



11. “The water-wraith was shrieking”. Is the symbolism in this line a premonition of what happens at the end? Give reasons for your answer. (Stanza 7)

Answer:

Yes, the symbolism is a premonition of the tragic death of ill-fated lovers. It is a device of ‘fore shadowing’. The noisy waves were crying for blood. And they overtook them ultimately. So their shriek suggests in advance what happens at the end.

12. The poet uses words like ‘adown’, ‘rode’ which contain harsh consonants. Why do you think the poet has done this? (Stanza 8)

Answer:

The use of harsh consonants creates an unpleasant effect. In the context of Lord Ullin’s men chasing his daughter and her lover, the use of harsh consonants in the words describing the situation is quite effective.

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13. In Stanza 10, the poet says –

The boat has left a stormy land,
A stormy sea before, her, --

(a) In both these lines, the word “stormy” assumes different connotations. What are they?

(b) The lady faces a dilemma here. What is it? What choice does she finally make?

Answer:

(a) The land is ‘stormy’ because of the presence of the furious Lord Ullin. The sea is stormy because of the furious waves.

(b) Lord Ullin’s daughter has to make a decision between choosing the ‘stormy land’ or the ‘stormy sea’ that is, the fury of her father or the tempestuous weather. Mortally afraid of her father’s fury she chooses to venture into the stormy sea and run the risk of getting drowned in the stormy sea.

14. (a) “Lord Ullin reached that fatal shore” just as his daughter left it. Why is the shore called fatal? (Stanza 11)

Answer:

The shore is called fatal as beyond the shore the sea was so turbulent that anyone embarking to sail through the sea would face death. The shore acted as the gateway to death. Lord Ullin’s daughter crossed the shore only to meet her tragic end.

(b) Why does Lord Ullin’s wrath change into wailing on seeing his daughter?

Answer:

Lord Ullin noticed that the storm won’t spare his daughter. He feels helpless and guilty. His anger cools down and he starts moaning for his child.

15. “One lovely hand she stretch’d for aid.” Do you think Lord Ullin’s daughter wanted to reach out to her father? (Stanza 12) If yes, why?

Answer:

Lord Ullin’s daughter wanted to reach out to her father as her father

cried in grief for her return and even promised to forgive her lover if she returned back.

16. You are already familiar with the poetic device “alliteration”. The poet makes extensive use of the same throughout the poem. Pick out as many examples of alliteration as you can.

Example: fast-father’s; horsemen-hard

Answer:

Examples of alliteration are:

Bonny bride

Hardy Highland Bonny bird

Human hand

Storm and shade

Water wild

Roar’d amidst the roar

Water-wraith

17. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

Answer:

The rhyme scheme is a-b,a-b, that is, alternating rhyme scheme. In the last paragraph the rhyme scheme changes to abcb.

***** END *****