

Candidate 2

Part A - Poetry.

→ Each stanza finished with a rhyming couplet giving a sense of 'stop' or ending to each stanza, possibly representing the four strong feet of a horse.

↳ The metre in the poem of ABCBCBCAA could possibly mimic the noise given to a horse walking and coming to a stop.

↳ The eight lines could also mimic the washing of the waves coming in and out from tide as waves follow a pattern of the ebb generally being the largest and strongest wave before coming on the cycle thereafter.

↳ ~~These~~ Each stanza begins and ends in iambic ^{pent} tetrameter whereas inbetween these ^{1/3} two lines, the rest

of the poem resides in iambic tetrameter.

↳ The use of rhyming ~~with~~ all lines between the first and last line give a feeling that each stanza is enclosed in the first and last showing each has its own significance or part of the story which allows the poem to digress further into the story-line

↳ There is a hint of the theme of mortality in the play as the speaker in the poem refers to the girl as something which "time" has not "touched". Reminding him or the reader of their own life, that we have a limit to the amount we can live. The speaker in the poem is discussing the girl as something amazing and so beautiful or awe -

inspiring that he constantly thinks of this time he saw her, he thinks of it "In his brain - day, night," showing possibly the speaker's desire for to live forever.

↳ Before seeing this sight the man is described to be merciless / "merciless" all his face, hands and even his gaze are. However when he finally meets he is met by the beautiful sight of the "ghost-girl-ride". Before, imagery is bleak, boring and merciless. It all seems fairly substantial, before he has a "careworn gaze" possibly he is worried about his lack of time. ~~The~~ However, at the end of stanza two we begin to see a shift in feeling as the speaker begins to describe the scene. Words such as

"warm" "real" "keen" are all more welcoming words than previous "mindless" "corker".

↳ In stanza two we are told of "what his back years bring - A phantom of his own figuring" these lines possibly suggest that he is looking back on his own youth and his own memories, for example; "Not only there does he see this sight" suggesting this image of his can be re-seen or brought back up again by himself at a multitude of different places, as it comes on we find out that he can indeed "see this sight, But everywhere". The idea that the man is looking back on his youth suggests he misses the time

of carefreeness. The idea of ^{this vision being} a memory is still carried through to the final stanza where the speaker explains that the man in the poem "withers daily" but "times touches her not". Time is unable to effect a memory in the physical sense which time effects a person.

↳ The speaker in the poem is not abruptly clear but ~~is not~~ appears to be that of someone looking down or watching this scene as there is no personal pronouns in relation to the account story being told.

↳ Enjambement used in the ~~to poem~~ allows the poem to take on a much more prosaic form as it allows the story to flow from line to line.

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	<p>↳ The use of the female figure in 'the memory' of the man seen in stanza four the suggests that the memory the man is looking on is not directly of himself but of something he's experienced.</p> <p>↳ The first line opens with "Queer are the ways of a man I knew" immediately intriguing the reader to find out the "queer ways" of the man. However this ^{ambiguity does} becomes clear ^{as} that we are lead to question, what is the significance of this spot in particular that the man comes to so that he can think of this ghost-girl-ride. If he can in fact see this image "everywhere in his brain - day, night" why does he come here?</p> <p>↳ The use of the word "ghost" also</p>	

continues the suggestion of the girl
not actually being there, as it is
not-animate or alive.

↳ "once in play" also agrees with
the idea of this poem being of a
memory, "this vision of his"
~~suggests~~ with the use of the
possessive pronoun "his" allows us to
believe that he is the only one who
can experience this "vision".

↳ This poem could take the form of
a ballad, however each stanza a
single ballad on its own due to
the rhyme scheme and ~~typical~~
~~the~~ rhyming couplet at the end of each
stanza, ~~typical~~ typical to that of a
Shakespearean Ballad.

↳ The comparison/simile of the
memory being "on the air" and
"dream we bright" allows us to

believe that the memory he is
 resting upon is fond as it is a
 feeling we would associate with
 the words "use" and "bright".

↳ The ellipses at the ~~end~~^{second last} of ^{line of}
 stanza one "The turns to go..."

↳ followed by the question allows the
 reader to be left out/drawn out
 by the ellipses but pulled back in
 by the question engaging the reader
 once more. This push & pull, almost
 swaying of the reader's attention, could
 be seen as alike to that of the
 waves of the ocean.

↳ It is 'one-sided' this though,
 the man can only see the girl,
 can be seen by the description of
 the man being described as "wishes
 daily" and the use of the word
 "BUT" suggests the girl is

still doing an action even though
is a consequence or not helping the
man, she is not showing signs of
remorse for the daily withering the
man faces opposed to her everlasting
life as "she still rides gently".

↳ Even though the physical
appearance of the man is
withered and toiled he still possesses
the same youthful, un-touched mind
as the writer describes this memory
in his mind to still be "vapt".

That is thought is still the same
as it was ^{as} when he "first eyed"

this scene even though time
has changed him physically he
can still remember this youthfully as
thoughts don't age.

↳ The use of the words "shagged" and "shaly" are almost onomatopoeic in the sense you can almost hear the shaly rocks and sands beneath him.

↳ As the last line suggests she is "singing" to the "swinging of the tide" we can re-explore the idea of the poem taking on the push + pull, swaying motion of the waves. It is quite possible that the poem is written to ~~imitate~~ imitate the girls singing as it mimicks the waves therefore subegrentally the girls singing.

↳ She may die ~~there~~ or be genet forgotten/erased once he has gone as a result of her only being alive in his memory. ^{the man} ~~she~~ seems to accept the real or death as he steps to do things because

of his age however. The girl doesn't seem to care as she just continues to "ride gaily". As the word "gaily" suggests without care and with happiness or ~~with~~ excitement.

↳ The spelling of "gaily" could also suggest weather, such as gales. She imitates the force and power of gales, the chaos and the sense of her being full of life.

↳ Play on words in stanza 2, "More clear than to-day" could be interpreted as "today" meaning that the man's vision was more clear than the day present, again in the idea of age and with it the consequences of age come with

this interpretation as when you are older people's minds can become not as good as they used to be so a memory may be more clear for them than the present. A second interpretation of it could be "to-day" meaning that this vision/memory is even more clearer with each day than it was when he first saw/experienced it. Possibly suggesting he has thought about it so much that he knows the memory perfectly now.

↳ The use of the word "phantom" immediately suggests a negative aspect to the memory alongside the word "ghost" giving a haunting feeling to the poem. ~~It is~~ as if the ^{vision} memory he has is forever haunting him "In

R
ON his brain - day, night".

↳ "carry this vision" "for him that there" we aren't sure if he is going out to sea or going off the shoreline. The possibility he is going to see could be why he always thinks of it.