



Shamsul Haque Khan School and College

English

Receiving Date: 07/05/2024

Submitting Date: 12/05/2024

Submitted By:

Tahsin Ayman | Class: 8 | Section: B | Roll: 104

Submitted To: Al Amin

Assignment on Identification of Similies, Rhyming Pattern, Rhyme Schema, Stanzas and the Image or Picture that comes to mind while reading the poem.

I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud

William Wordsworth

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky way,
They stretched in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay:
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.



Similie

A Similie is a way to compare between two or more things that have similarities. A Similie is defined as “a word or phrase that compares something / someone with something / someone else, using words like **or, as, like**”.

For example, “**Tahsin is brave like a lion**” here **like** is used for comparison between **Tahsin** and **Lion** in terms of bravery.

In the above poem these are the similies used:

1. I wandered lonely as a cloud: here the loneliness of the writer “William Wordsworth” is compared to the clouds. The comparison is done with **as**, or in other words it means that the writer is lonely like a cloud is floating with no one on the sky high over the vales and hills.
2. Continuous as the stars that shine: here the continuous represents the endless daffodils on the field. And the continuous is compared with the countless stars above the Milky way galaxy.

Rhyming Pattern / Schema

A Poem consists of certain patterns that gives the poem a taste. Rhyming Pattern is one of them, Rhyming Pattern ensures that a poem has certain pattern of matching line endings which can make it more fun and enjoyable to read or sing. Rhyming Pattern of a poem is also called Rhyming Schema. There are three types of Rhyming schema. They are:

1. Alternate Rhyming Pattern: Here, all the odd lines have the same pattern of ending. And all the even lines have the same pattern of ending. For example: “ABAB”
2. Ballad: Here, the pattern has a rhyming pattern of “ABABBCBC” followed by “BCBC”
3. Monorhyme: Here, every line has the same rhyme pattern.

In the above passage the rhyming schemas are given below:

I wandered lonely as a cloud	A
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,	B
When all at once I saw a crowd,	A
A host, of golden daffodils;	B
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,	C
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.	C
Continuous as the stars that shine	D
And twinkle on the milky way,	E
They stretched in never-ending line	D
Along the margin of a bay:	E
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,	F
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.	F

The Poem uses a very interesting rhyming schema where it isn't completely an Alternate Rhyme Pattern because An Alternate rhyme pattern would have a pattern of "ABAB" or "DEDE" but the poem is more likely "ABABCC" or "DEDEFF".

Stanza

In a Poem a stanza is a group of lines that function together as a unit, similar to a paragraph in prose. Stanzas are typically divided by blank lines or indentation, creating a visual direction in between a stanza. Stanzas help organize and structure a poem through different variety like topic, mood, theme etc. A stanza uses a specific Rhyme schema or pattern.

Given below are the stanzas of the poem “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud”:

Stanza 1

I wandered lonely as a cloud	A
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,	B
When all at once I saw a crowd,	A
A host, of golden daffodils;	B
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,	C
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.	C

Stanza 2

Continuous as the stars that shine	D
And twinkle on the milky way,	E
They stretched in never-ending line	D
Along the margin of a bay:	E
Ten thousand saw I at a glance,	F
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.	F

Visual Impression

the poem “I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud” refers to lonely person who is amazed by the beauty of nature. He represents his loneliness similar to the lonely clouds floating above his head going through high vales and hills.

He saw a very large land scape of golden daffodils beside a lake beneath the trees. At that time gentle breeze was blowing to the direction of the golden daffodils which made the golden daffodil looked like they were fluttering and dancing.

This part of the poem made me picture a beautiful landscape with trees and golden daffodils with lots of clouds and the wind of gentle breeze.

Then he refers the golden daffodils dance as a Continuous or endless stars in the sky that shines bright and twinkle on the Milki way galaxy.

After that the poem described that the golden daffodils stretches so far that it was almost unable to see the ending.

At last, he saw the margin of the field of golden daffodil where it meets with a large body of water.

At the very end of the poem described the sheer number of golden daffodils he saw at a glance. The daffodils where blowing by the gentle breeze which made them look like they were tossing their heads and dancing.

Overall, the picture that I framed while reading this poem is a beautiful scenario of a natural landscape of golden daffodils locating beneath trees and beside a lake. Where the sunlight and the movement of golden daffodils made the writer feel like they were dancing and fluttering. The golden daffodils were so many that the margin was impossible to see. But at last, the margin got blend in with the large body of water. Making it a perfect picture or scenario.

The End

Credits:

Microsoft Word

English (Class 8)

Written By:

Tahsin Ayman ©

