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PLANTS DESCRIBING HUMAN FEATURES IN M.DRAYTON'S POEMS

Abstract: In literature, flowers often represent emotions, beauty and its symbolic meaning can take on new depths beyond the silky texture of the flower or its fragrance. The pain often accompanying love, found in the bloom's thorns, can express the dual nature of love and other expressions. Poets expressed their ideas via flora in various ways. This article analyses how Drayton uses plants to describe human features in his poems.

Keywords: language of flowers, early modern period, trees, flowers, characters of protagonist, symbolic meanings.

For many centuries flora has adorned not only the earliest poetry, but also modern ones. It became increasingly entwined with nature, love, human character, even legends and religious symbolism. The language of flowers is subtle and mostly secret language which is mostly used in Early modern period. In literature, the colour, number, placement and cut of the flower all have an influence upon its intended meaning. These professional usages can be seen mostly, in the poems of the famous poets like Michael Drayton. He particularly converges different flowers together while giving descriptions.

When it comes to Drayton, he not only use flora for lover, but also he describes other personalities like warriors with different plants. For example, his Stanza 6 of "Nymphal V" represents the emotions felt by the conqueror. The first floral symbol appears in the third line, "the laurel onely to adorne"; this indicates that the warrior feels glory and victory. The second symbol appears in the ninth

line, “most worthy of the oken wreath”; the oak tree represents nobility and bravery. The third symbol appearing in the twenty-second line, “the olive wreath possesses”; the olive tree means peace and security. Author describes him like that because when protagonist come, people feel themselves secured. The fourth floral symbol appears in the tenth line, “the lover with the myrtle sprays”; myrtle is synonymous with flower Aphrodite symbolize love and beauty. To combine all these floral symbols, it can be argued that in this poem, it appears that the focus is about a well-seasoned warrior, passionate in his craft and revels in the nature of war and battle.

In his Stanza 9, Drayton tries to create language of flowers as much as he can and find common link between their meanings. The first line “Here Damaske Roses, white and red” refers to not just roses, but red and white damask roses; the combination of red and white roses can signify unity or conflict between people. Moreover, roses like Damask mostly describes the fragrance of love and specific love which needs petals of both white and red roses. “Amongst these Roses in a row, Next I place Pinks in plenty” in this lines Drayton use pinks which are another name of flower carnation representing pride and beauty of his lover. Next line “These double Daysyes then for show” means that his lover is innocent like daisy flowers. He says that his dreams of her are quite pleasant in the sentence “The pretty Pansy then Ile tye”(pansy flower). Then he clarifies his emotions like faithfulness , pensiveness by using flowers like violet and cowslip. “The pleasant Primrose downe Ile prick” by this line he is going to be like primrose and being always by her side throughout the stages of her life. The poem imitate his devotion to flower honeysuckle and follow her being as the marigold which a flower follows the sun. The flower lily means chastity and virtue, so he hope that his lover has these characters “The Lilly and the Flower delice, For colour much contenting”. So he describes the characters with flowers which he doesn’t want that his lover has in these lines: “The Daffodil most dainty is To match with these in meetnesse; The Columbyne compar’d to this”. Daffodil represents selflove,

columbine means foolishness. “To place them in their order: Sweet-Williams, Campions, Sops-in-Wine”: The final three flowers, sweet-williams, campions and sops-in-wine, send the original message of love. Sweet-Williams for ‘sweet smiles that displays all its beauty and delicacy’; campions for ‘youthful love’ and can also symbolise ‘falling victim’ to love; and sops-in-wine are yet another name for the carnation and therefore a triple dose of love and pride. Thus it can be understood that the poet is telling us about the woman in his dreams, through using a lot of flowers. The author uses so many flowers in order to show how his lover should be and he hopes that he can find this kind of woman.

The majority of the flowers used in the selected poems of Drayton, mostly, match with the opinions and context intended in the poem, the youthfulness of campions, the pensiveness of cowslips, the faithfulness of violet, these all describe positive romantic feelings and characters of their beloved one. He paints a beautiful picture, not only in perfume, but in characteristics as well. When putting emphasis on the two metaphors of the columbine and daffodil, the flowers used in these poems illustrate some important characteristics, such as fidelity, beauty and perfect excellence, to be found in the pursuit of a female companion; it could be considered that with these poems, Drayton is describing his perfect woman, who is suitable for the role of lover, if not wife. It is possible then that the usage of the columbine and daffodil demonstrates the fact that no one, even the object of his affections, is perfect in every sense. As the poet has said that this should not prevent the realization of such feelings and we should all learn to accept people the way they are, flaws and all.

The conclusion is that in The Early English poetry not only flowers, but also various trees conveyed different meanings. From early periods till now this flora is second to none aid for poets which comes in handy in giving voice to untold emotions. As above analysis, one can understand that without doubt flora can symbolize various human character, emotions and, even, their attitudes, physical actions with metaphorical meanings.

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