

New Trends In Modern Poetry

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Abstract

We have invented new trends in modern poetry and how modern poets have invented new trends in modern poems showing theme of life, love and death. We reinvented these concepts to give light to BS.English students and teachers and also to give awareness in modern poetry to all those who take interest, and who take delight in the prophetic message in the form of poetry to bring order in this universe. An introduction to modern poetry shows the background of modern poetry. It probes back to Greek literature. Literature review shows that new trends do not mean a departure from the old but a recasting of the 'old' poetic tradition of the new poetic tradition. Conceptual frame work, shows different concepts of city and village life. Research methodology in qualitative research work of literatures is words and concepts. Our population is images, symbols, and verses and their poems. Selected poems of selected poets show new trends in modern poetry, tracing themes of life, love, and death using different kinds of paradoxical images, symbols, and verses. The comparison of selected poets' ideas shows with different concepts of life, love, and death. Conclusion showed new concepts of life, love and death through images, symbols and verses, depicting that life is death and death is life and theme of love, a universal theme showing immortal love of mother and motherland: nostalgia of mother and motherland and sickness of home are an unending picture. Life comes before us in all facets and in all such colors. We have traced these concepts searching paradoxical images, symbols and verses which are new trends in modern poetry. As far as the self of one's is concerned man is an amalgamation of good and evil. God, an omnipotent is sending life and death in this very world and revealing the mystery of life. Cycle of life: life, love and death is an unresolved puzzle which can only be resolved after death, Death which is an immortal phenomenon. This is the first study which selects five poets and their poems and analyzed them in their real perspective this study focuses on three major topics: theme of life, love and death, which are real phenomenon. This specification makes our research distinct from other studies

Key Words: Modern Poetry, Life, Love, Death.

1. Introduction

As far as the term "modern" is concerned, it refers to many poets, Movements and many styles in the 20th century and 21st century. The term "modern" also covers a broad range in the art world. It refers to literary works written since the onset of World War I, [1914-1917] and it also refers to many experiments in content and form. The term "modernism" refers an obvious break with the past traditions. The poets who are included in the background, unit are some, and actually they laid the foundation of modern poetry in the English speaking world. They mainly belong to America and Britain. So many poets from other parts of the world also contributed greatly.

Not only poets but also many other individuals who belonged to other fields influenced the modern movements in poetry and other literary genres e.g. FREUD and JUNG in psychology and Marx and Nietzsche in social and moral thought. In the field of physics [Einstein], the Wright brothers in flight. In a mere half century, an incredible change had come than it had occurred in the previous millennium(Awan,1987).

Modernists also looked back to the best poets in earlier periods and other cultures. They probed to ancient Greek literature, Chinese and Japanese poetry, the troubadours (poets, musicians flourishing especially in southern France and Northern Italy during the 11th, 12th, 13th centuries), Dante and medieval Italian philosophical poets (such as guidocavalcant: between 1250 & 1259 August-1300 was an Italian poet & troubadours as well as an intellectual influence on his best friend, Dante Alighieri) and the English Metaphysical poets. The metaphysical poets were a group of 17th century poets who concerned themselves with the experience of man and the nature of being on the world. What is our place within the world and how to best define that place, first set forth by Aristotle. The metaphysical poets wrote of experience including love, romance, beauty, imagination, and man's relationship with God. The prominent figures are: Johnson (1709-1784) and John Donne (1572-1631) who used metaphysical conceits. The metaphysical poems mean confusion and haziness for common reader but not for trained reader. "The Sun Rising" is the best example of John Donne. The master of metaphysical conceit: JohnDonne.

Early Modern Poetry was in the form of compact lyrics: subjective thoughts and feelings often in a song like style or form. These lyrics represent the modernist movement to the 20th century English poetic canon. The Modernist Movement started in the beginning of the 20th century roughly in 1965. It was an unexpected break with the traditional ways of viewing and interacting with the world. Experimentation and individualism had become virtues. It was the poets who took fullest advantage of the new spirit of the times. Imagist poetry dominates the scene. They wanted poetry concentrate upon entirely” the thing itself”: Ezra Pound. Thomas Stearns Eliot was born in Missouri, settled in England, picked up where the Imagists left off, T.S. Eliot, the writer of “Tradition And The Individual Talent” also added some of his own peculiar aesthetics. His principal contribution to 20th century verse was a return to highly intellectual, allusive poetry. He looked backward but he was not at all nostalgic or romantic about the past. His production was entirely in modern style. He was the pioneer of the ironic mode in poetry; that is; deceptive appearances hiding difficult truths. T.S. ELIOT, The first modern poet and critic greatly influenced the other writers of the period. The themes which are included in his poetry are: Frustration and despair of modern urban life, spiritual bankruptcy, and religion as a means for healing the wounds inflicted by the spiritual void. His breakout poem in this context is “The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock”. His poetry centered on the metropolitan city, a symbol of modern life and civilization. He has chosen theme the life of modern man in an industrial city, A modern “wasteland” T.S.Eliot depicted characters symbolic of death- in- life. The poet sees life in its naked realism. T.S. Eliot was totally different from William Wordsworth, the romantic poet of 18th century, in themes and styles. William Wordsworth talked about village life while T.S.Eliot talked about city life.

Major characteristics of modern poetry are: open poetic form, free verse, discontinuous narrative, juxtaposition, intertextuality, and classical illusion, borrowing from other cultures and languages enjambment, unconventional use of metaphors, metanarrative, fragmentation. Multiple narrative points of view, use of colloquial idiom in place of poetic diction and biting irony. The thematic characteristics are ;breakdown of social norms and cultural sureties, dislocation of meaning and sense from its normal context, valorization of the despairing individual in the face of an unmanageable future, disillusionment, rejection of history and the substitution of a mythical past, borrowed without chronology, product of the metropolis, nature as a romantic tendency, religion, humanitarianism, stream of consciousness, overwhelming technological changes of the 20th century, existentialism, nihilism, imagism, and surrealism. In the 20th century many experiments have been made on the technique and diction of poetry (Awan, 2015) The American poet Cummings refused to start every line of his poetry without a capital letter. The imagery and vocabulary of the modern poetry come from everyday life. There is the use of colloquial diction, speech, rhythm and prosaic words and code-mixing. Modern poets take delight in sensuous Beauty of Nature.

1.1 Main Research Question

Our main research question is "The New Trends In Modern Poetry and How modern poets present new trends in their poems". We will also explore new themes of Life, Love and Death in this study.



Fig-1: Color Symbolism

1.2 Objective of study

The main objectives of this study are as under

1. To explore three themes such as Life, Love and Death in this research work.
2. To select five modern poets; W.B.YEATS, T. S. ELIOT, TED. HUGHES, PHILIP.LARKIN, and SEAMUS.HEANEY for this study.
3. To analyze these poems of these poets which relate to the above three themes.
4. To analyze those poems of these poets which directly relate to the above themes.
5. To discover images from modern poetry and paint a visual picture in the reader's mind.

2. Literature Review

Barnes (2011) says that Code switching is new trend in modern poetry. It is common sociolinguistic phenomenon. The focus has been on code switching as an oral phenomenon and little attention has been paid to code switching in written texts. This article breaks away from the traditional study of code switching in the sense that it examines the written rather than the oral manifestation of the phenomenon. It also explores the function of code switching in English Poetry. Code switching has played an important role as a literary device from the days of Chaucer and Wyatt to Eliot and Pound. (Barnes 2011)

Ugent (2009) has explored the development of English Poetry in the 18th century in relation to the emergence of prose fiction. His article demonstrates how Alexander Pope and Jonathan Swift respond to the challenges of a new media culture by a thematic shift towards 'urban realism' in the mock epic. This article also analyses Thomas Gray's *Elegy* wrote in a Country Church Yard as a complex reflection on the role of poetry in competition with the novel in 18th century print culture. (Ugent 2009)

Vanspankeren (2013) in his article on Romantic Period says that all men live by truth. They stand in need of expression. In love, in art, in avarice, in politics, in labour and in games. The man is only half himself, the other half is his expression. In this way, the development of the self-became a major theme. Self-awareness is a primary method. According to romantic theory, self and nature were one. Self-awareness was not at all a selfish and dead end but a mode of knowledge opening up a universe. The idea of 'self' was redefined which suggested selfishness of earlier generations. He says that if one's self were one with all humanity, then the individual had a moral duty to reform social inequalities and relieve human sufferings. The British Critic Mathew Arnold told that the most important writing in English in the 19th century had been Wordsworth's poems. John Greenleaf Whittier [1807 -1892] was the most active poet of the era. His best work is "Snow Bound", the long poem. Its theme is religious. It affirms the eternity of the spirit, the timeless power of love in the memory and the undiminished beauty of nature, despite violent outer political storms. It is an elegy after the long nightmare of the civil war. It is an elegy for the dead and a healing hymn. It recreates the poet's deceased family members and friends as he remembers them from childhood.

Emily Dickinson [1830- 1886] was a radical individualist. She knew Bible, the works of William Shakespeare and also works of classical mythology in great depth. Like Poe, she explores the dark hidden part of the mind, dramatizing death and the grave. The themes of her poetry are simple objects- a flower, a bee. She has an excellent sense of humor. She has used wit in the poem [288]. She ridicules ambition and public life: "I 'm Nobody! Who are you?

Are you- Nobody-Too?" (Vanspankeren 2013)

Lloyd (2014) says that the tradition of capturing life in poetry was strong in the 19th century. The 19th century can be defined by a series of specific literary genres, such as the fable, satire or the didactic poem and Lyrical poetry. "Poetry gives insight into the past in dynamic ways and can help us piece together what it meant to live eras gone by." She explored poetry in four areas: as a story of relationships, a biographical record, a medium of conviction, and a tool to express sentiment. (Lloyd 2014)

Wheatley (2012), an American poetess' poetry revealed much about colonial society in 18th century New England and its hierarchal relationships. She was Christian, a slave and experienced discriminations on several fronts. In a poem

"To The Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth", she describes her capture:

"I, Young in Life, by seeming cruel fate

Was snatched from Africa's fancied happy seat :"(Wheatley 2012)

Buron (2003) argues that the feminine voice in Victorian poetry is often overshadowed by male authors; presences coming through in word choice and scenarios and authors attempt to express the desires and emotions of their female characters. Their words often do not convince and produce voices of weak women. Male poets like Alfred Lord Tennyson and Robert Browning often create such enfeeble woman. Melissa also for the poet's depressed central figure. It is clear that the male voice of the poet or presence of men in the poem overshadows the female voice and female presence shows how the masculine voice of the poet dominates the poem and distances the reader from the women. In 'Marianna' Alfred Lord Tennyson shows the female voice that is depressed and melancholic in tone. Tennyson establishes a gloomy tone in the first stanza by using the word "blackest moss", "rusted nails". This type of vocabulary prepares the reader for the poet's depressed central figure. It is clear that the male voice of the poet or presence of men in the poem overshadows the female voice and female presence. Women are objectified in Victorian poetry. Women's voices and their actions in the poems are described according to their relationship with men. So, the imprisoned woman is a common theme in Tennyson's poetry who symbolizes loneliness. By such imprisoned and lonely woman, the poet depicts the artistic and sensitive aspects of human conditions. The lonely woman is unable to deal with the outside world. (Buron 2003)

Farley (2015) says that Modernism was a cultural wave that originated in Europe and swept to United States

during the early 20th century. Modernism impacted music, art and literature. It was a sharp break from the past and its rigid conventions. The elements of modernism are thematic, formal and stylistic in literature. During the First World War, modern man was capable of the chaos and destruction witnessed by the world. The Modernist American Literature reflects the themes of destruction and chaos. These themes are a signal of collapse of Western Civilization's classical traditions. The theme of fragmentation is also related to the theme of destruction. Fragmentation in modernist literature is thematic, as well as formal. Plot, characters, theme, images and narrative form are broken. For example, T. S. Eliot's poem "The Waste land" depicts a modern waste land of crumbled cities. The poem is consisting of broken stanzas and sentences that resemble the cultural debris and detritus through which the speaker [modern man] wades. Modernist literature embraces fragmentation of reality and contradicts Hegelian notions of totality and wholeness. Modernity becomes a part of the past. Modernist literature represents the paradox of modernity through themes of cycle and rejuvenation. Speaker in line 430 in "The Wasteland" declares:

"these fragments I have shored against my ruins".

The speaker must reconstruct meaning by reassembling the pieces of history. There is rebirth and rejuvenation in ruin. Modernist literature celebrates the endless cycle of destruction. The endless cycle of destruction gives rise to new forms and creations. Modernists moved away from religion. So, the themes of Loss and Exile are very common in modern poetry. Another new trend in modernist literature is the prevalent use of personal pronouns. There is no omniscient third person narrator, as there is no universal truth. For example, T.S.Eliot's "The Wasteland" depicts various narrators and speakers. These narrators and speakers reflect the multiplicities of truth and diversities of reality. (Farley 2015)

Awan and Saeed (2014) says that modern poetry reflects social environmental surrounding in which the poets was born, grown and became mature. The environment and behavior of close people also affected their thought which they translated in their poems.

Bamgbose (2014) argued that modern African poetry possesses a complex nature, a direct representation of the spirit, identities, and the realities of Black African and Africans. Modern African poetry reflects the continent, as all works of art signify the relationship between the individual and his [or her] society. The term new trend in African Poetry does not mean a departure from the old but a recasting of the "old" poetic tradition of the "new" poetic tradition. The themes of African poetry are always the African rites including cleansing, marriage, death and a human's spiritual essence. In the late 19th century and early 20th century in which Africa was portioned by European powers is a particular prominent part of Black Africa's history. Colonialism has totally ravaged African societies and left unending marks on its culture, Economics and Politics. According to Egudu, "the African plight in the colonial era was organized by the material gods of the white men as embodied in the trinity of imperialism, capitalistic exploitation and militarism. Besides these forces, there were the cultural ones which were spiritually and psychologically exploitative in the sense that they tried to remold the Africans anew." Neto and Brutus are poets of the transitional phase who have strongly protested against colonialism. Neto expresses militant reaction.... anger, disgust and disgust against Portuguese colonial exploitation. Brutus expresses the same temper against the apartheid system in South Africa. In "To Adorn Your Hair", Neto expresses his love and commitment to his culture by using the imagery of a woman, Maria Eugenia, to whom he has dedicated his poem:

".....our hearts are choked In the iron bars Where freedom dies
.....roses shall ever grow I shall go and pick them
From the least accessible mountains

In the chasms
In the friendship

And the distance which unites us." (Neto in Johnson 92- 93)

Women have always been victim of oppression and subjugation under the patriarchal culture that is prevalent all the time in most of the African societies. So in "The Women Sing" by a female poet: Luvuyo Mkangelwe, we hear the voices of women singing to conquer the thoughts/ of the days orders". They are making "drum like sounds" using "their strong hands". The metaphor of "the day's orders" signifies the dominance of men in patriarchal order and the metaphor of "strong hands" implies the women's caged strength. It shows their hidden talents seeking freedom. The poet's repetition of "the women sing! the women sing/ To be free// the women sing/ to possess themselves/ For a moment/ at least!" [Mkangelwe in Ojiade and Sallah 92].

Mkangelwe also registers her concern for class inequality in the highly philosophical poem 'Observations'. She shows the disparity between the rich and the poor: "children play with dolls and toys/others play in mud and dust./.... A man commands/ another complies./.... Some live in cans/ others in Ojide and Sallah 91]. The whites in the advantaged center, while the Blacks are the "other" on the disadvantage margin. By using the binary opposition, she resolves the issue in term of class or color: "We only breathe the same air/ live in the same planet/ and die the same way". This also reveals the futility or uselessness of power. The new trends in African poetry have been woven in history, memory and contemporary issues into contemporary verse and all

such explore the resources of African folklore elements and establish continuity between oral/ traditional and written/ modern poetic traditions .This is the true new African essence in poetry (Bamgbose 2014).

Ranni (2006) expresses her views about the image of water in Euphrase Kezilahabi's poetry. The image of water represents creativity and literature itself, as well as the human mind. Water illustrates the life span and the struggles and collisions of life. On the other hand it portrays as the ultimate source of life. Consequently, the images of drying and being solid are connected with dying and death .The image of water as life depicts the physical desire. The movement of water acts as an effective timer, whether as drops counting the years of life, or as the speaker of a poem grows old as the water of body is escaping. In his poems, water is also as a symbol of timelessness .Pool of water is a symbol is a symbol of dangers and fears in life. In short, the image of water in the poems dissolves the binary oppositions of life/ death and living/dead. The drops that are essential for life dig our graves .In this way the drying, dying starts early in life .The system of conceptual oppositions, including life/death, is the core of Arabic poetry. [EKSell 1997:25-26], it is also inherent in western thought .It is something that Derrida and deconstruction seek to uncover unlike in western thought, literature is not thought as the ink on paper or a character at screen .Instead, literature is the flowing'' water'' in the mind, consciousness and imagination. Literature is life. In Kezilahabi's poetry: water is bigger than blood. Image of water shows cycle of life. In ''open the Door'' Euphrase Kezilahabi says:

Blood

''Blood in the nose, blood in the mouth,

Blood that is used like ink in the head.'(Ranni 2006)

Ghani (2011) says that E dith Sitwell is famous for her symbolic poetry. Her handling of symbols is the changing perspective through which the symbols are presented in her poems .As for example: two types of sun are presented, one is the source of fertility, golden love, and warmth, and Christ is the embodiment of this sun '' The Canticle of the Rose'':

''I cry of Christ, who is the ultimate Fire

Who will burn away the cold in the heart of Man.'''

While the second is the leprous Sun. It is covered with the sores of the world and it is unable to bring warmth to the loveless lips or 'harvest to barren land' .It could be the ' Red Sun' of Cain and it is a symbol of sterility and death.

''.....phantom Sun in Famine street

The ghost of the heart of Man..... Red Cain'' [p.368,11.5-6]

The symbol the ''Rain'' changes considerably. Rain was a symbol of death and sterility in ''Still Falls the Rain'', becomes 'April Rain': the embodiment of love and it is also a symbol of the beginning new life. The two words of the title 'April and rain', are symbols of fertility and regeneration. (Ghani 2011)

Hart (2007) says about the word 'sequence' when it is used in English poetry, first it refers to Elizabethan sonnet sequence. It begins with Sidney's''Astrophel and Stella[1582], and including Spenser's Amoretti (1595)and William Shakespeare's sonnet (1609).The sonnet has been the dominant form .Each of the sequence can be connected with complex themes, love and a loose drama of unhappiness in an erotic relationship and with Spenser, a marital bliss. Donne wrote ''Holy Sonnets [1610-11]which show variety in themes. George Herbert wrote religious lyrics. Some are sonnets. At an early age the lyrical sequence was detached from the sonnet .It took several centuries to find it as a medium of long poem to link together lyrics .There is variety of stanzaic patterns. George Meredith's ''Modern Love'' [1862] opened the way for further experiments .Then Meredith, Robert Lowell wrote many volumes on fourteen lines without rhyme and meter.(Hart 2007)

Britannica (2013) says that Symbolism was a loosely organized literary and artistic movement. Symbolist movement was originated with a group of French poets in the late 19th century. It was spread to painting and the theatre, and influenced the European and American literatures of the 20th century to varying degrees. Symbolist artists sought to express individual emotional experience through the subtle and suggestive use of highly symbolized language. The principal symbolist poets were Frenchmen; the Greek born; and American born. The French poets Paul Valery and Paul Claudel are sometimes considered to be direct 20th century heirs of the symbolists. Symbolism originated against the rigid conventions governing the technique and theme in traditional French poetry. The symbolists used metaphors and images to convey the state of poet's mind and hint at the ''dark and confused unity'' of an inexpressible reality. The symbolists attempted to stress the supremacy of art over all other means of expression of knowledge. To escape rigid metrical patterns they used Vers Libre (free verse) which has now become fundamental form of contemporary poetry. This movement also spread to Russia and reached it's peak about 1890 .The works of symbolists had a strong and lasting influence on British and American literature in the 20th century. The experimental techniques enriched the poetry of W.B. Yeats and T .S. Eliot. (Britannica 2013)

Xue (2013) compares the image of Bird in John Keats's'' Ode To Nightingale'' and W. B. Yeats' ''Sailing To Byzantium''. The image of bird in both of these poems tells about the longing for an ideal and immortal world. The ideal world in both the poems is different. The nightingale, a natural bird, puts Keats in question-''do I wake

or sleep” and delivers a tone of mournfulness; whereas the golden bird, an artificial object, guides W. B. Yeats. Through:” What is past, or passing, or to come” delivers a message of hope in the end. The nightingale from the 19th century and the golden bird in W. B. Yeats from the 20th century are the two famous birds in the history of English Literature. In spite of a time span of more than one hundred years share a common theme through the image of bird: man’s escape from the mundane world and a yearning for a spiritual world of immortality. Both the poets pursue a timeless world of beauty in art. T.S.Eliot once said” no poet, no artist of any art, has his complete meaning alone. His significance, his appreciation is the appreciation of his relation to the dead poets and artists” (Damrosch et al; 2008,p.128) Keats’ poem affected W. B. Yeats profoundly and prompted Yeats to re-imagine the experience of his predecessors. Yeats mentions the time through the image of bird without an end. W. B. Yeats his bird sitting upon “a golden bough to sing” of the “past, or passing, or to come”.(30-33) while John Keats addresses the bird: “Thou was not born for death, immortal Bird !” (61).(Xue 2013) Seifert (2013) says that the Theme of cooking which involves the food is the most prevalent domestic image in modern poetry. This theme has also been a traditional one. In Sylvia Plath’s poetry the image of cooking can be a symbol for monotony of daily life, a metaphor for birth or death. The kitchen is the room where her domestic dramas unfold. Sylvia Plath’s domestic madness culminates in suicide when she literally puts her head in the oven.

American women poets and artists of 1970s also continued the tradition of employing the housewife and domestic objects as iconography (traditional images).Adrienne Rich presents an image of a woman in psychological torment that she is beyond tears, beyond pain. In “Peeling Onions “ she says:

“Only to have grief
Equal to all these tears!
There is not a sob in my chest”.(Seifert 2013)

Leatherwood (2007) has expressed Cumming’s philosophy on life. Cumming’s philosophy on life and writing is “ since feeling is first”: supremacy of feeling over reason. Using the words: spring, feeling, beauty, youth, laughter, and kisses he celebrates feeling as the supreme king of life. Cummings demonstrates the primacy of placing the senses above the mind. Cummings celebrated deviation from tradition to seek individuality. He himself notes that his theory of technique’ ‘is far from original”. Cummings, together with other 20th century iconoclasts such as T. S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, Gertrude Stein .William Faulkner, failed to produce a truly original approach to writing. (Leatherwood 2007)

Tiwari (2013) argues that Kamala Das belonged to the first generation of modern English poets who made a new start both in theme and technique around in 1960s. Kamala is one of the most powerful voices of the modern era. She universalized her personal experiences. The main themes of her poetry were: home, freedom, journeys, communal conflict, and gender politics. Purdah and other poems dealt with the various aspects of a Muslim woman’s life where she experienced injustice, oppression and violence. She had written about “Self” in her poems. ‘Introduction” and “Stone Age”. By writing about self she challenged the accepted notions of the female. She confirmed that socio-religious and socio-cultural restrictions on women have robbed them of all their potentialities. It had not only left them physically and mentally handicapped but also psychologically wrecked age after age. (Tiwari 2013)

Wang (2014) has expressed his views about the themes in Edgar Allan Poe’s poetry: the sense of alienation and isolation in relation between man and nature. Poe’s characters in poems are subject to alienation and loneliness. The modern man is in such dilemma which is the result of trauma brought by the First World War and the rapid growth of capitalism. Poe is unlike the Romantics who intended to glorify nature or draw spiritual imagination from it. Poe plunges deep into the sea of his own dreams for the sake of bringing solace and peace to his disturbed mind. e. g the speaker in “To one in paradise” (1833) asserts that “all my days are trances/And all nightly dreams” (poe, p.813). Nature does not have any relationship with man’s real life. In order to achieve an effect of horror that might be felt in the depth of the reader’s mind, Poe has presented a fragmented human soul driven by the death wish of self-destruction in his literary imaginations. Poe uses “we’ ‘our” and “us” in the poems to indicate his incomplete and fragmented mind. Self-fragmentation self-destruction are also the major new trends in modern poetry. (Wang 2014) resulting from the particular events within Charlotte’s life, is intertwined and informs the poet’s writing style. e.g:

“The flowers fade, but all the thorns remain”.

Melanchola is a state of mind or an aesthetic ideal. The melanchola which she has portrayed in her verse was actually present in her personal life. Milton is the first who brought melancholy to English literature from Petrarch. John Milton “11 Penseroso “ 1645) where the final couplet ends with a communion with Melancholy as a result of her inspiration:” These pleasures, Melancholy give/And I with thee will choose to live’. This is a personified melancholy. Charlotte Smith’s husband, the son of a merchant director, Benjamin Smith is the major cause of her sufferings with whom she attended debtor’s prisoner, was exiled to France and lived on the verge of bankruptcy.’ ‘Sonnet 111” (To a nightingale’ portrays a delicately lonely experience of melanchola, between Charlotte and a nightingale. This sonnet is an example of a classical and deeply personal

representation of melancholy .The bird is used as a ' muse' , Charlotte depicts isolation and sorrow as aesthetic notions. Nightingale's departure and coming back is a symbol of changing seasons: as a timeless despair, as the feelings have not gone. "Sonnet 111" opens with lament " poor melancholy bird—that all night long/ tell'st to the Moon thy tale of tender woe". (Hunt 2012)

2. 1 DISTINCTION OF THE STUDY

The topic of our research study is "New Trends In Modern Poetry" 'The theme of life, love and death in modern poetry .How do the modern poets depict the modern trends in modern poetry through images ,symbols and verses. This is the first study which selects five poets and their poems and analyzed them in their real perspective. This study focuses on three major topics: theme of life, love, and death, which are real phenomenon. This specification makes our research distinct from other studies.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 population

A research population is generally a large collection of individuals, objects or events that are the main focus of a scientific query .Due to the large size of populations researchers often can not test every individual ,object or event in the population because it is too expensive, and time consuming .In other words ,it is an uphill task .So researchers have to rely on sampling techniques. The description of the population and the common binding characteristics of it's members are the same. As far as the population of our qualitative research is concerned our population is words and concepts of selected five modern English poet's ten selected poems text .In the category of words we will analyses images, symbols and verses, searching new trends in modern poetry .As far as the concepts or ideas are concerned ,we will trace themes of life,love and death in modern poetry finding images ,symbols and verses signifying these new trends in the words used in the text.

3.2 SAMPLE OF STUDY

The specific poems of the five selected five poets: William Butler Yeats,T.S.Eliot,Ted-Hughes,Philip Larkin and Seamus Heaney will be the sample of this study.

3.3 Data and Type

The term "Data"refers to a collection of information. A more detailed definition of data includes types of data. Types of data combine to be the collected information such as numbers, words, pictures, video, and concepts .Quantitative Research gathers data that are in numerical form. Qualitative data are generally not numerical but have a greater variety of sources. Those data sources are verbal and nonverbal .Data are verbal if the majority of what is being analyzed in words. In Qualitative Research, the term 'data' most often is associated with words. Qualitative research examines evidence, sometimes visual and sometimes verbal. As far as the findings are concerned, they are not purely theoretical .Findings are grounded in empirical(based on observation) data .Words are utmost important in Qualitative Research .Not only the ideas are salient but also the richness in word choices, metaphors, symbols ,images even slang is salient. So pictures have multiple benefits. Qualitative research is a very broad Umbrella. This umbrella includes a variety of methods that have in common an attempt to find the "meaning" of a phenomenon without resorting (aid) to methods. Objectivity refers to Soft Data as human intelligence, data that is full of opinions, suggestions, interpretations, and uncertainties. Soft Data refers to information about things that are difficult to measure such as people's opinions or feelings .A complex and complicated world in which we live can only be described through soft data. Lord Kelvin says that unless you can measure something ,your knowledge is of a meagre kind .There are so many types of Qualitative Research: Ethnographic(the systematic recording of human cultures)field research ,participation observation ,cultural artifacts such as art and poetry, dream analysis, analyzing the layers of meaning in literature and myth ,analyzing the hidden meanings in verbal interaction, case studies(looking at just one person's story) and more. Qualitative Research is beneficial to society by fulfilling human's curiosity and desire for knowledge, fostering (affording) research, and solving problems.

3.4 Nature of Study

The nature of this research study is qualitative and the author used qualitative techniques such as images, symbols, verses, etc



Fig-2: Fox, an image of life



Fig-3: Peach, an image of ironical love



Fig-4: Ambulance, an image of death

Imagism is a sub –genre of modernism. It is concerned with creating clear imagery with sharp language. To create physical experience of an object through words was its essential idea. Imagism rejected Victorian poetry which tended towards narrative. Imagist poetry is similar to the Japanese Haiku. Japanese haiku are brief rendering of some sort of poetic scene.

An American born cosmopolitan poet, Ezra Pound, was a towering figure of modernism. He was also a great propagator of imagism. Ezra Pounds' definition of an image: "an intellectual and emotional complex in an instant of time. "Images are kernel of poetry. Ezra Pound was influenced by Chinese poetry. Earnest Fenollosa observed that certain Chinese characters looked like the idea they expressed. Likewise, for Ezra Pound, the words of poet should evoke the very physical object about which he was writing about. Ezra Pound has delineated the following principles of imagism in an interview in poetry magazine published in 1913:

1. Direct treatment of "thing", whether subjective or objective.
2. Not to use a word that does not contribute to the presentation.

For example "In the station of the Metro" By Ezra Pound: "The apparition of these faces in the crowd; Pedals on a wet, black bough."



Fig-5 Black Bough

These two lines create an image in the reader's mind that there are an indefinitely a large number of (countless or ten thousand) travellers in a Metro Station. Then the poet juxtaposes the faces of these travellers with delicate pedals on a black surface. Ezra Pound shows a frenzied urban centre with a calm floral image. This image inspires a longing to escape busy city life and it recognizes natural beauty in one of the most industrialized of places.

3.5 Selected Topics

The selected topic of this research work is "New trends in modern poetry and how modern poets present new trends in their poems" to explore new themes of life, love and death.

3.6 Analytical Techniques.

The basic tools; observation and experiment are common to all kinds of research. We are concerned with the special tools of literary research, although some of them are used in natural and social sciences. The tools of literary research are: Bibliography, note system, scientific tools and textual analysis. Bibliography is divided into two main Divisions: primary sources and secondary sources. The primary sources are consist of all the writings of an author, literary texts (poems, plays, novels, essays) autobiography diary, journals, letters, and memoirs. Letters, reminiscences of close friends and contemporaries are also included in the primary sources. Some scholars include standard biographies in the list of primary sources. The important point here to note is that we include only those materials in the list of primary sources which give us a firsthand knowledge of the author. The secondary sources include books on the works of the author. These are usually critical books, research papers, notes, reviews, comments and unpublished theses (an essay embodying results of original research). The main difference between the two is that the primary sources are the subject of investigation and the secondary sources help us to understand, analyse and interpret the primary sources. Both are important but our main concern is always the primary sources. Modern poetry is an expression of the unconscious, poetry of self - analysis. Modern poetry is more than anything else, a poetry of self-analysis, of the exploration of consciousness, both its explicit and implicit subject. It is poetry that tries to bring more and more of the life of the mind to consciousness. Thus it becomes a poetry interested in the exploration of representation of the unconsciousness. In analysis of a poem, four kinds of meanings are drawn: sense, feeling, tone and intention. Textual analysis is concerned with the words and syntactical structure (the way in which words are put together to form phrases, clauses or sentences) of the text and their inter-relationship. In the category of words it analyses simile, metaphor, metonymy, irony, imagery, symbolism, and other figures of speech. In the second group are the metre system (rhythm in verse or music) and stanza form, usually called versification

4. Conclusion

From this research it is clear that we have tried to explore the new themes of life, love, and death through images, symbols, and verses. Life is not always life but it is death for alienated modern man living in city. Love is not only love but it may be sex and a time comes when it cannot be even called love. Even love at first sight is temporary and transitory. The most sacred and immortal love is love of Mother and love of Motherland. Psychic wound of loss of Mother and loss of Motherland are incurable and deeper than death. Death is life and life is death. Death, having paradoxical meaning is not death but it is another promise of new life after death. Dance image from Hindu culture in T.S.Eliot's "East Coker" shows that dead one's are dancing with the living ones to give them light from the dark bitter experiences of past and advising the present living ones to lead happy life, Not to repeat previous mistakes in future. So that the present spiritual death -in-life may be changed into happy life in future.

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