used by Donne in the first stanza in the sixth and seventh line he mentioned religious conceit that is transubstantiation, manna, gall, paradise, serpent all refers to religious terms in Christianity. In the second stanza he uses fountain, trees even winter season to reflect his mind and mood. In the last stanza he uses tears as standard to check whether love is true or false.

Thus both the poems are love poems but different in tone but in both we could find similarities. In both John Donne used religious conceits and imagery. In both the poems beginning is unsatisfied mood of speaker but towards the end they resolved this mood as well as argument. In both he uses things and situations which are material but symbolized them beyond their materialism and that is the beauty of Metaphysical poems which found in Donne's poems.

- Jay Ranpura