



DNYANSAGAR ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE, BALEWADI,PUNE-45

Class :- FYBCOM(II Semester) (2019 Pattern)

Sub:-COMPULSORY ENGLISH

Prof. MONIKA Y. DESHMUKH



Unit 1

INDRA NOOYI : A CORPORATE GIANT



BIOGRAPHY

Born on: 28 oct 1955 (in Chennai).

Age: 60 years.

**Parents: Krishnamurthy and Shantha
Krishnamurthy.**

Spouse: Raj .K. Nooyi.

Children: Preetha and Tara.

Known as: CEO of PepsiCo.

Nationality: American.

Religion: Hinduism.



EDUCATION

- Educated at Holy Angels Anglo Indian Higher Secondary School in madras.
- Bachelor's Degree In Physics, Chemistry And Mathematics From Madras Christian College In 1974.
- MBA from IIM, Calcutta (1976).
- Holds A Master's Degree In Public And Private Management From The Yale School Of Management (1980).



HER THOUGHTS

- *“A successful career is not enough. You must make a lasting impact....you can leave the world a better brighter.”*
- *“Now you need to learn, earn and return simultaneously. Never stop learning stay humble.”*
- *“ I have stayed a CEO, because I am a life-long student.”*



- *“ Don’t tell them you are busy. I run a fortune 50 company and I still call my mother.”*
- *I’m so secure in myself, I don’t have to be American to play in the corporate life.”*





HER QUALITIES

- ◉ Inspiring & influencing personality.
- ◉ Courageous & intelligence.
- ◉ She can turn plans into reality.
- ◉ Highly innovative, energetic.
- ◉ Hardworking person.
- ◉ Vision & foresight.
- ◉ Effective communication
- ◉ Negotiation skills.
- ◉ Situational style of leadership.



CAREER

- After completion of MBA, Nooyi first job was with Tootal, a British textile company.
- She was product manager at Johnson & Johnson.
- Director of international corporate strategy projects for Boston Consulting Group in 1980.



STRATEGIC DECISIONS BY HER

- Nooyi took the lead in the acquisition of Tropicana in 1998.
- She was lead negotiator on Pepsi \$13 billion purchase of Quaker oats.
- Formation of a team called Power of One- America's Council and Global Snacks Group.



- PepsiCo to spin off its restaurant business into independent business.
- Created new distribution system which reduces overall cost & increased sales.
- Adopted direct store delivery system.
- She was also instrumental in beating Coca-Cola for beverages maker, which Pepsi acquired for \$337 million.



HONOURS AND AWARDS

- Forbes- 4th on the 2008 and 2009 list of the World's 100 Most Powerful Women.
- Fortune- no. 1st on its annual ranking of Most Powerful Women in Business for 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 & 2010.
- In 2008, Nooyi was named one of America's Best Leaders by US News & World Report.
- In 2008, she was elected to the Fellowship of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences.



- In 2007, she was awarded Padma Bhushan by Govt of India.
- Nooyi has been named 2009 CEO of the Year by Global Supply Chain leaders Group.
- In January 2008, Nooyi was elected Chairman of the US Indian Business Council (USIBC).
- In 2010, she was named no.1 on Fortune's list of the "50 Most Powerful Women" and no.6 on Forbes list of the "World's 100 Most Powerful Women".
- Nooyi is an alumna of the 1974 batch of IIM, Calcutta.



Unit 2

appro jrd by sudha
murthy



Sudha Kulkarni was the only girl in the postgraduate department of computer science and was staying at the ladies' hostel.

One day, she saw an advertisement on the notice board. It was a standard job-requirement notice from the famous automobile company Telco (now Tata Motors)... It stated that the company required young, bright engineers.

At the bottom was a small line: 'Lady Candidates need not apply.'



She read it and was very upset.

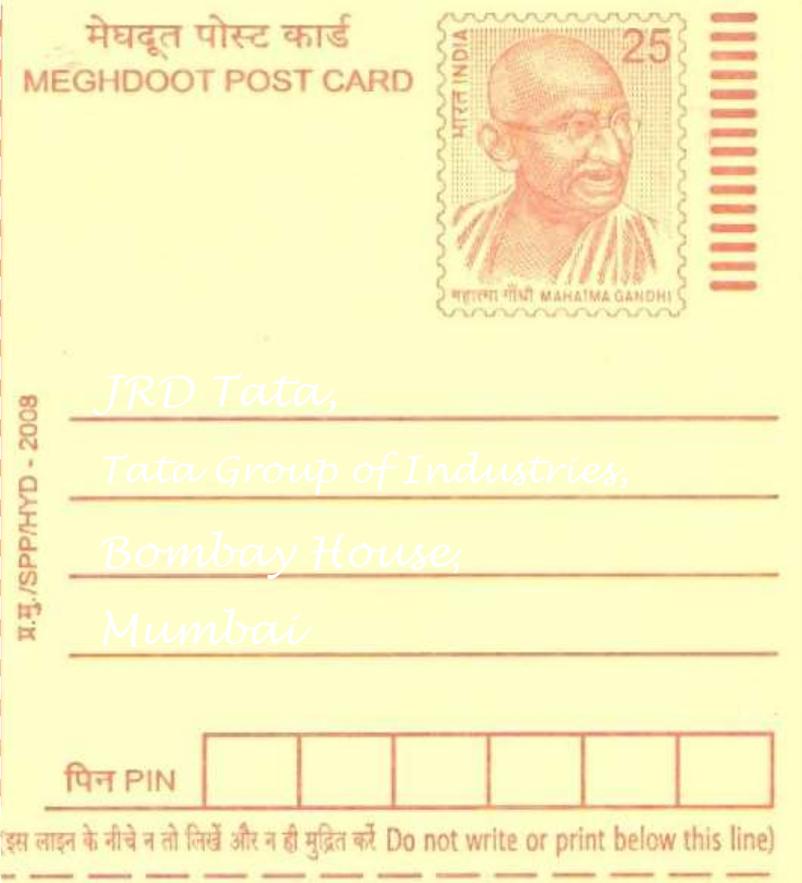
Though she was not keen on taking up the job, she saw it as a challenge. She had done extremely well in academics, better than most of her male peers...

Little did she know then that in real life academic excellence is not enough to be successful?

She then took a postcard and wrote a letter to JRD Tata, the owner of TATA Group.



The great Tatas have always been pioneers. They are the people who started the basic infrastructure industries in India, such as iron and steel, chemicals, textiles and locomotives they have cared for higher education in India since 1900 and they were responsible for the establishment of the Indian Institute of Science. Fortunately, I study there. But I am surprised how a company such as Telco is discriminating on the basis of gender.





After some days, she got a letter and she was invited for an interview.

With no intention of taking up the job, she went to Pune for the interview wherein she was told that they don't encourage female candidates because they had in the past never hired females for that profile.

She told the panel of interviewers that “But you must start somewhere, otherwise no woman will ever be able to work in your factories.”

Finally, after a series of technical questions to test her knowledge, she was told she has got the job which she decided to take up.



First Meeting with JRD Tata

Sudha was in Mr. Moolgaokar's office (Chairman of Telco) when JRD entered.

Mr. Moolgaokar introduced her to JRD "Jeh (that's what his close associates called him), this young woman is an engineer and that too a postgraduate. She is the first woman to work on the Telco shop floor."

To which JRD remarked "It is nice that girls are getting into engineering in our country. By the way, what is your name?"

She told him "When I joined Telco I was Sudha Kulkarni, Sir,' I replied. 'Now I am Sudha Murthy."



Sudha meets JRD again

Once Sudha was waiting for her husband to pick her up when JRD walked by and asked her

JRD: What are you doing in office after office hours??

Sudha: I'm waiting for my husband to pick me up.

JRD: It is getting dark, I will wait with you till your husband comes.

Sudha observed how simply he was dressed and he had no qualms waiting for an ordinary employee of his company.

Sudha ran out as soon as her husband came. JRD called behind her and said “Young lady, tell your husband never to make his wife wait again.”



Last meet with JRD

JRD was walking by when he saw Sudha and asked her what she was doing. Sudha told him that she had resigned because her husband was planning to start a new company called Infosys.

JRD asked her “Oh! And what will you do when you will be successful”





JRD's final advice

She replied “Sir, I don't know whether we will be successful.”

JRD advised her to

“Never start with diffidence, always start with confidence.”

“When you are successful you must give back to society. Society gives us so much; we must reciprocate. Wish you all the best.”

Then JRD continued walking up the stairs. That was the last time Sudha saw him alive.



Sudha Murthy is a widely published writer and chairperson of the Infosys Foundation involved in a number of social development initiatives. Infosys chairman Narayana Murthy is her husband.





She says that

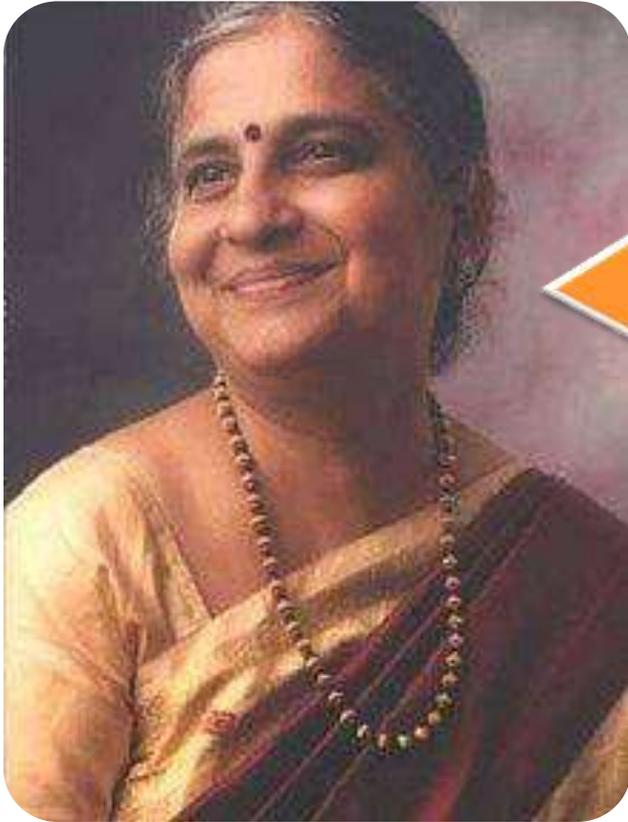
I consider JRD a great man because, despite being an extremely busy person, he valued one postcard written by a young girl seeking justice. He must have received thousands of letters everyday. He could have thrown mine away, but he didn't do that. He respected the intentions of that unknown girl, who had neither influence nor money, and gave her an opportunity in his company. He did not merely give her a job; he changed her life and mindset forever.

If at all time stops and asks me what I want from life, I would say I wish JRD were alive today to see how the company we started has grown. He would have enjoyed it wholeheartedly





She also says that...



My love and respect for the House of Tata remains undiminished by the passage of time. I always looked up to JRD. I saw him as a role model for his simplicity, his generosity, his kindness and the care he took of his employees. Those blue eyes always reminded me of the sky; they had the same vastness and magnificence.



J.R.D. Tata



Sudha Murthy

THANK YOU !!



Unit 3

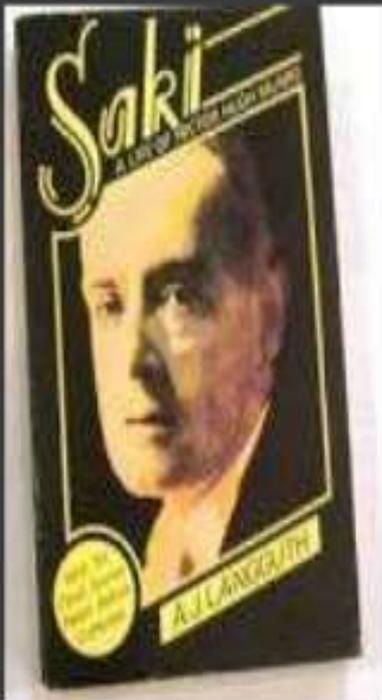
FUR.....



H.H. Munro's (Saki's) short story

FUR

Hector Hugh Munro



- Munro was born on Dec 18, 1870 and died on Nov 14, 1916.
- He was a witty British author who published under the pen name SAKI or **H.H. Munro**.
- **Munro** was **born** in Akyab, Burma (now known as Myanmar) in 1870.
- As a writer, Munro (Saki) was a master of the short story form and is often compared to [O. Henry](#) and [Dorothy Parker](#). [E.F. Benson](#) shares his sardonic style.
- His works:
 - = [The Interlopers](#)
 - = [Esme](#)
 - = [Sredni Vashtar](#)
 - = [Gabriel-Ernest](#)
 - = [Tobermory](#)
 - = [The Schartz-Metterklume Method](#)
 - = [The Open Window](#)



About Saki's 'Fur'

- In Fur by Saki we have the theme of selfishness, appearance, friendship, bitterness, kindness and revenge.
- The theme of this story is betrayal and deception: Eleanor is a false friend who uses her friend Suzanne's confidences to stab her in the back.



Summary of the story 'Fur'

- ◉ In Saki's short story "Fur," two friends find out who is true and who is not. **Suzanne** and **Eleanor** are friends.
- ◉ Eleanor seems to be the true friend.
- ◉ She agrees to meet with Suzanne's cousin **Bertram** to share with him what Suzanne desires for her birthday.
- ◉ Bertram is wealthy. Eleanor agrees to tell Bertram what Suzanne desires for her birthday.
- ◉ Eleanor is a true friend in every sense of the word.
- ◉ Eleanor suggests that they meet Bertram on his afternoon walk.
- ◉ Then they can encourage him to enter the store which has nice furs.
- ◉ Eleanor has agreed to be the liaison (link) and tell Bertram what Suzanne wants for her birthday, which is a nice fur.
- ◉ While the two friends are waiting for Bertram to appear, Eleanor asks a favor of Suzanne.
- ◉ She asks Suzanne to sit in on a game of bridge with her aunts so Eleanor can be free to talk with a gentleman caller.
- ◉ Suzanne will not hear of such a suggestion.



- Selfishly, Suzanne says no to the idea of helping her friend Eleanor out of a bridge game.
- When Bertram finally arrives at the store, Eleanor is upset with her friend Suzanne because she will not help her out of the bridge game.
- Instead of telling Bertram that Suzanne desires an expensive fur, she tells Bertram that Suzanne desires a fan, the exact thing she does not need.
- In this way, Eleanor gets back at Suzanne for not helping her out of the bridge game.
- Eleanor gets revenge and she gets the fur that Suzanne desired. Suzanne should have been a true friend.
- She should not have been so selfish in thinking only of herself.
- Eleanor is the true friend. Suzanne is selfish.
- She does not help her friend Eleanor out. Eleanor is so upset until she tricks Bertram into buying the fur for herself, not Suzanne.



What is the theme of 'Fur' by Saki?

- The theme of this story is betrayal and deception: Eleanor is a false friend who uses her friend Suzanne's confidences to stab her in the back.
- Eleanor pretends to be Suzanne's friend but treats her maliciously.
- Eleanor learns that Suzanne's rich relative is coming to town, and that Suzanne, who doesn't have much money, would love for him to give her some fox furs for her birthday.
- Eleanor, whose birthday is in March, presumably months away, lies to the cousin and says her birthday is tomorrow when she and Suzanne get separated in a crowded department store, and Eleanor is left alone with the cousin.



- Eleanor tells him a sob story about wanting furs but having no money and no relatives with money who will remember her.
- She manipulates the cousin into buying her furs and getting Suzanne a fan, which she knows Suzanne does not want.
- Eleanor apparently acts out of spite and malice: there's no evidence that she wants furs.
- She simply appears to hope to thwart Suzanne in her desires and make her jealous.
- There was no reason but cattiness for Eleanor to insist on Suzanne wanting a fan.
- The story warns us to be careful who we trust and confide in.
- Seeming friends can be malicious enemies.



Unit 4

AFTER 20 YEARS.....



After 20 Years

by O. Henry





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Reflect

DailyDOOH.com



**What are the qualities that
make a friendship
memorable ?**

take a moment to

REFLECT



IMAGINE

And Create





Reflect



imagine!

You make a pact with your friend to meet after ten years. How do you think you feel when you meet each other? What would you say to each other?



ABOUT THE CHAPTER



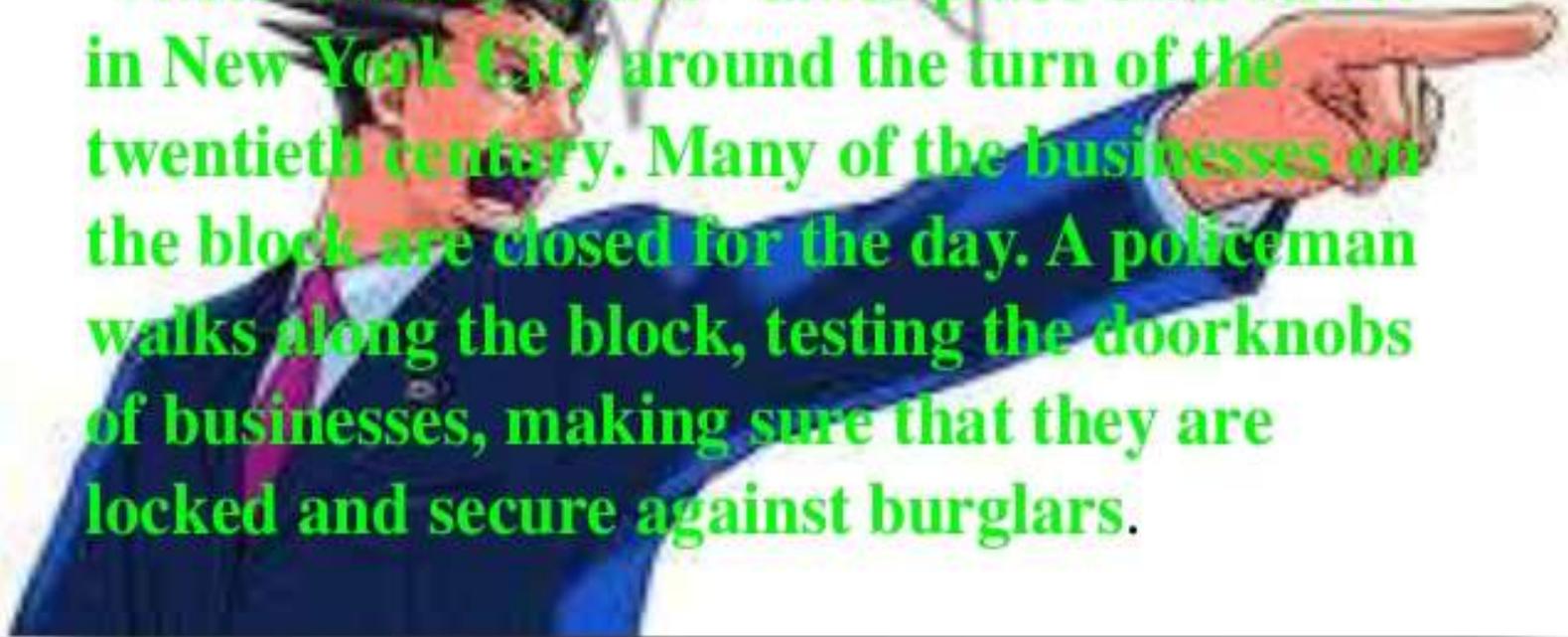
About

This is a story about two friends who are going to meet after twenty years.



Introduction!

"After Twenty Years" takes place on a street in New York City around the turn of the twentieth century. Many of the businesses on the block are closed for the day. A policeman walks along the block, testing the doorknobs of businesses, making sure that they are locked and secure against burglars.

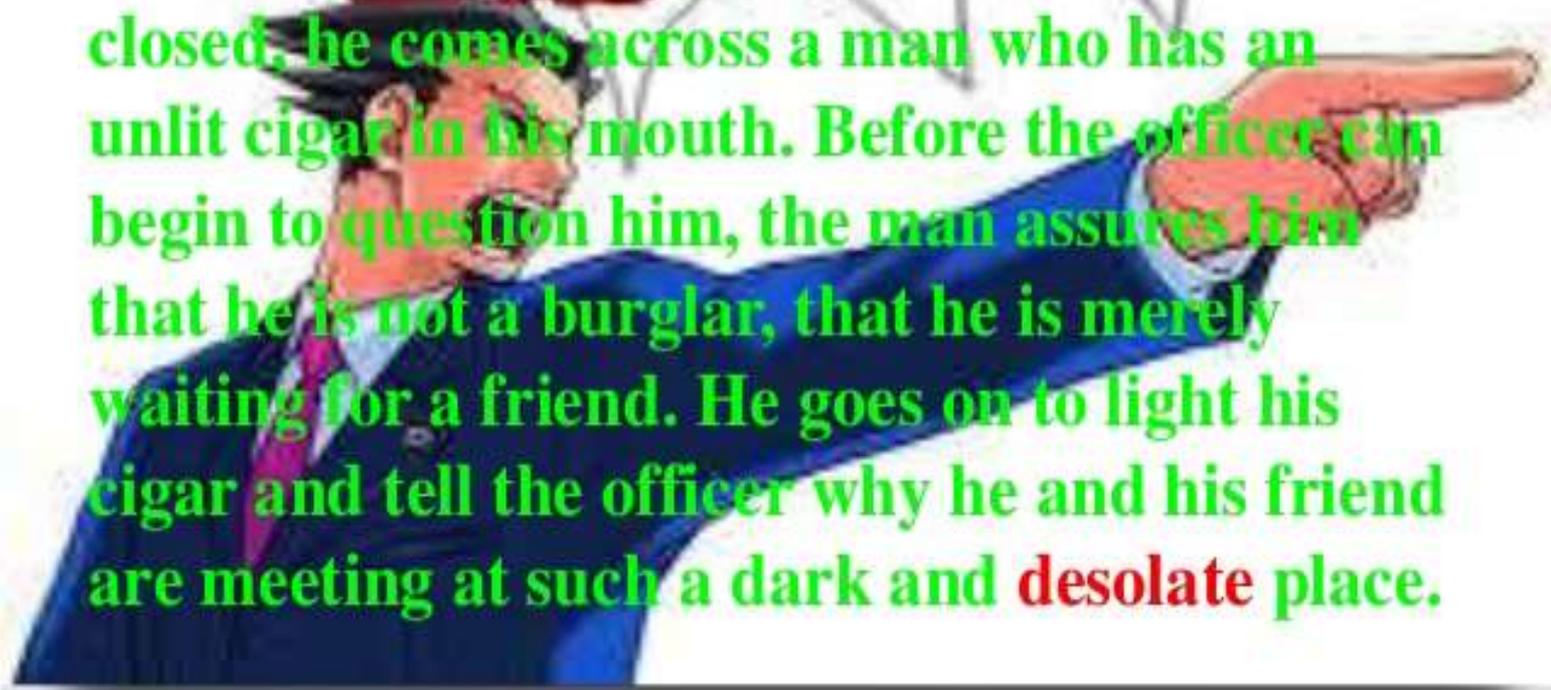




Desolate: uninhabited and giving an impression of bleak emptiness

Introduction!

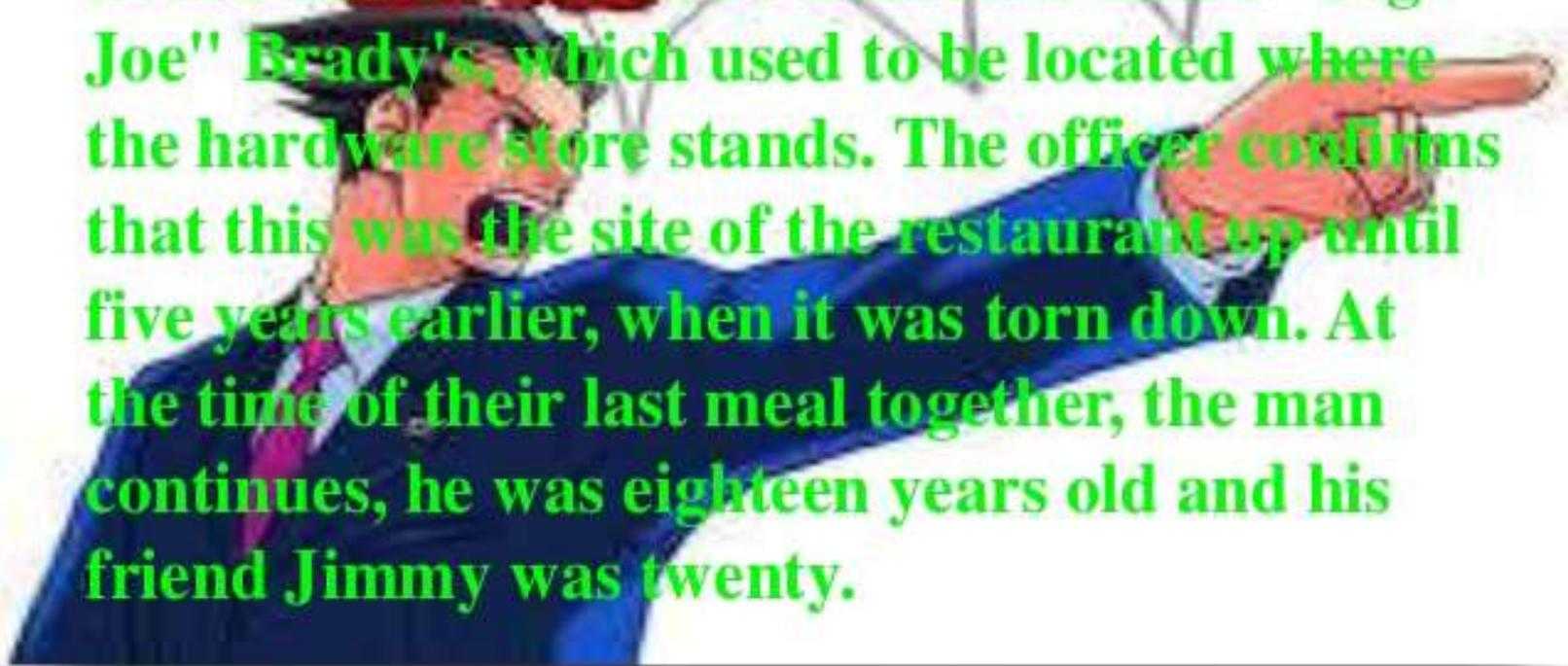
In the doorway of a hardware store that is closed, he comes across a man who has an unlit cigar in his mouth. Before the officer can begin to question him, the man assures him that he is not a burglar, that he is merely waiting for a friend. He goes on to light his cigar and tell the officer why he and his friend are meeting at such a dark and **desolate** place.





Introduction!

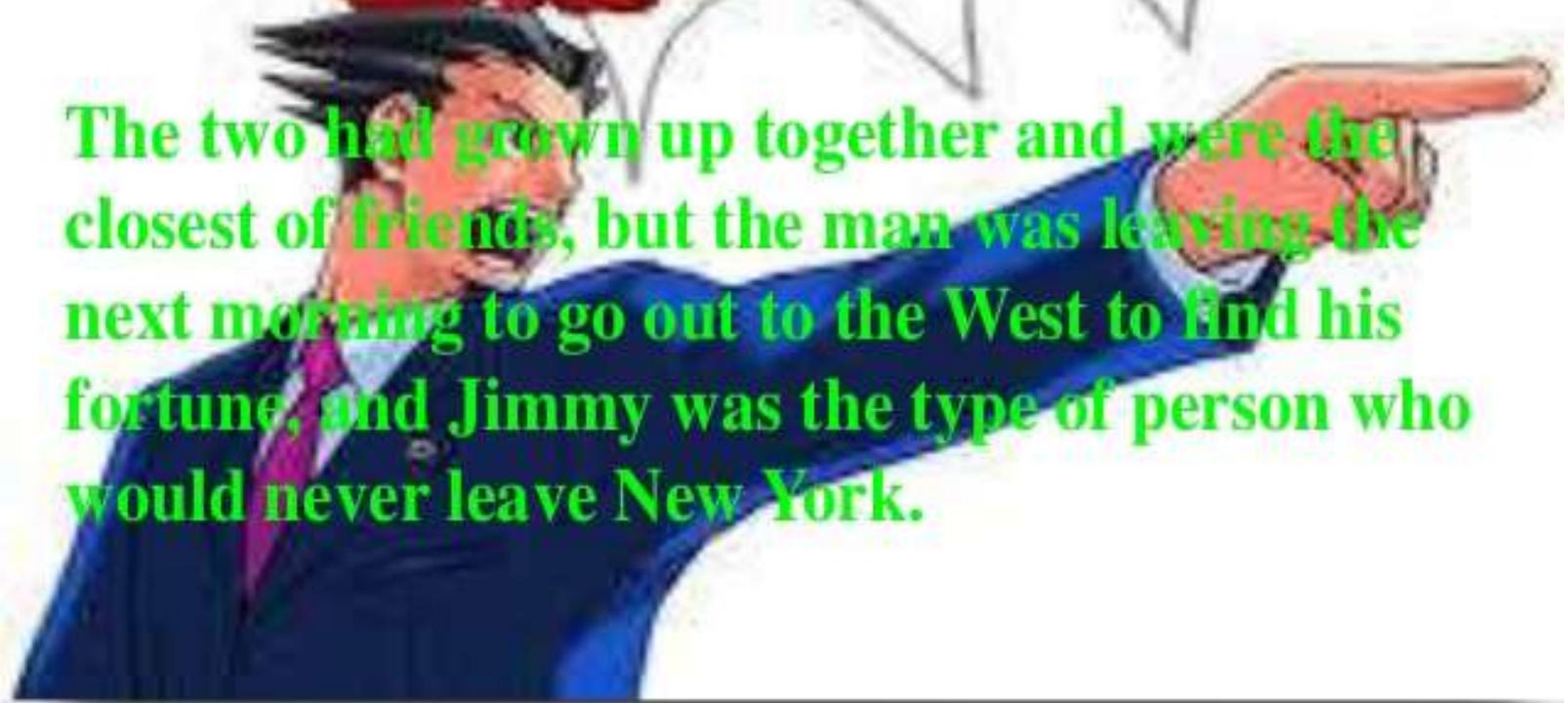
Twenty years earlier, he explains, he and his friend had dinner at a restaurant called "Big Joe" Brady's, which used to be located where the hardware store stands. The officer confirms that this was the site of the restaurant up until five years earlier, when it was torn down. At the time of their last meal together, the man continues, he was eighteen years old and his friend Jimmy was twenty.





Introduction!

The two had grown up together and were the closest of friends, but the man was leaving the next morning to go out to the West to find his fortune, and Jimmy was the type of person who would never leave New York.



Introduction!

After eating their dinner that night, they agreed that no matter where they were or what they were doing, they would both do all they could to return to that same spot at that exact same time, ten o'clock, exactly twenty years later.

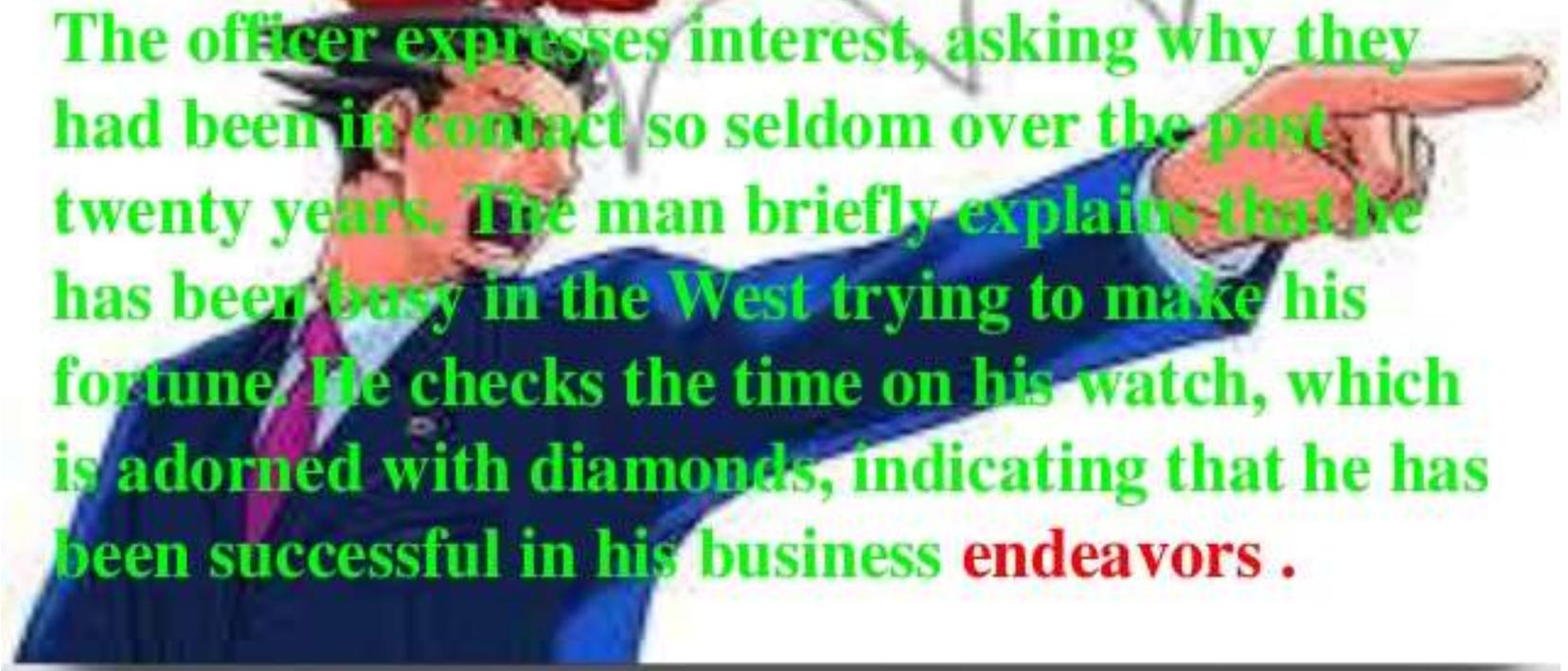




Endeavors :try hard to do or achieve something

Introduction!

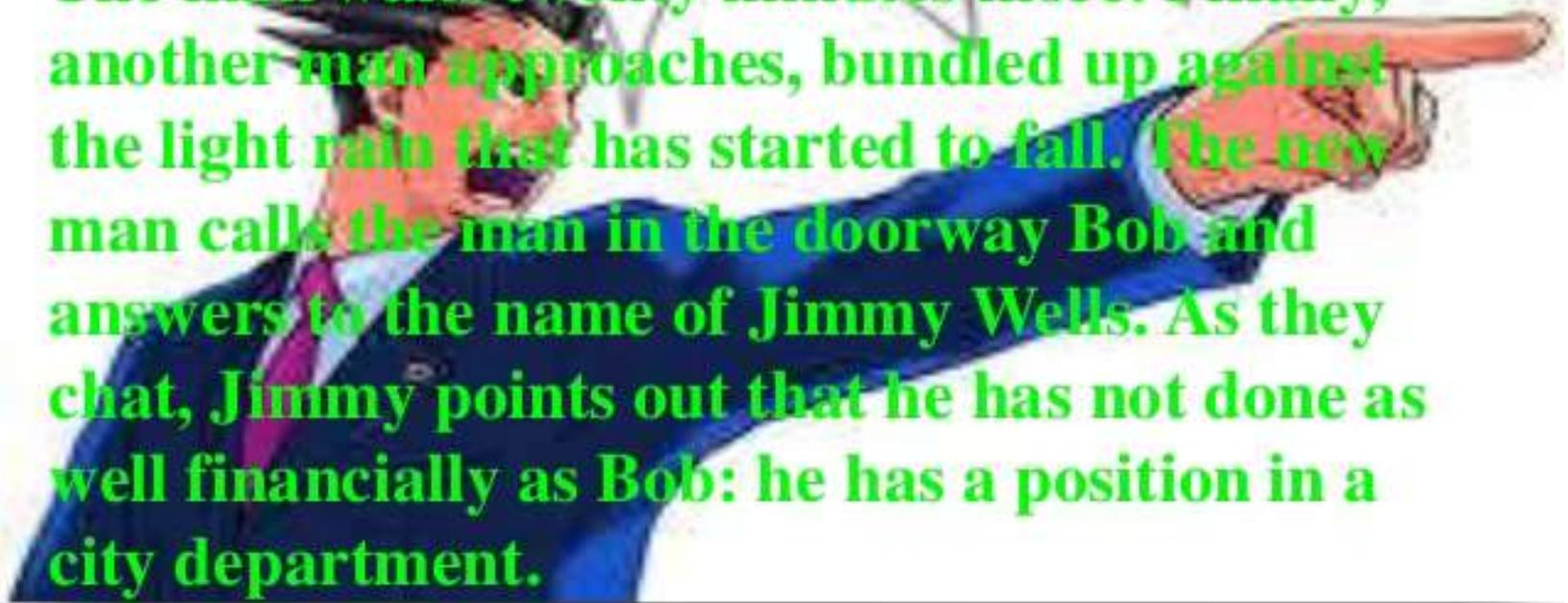
The officer expresses interest, asking why they had been in contact so seldom over the past twenty years. The man briefly explains that he has been busy in the West trying to make his fortune. He checks the time on his watch, which is adorned with diamonds, indicating that he has been successful in his business endeavors .





Introduction!

The man waits twenty minutes more. Finally, another man approaches, bundled up against the light rain that has started to fall. The new man calls the man in the doorway Bob and answers to the name of Jimmy Wells. As they chat, Jimmy points out that he has not done as well financially as Bob: he has a position in a city department.

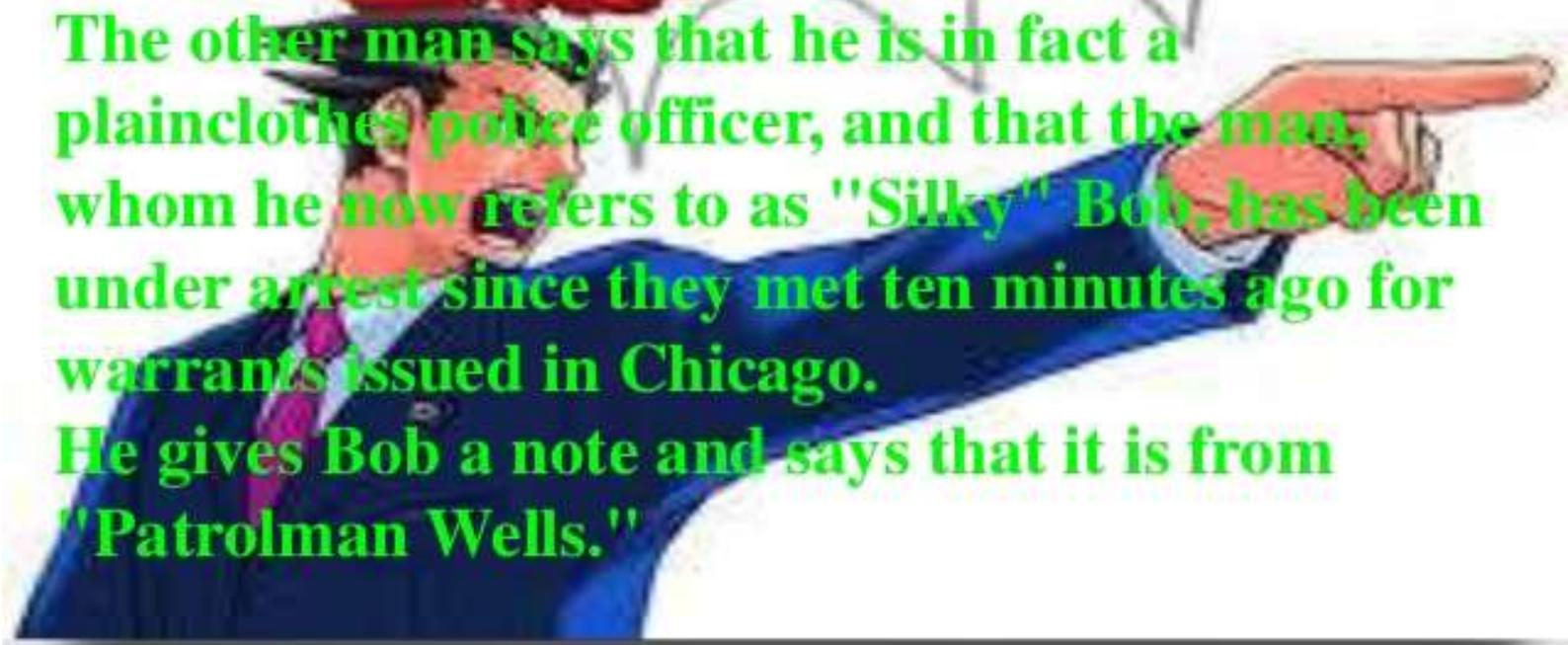




Introduction!

The other man says that he is in fact a plainclothes police officer, and that the man, whom he now refers to as "Silky" Bob, has been under arrest since they met ten minutes ago for warrants issued in Chicago.

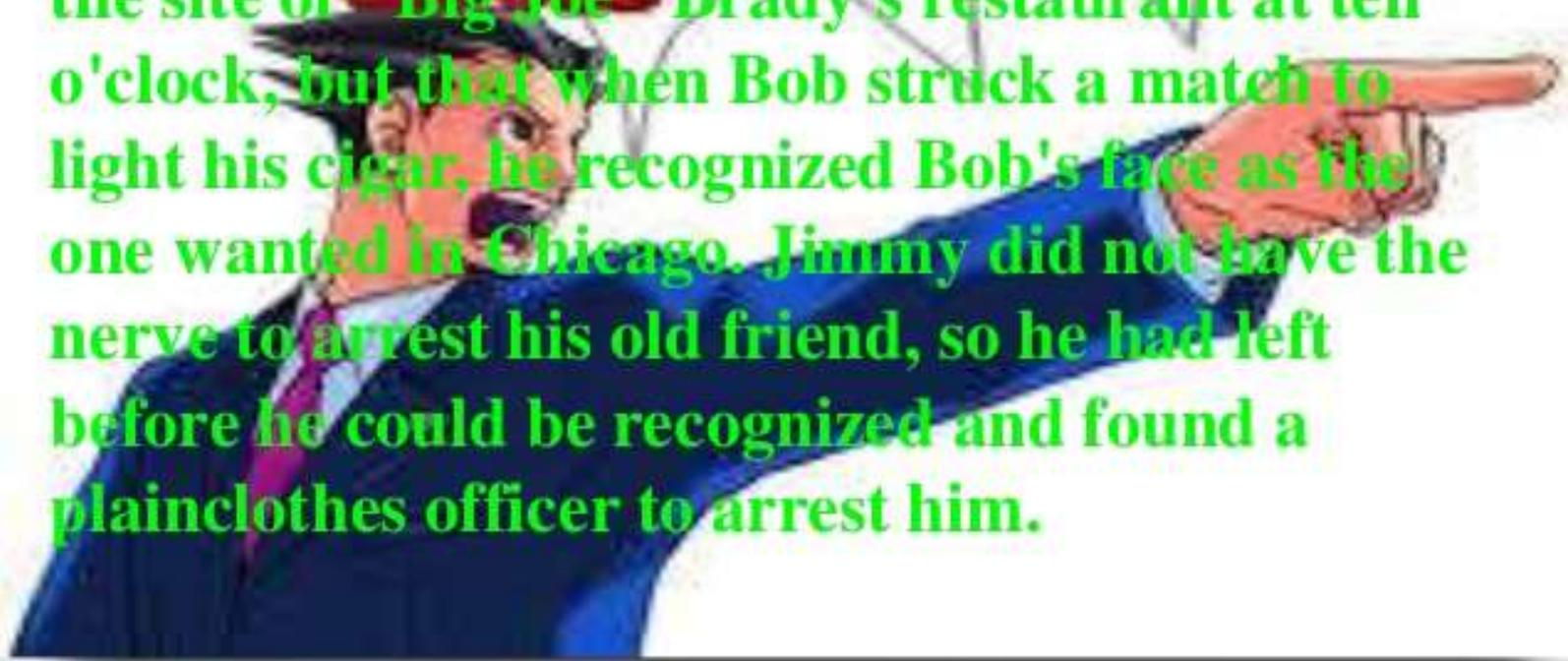
He gives Bob a note and says that it is from "Patrolman Wells."





A large, red, 3D-style text graphic that reads 'TWO!' is positioned at the top of the page. The letters are thick and have a slight shadow, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text is set against a white background with a faint, grey, jagged outline that resembles a speech bubble or a sound effect.

In the note, the real Jimmy Wells explains that he was in fact the officer who was with Bob at the site of "Big Joe" Brady's restaurant at ten o'clock, but that when Bob struck a match to light his cigar, he recognized Bob's face as the one wanted in Chicago. Jimmy did not have the nerve to arrest his old friend, so he had left before he could be recognized and found a plainclothes officer to arrest him.





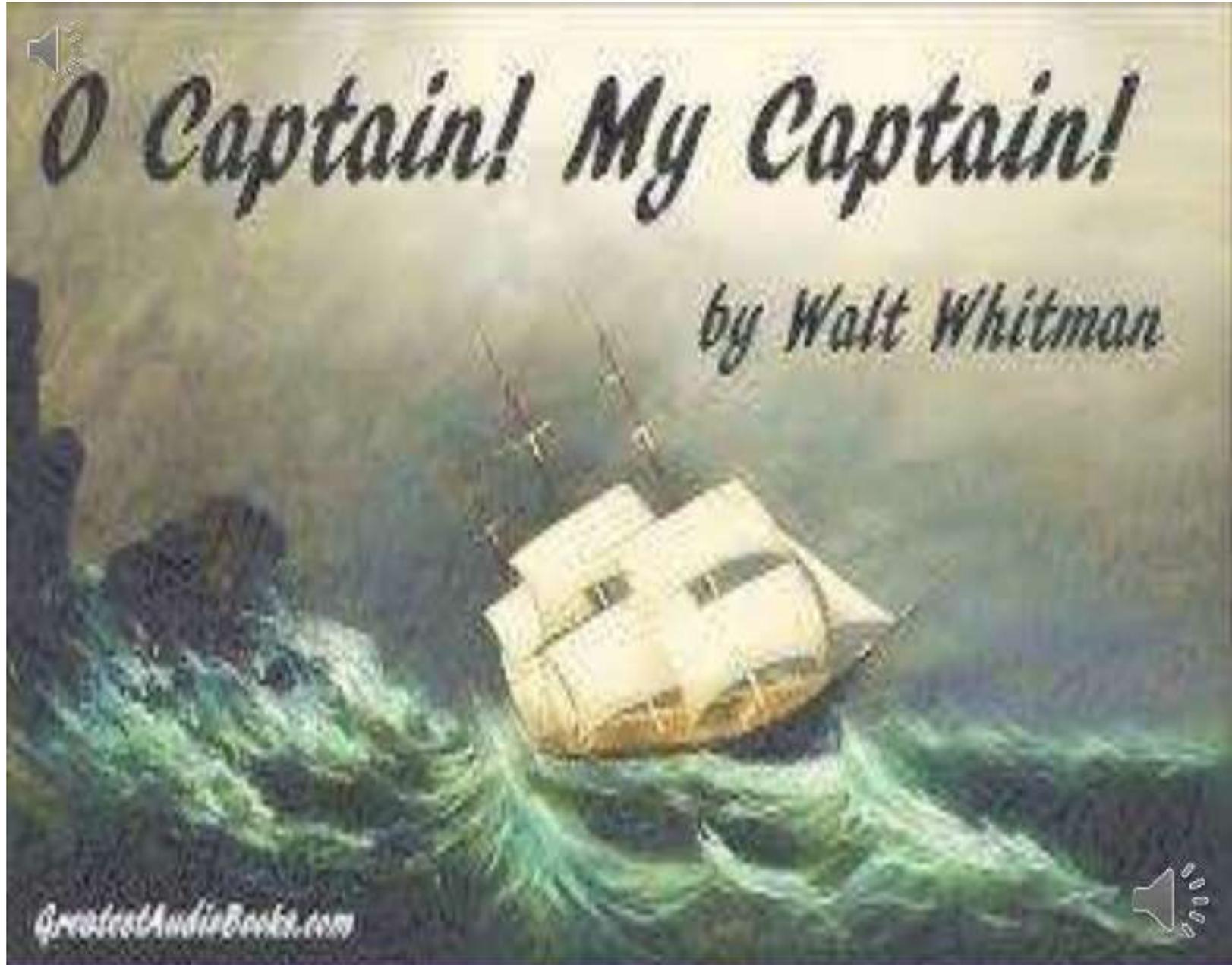
Unit 5

O CAPTAIN MY
CAPTAIN!



O Captain! My Captain!

by Walt Whitman

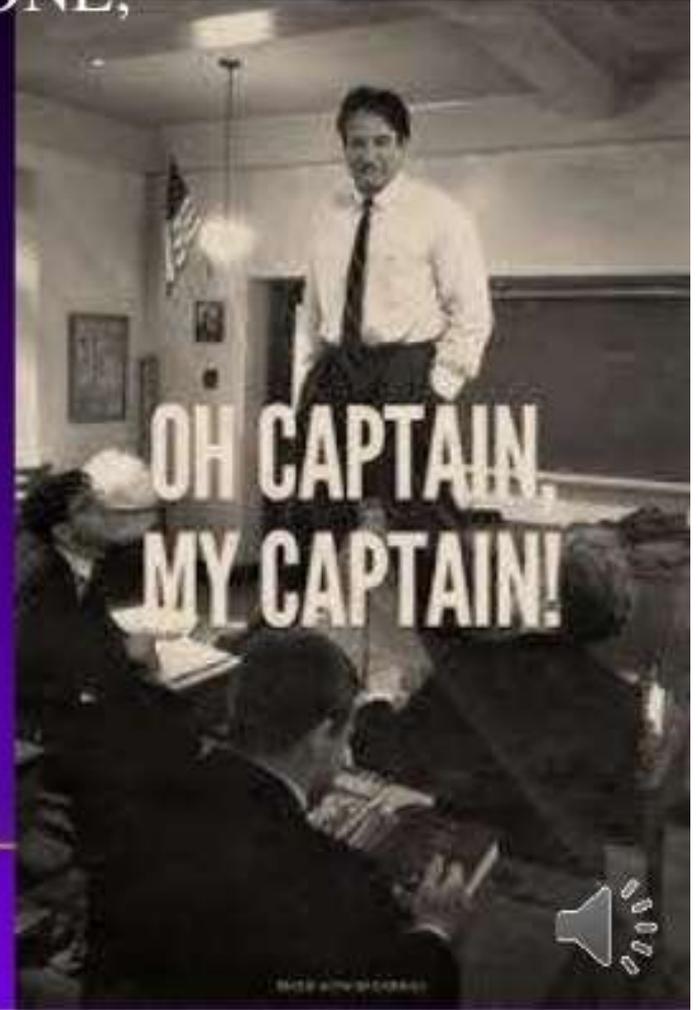


GreatestAudioBooks.com





O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN! OUR FEARFUL
TRIP IS DONE,





THE SHIP HAS WEATHER'D EVERY RACK,
THE PRIZE WE SOUGHT IS WON



THE PORT IS NEAR, THE BELLS I HEAR,
THE PEOPLE ALL EXULTING,

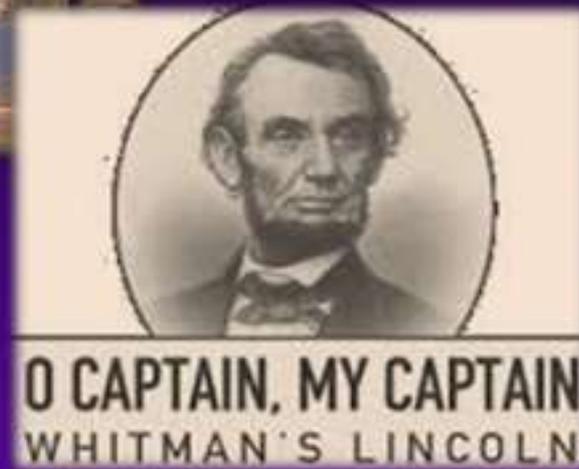




BUT O HEART! HEART! HEART! O THE
BLEEDING DROPS OF RED,



WHERE ON THE DECK MY CAPTAIN LIES FALLEN COLD AND DEAD.





O CAPTAIN! MY CAPTAIN! RISE UP AND
HEAR THE BELLS;





RISE UP—FOR YOU THE FLAG IS
FLUNG—FOR YOU THE BUGLE TRILLS,





FOR YOU BOUQUETS AND RIBBON'D
WREATHS—FOR YOU THE SHORES A-
CROWDING,





FOR YOU THEY CALL, THE SWAYING
MASS, THEIR EAGER FACES TURNING;



RISE UP—FOR YOU THE FLAG IS
FLUNG—FOR YOU THE BUGLE TRILLS.





IT IS SOME DREAM THAT ON THE DECK,
YOU'VE FALLEN COLD AND DEAD.





MY FATHER DOES NOT FEEL MY ARM, HE
HAS NO PULSE NOR WILL,





THE SHIP IS ANCHOR'D SAFE AND
SOUND, ITS VOYAGE CLOSED AND DONE,



FROM FEARFUL TRIP THE VICTOR SHIP
COMES IN WITH OBJECT WON;





WALK THE DECK MY CAPTAIN LIES,
FALLEN COLD AND DEAD.





SUMMARY

O Captain! My Captain' is a moving poem in which Whitman expresses his profound sense of grief at a tragic end of a leader of men is addressed to Abraham Lincoln, one of the greatest presidents of the United States of America, who fought a war (the American Civil War) against the Southern States to give the Negro slaves freedom and human dignity. The war was won, the slaves were freed, but Lincoln, soon after his election as president for a second term, fell a victim to an assassin's bullet.

The leader is being conceived as the brave captain of a ship who falls dead on the deck just when the journey is over and the victory is won. Whitman delivers the message to the captain and declares that their fearful and dangerous trip is done. Their ship had withstood every destructive encounter and their prized reward that they longed for is won. Their weary ship is drawing near the sea-port, the church bells are ringing to celebrate a victory and the people are rejoicing. Yet in the midst the celebration, he sees that within the grim and the daring vessel, his heart would spill profusely with drops of blood of immeasurable sadness to see his captain lying cold and dead.

Whitman pleads desperately to the captain to get up from his bed and see that the people are flying the flag just for him. The people are blowing their trumpets and bugles and are waiting to present him with bunches of flowers and decorated garlands to honour him-the victor. The seashores are swaying with crowds of cheering people. All the faces of the people on the shore are eager to see the captain addressing them from the deck. Yet the captain, a father to all people of the nation slept still and cold with his arm beneath his head. It is like an unbelievable bad dream that the leader is dead at the moment of victory.

Yet the captain does not answer still. His lips are extremely pale and not moving. Whitman says that his father does not feel his arm, and has neither pulse nor movement. The ship has finally reached the shore. It has dropped its anchor safe and sound. The long tiring voyage is closed and done. The triumph for the achievement is worth the effort. Whitman encourages the people on the shores to continue rejoicing and ring those bells as loud as possible. For him he will walk the heavy steps with deep sadness to the deck where his captain lies absolutely cold and dead.

This poem is about America's acknowledgement of Abraham Lincoln as the leader of their country, who held the nation together through the worst crisis in its history. He led the country to victory, and won the civil war, and ended the institution of slavery. He is viewed, not only in the poet's eyes, but in the eyes of the nation, America as the savior of American union and the "Great Emancipator." Soon after the civil war ended, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

The poet uses metaphors to express his ideas. He uses "captain" as Abraham Lincoln. The "ship" is the civil war. He refers to the civil war as the "victor ship". This makes sense because Lincoln serves as the commander of the civil war. At the end of the first verse, Lincoln dies while "bleeding drops of red". "From fearful trip the victor ship comes in the with object won." Whitman focuses on that right after the Civil war ends, Lincoln dies. He does that with the poem too, by saying, "The port is near" and then later saying "where on the deck the captain lies, fallen cold and dead." Whitman also refers to Lincoln as a father, because he is the father of his nation. The speaker of the poem does not want to believe that the captain is dead, by saying, "My Captain does not answer his lips pale and still, My father does not feel my arm, he has no pulse nor will." But then, sadly, he realizes that the captain will not come back.



Unit 6

PRAYER FOR MY DAUGHTER



A Prayer For My Daughter

~ William Butler Yeats

Kaushal Desai

Assistant Professor of English Language &
Literature

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Lesson

- About poet
- Poem: A Prayer for My Daughter
- Title of the poem
- Theme of the Poem
- Overall Synopsis
- Poetic Devices
- Figures Of Speech
- Language, Diction, Mood, Structure
- What does the poet want his Daughter to become?



William Butler Yeats

- William Butler Yeats (b. June 13, 1865, d. Jan. 28, 1939) was a celebrated Irish poet, prose writer and dramatist.
- He wrote a poem “A Prayer for my Daughter,” composed June 1919 and published 1921 in his collection *Michael Robartes and the Dancer*. As a point of interest, Yeats’ poem “A Prayer for my Son” is also beautiful, and very specifically evocative of the vulnerability of the Christ child, and of the might of parental love that fears not the world, but only – rightly and truly – God.





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Poem: A Prayer for My Daughter

ONCE more the storm is howling, and half
hid Under this cradle-hood and coverlid
My child sleeps on. There is no obstacle
But Gregory's wood and one bare hill
Whereby the haystack- and roof-levelling
wind.

Bred on the Atlantic, can be stayed;
And for an hour I have walked and prayed
Because of the great gloom that is in my
mind.

I have walked and prayed for this young
child an hour
And heard the sea-wind scream upon the
tower,
And-under the arches of the bridge, and
scream
In the elms above the flooded stream;
Imagining in excited reverie
That the future years had come,
Dancing to a frenzied drum,
Out of the murderous innocence of the sea.

May she be granted beauty and yet not
Beauty to make a stranger's eye distraught,
Or hers before a looking-glass, for such,
Being made beautiful overmuch,
Consider beauty a sufficient end,
Lose natural kindness and maybe
The heart-revealing intimacy
That chooses right, and never find a friend.

Helen being chosen found life flat and dull
And later had much trouble from a fool,
While that great Queen, that rose out of
the spray,
Being fatherless could have her way
Yet chose a bandy-legged smith for man.
It's certain that fine women eat
A crazy salad with their meat
Whereby the Horn of plenty is undone.



Poem: A Prayer for My Daughter

In courtesy I'd have her chiefly learned;
Hearts are not had as a gift but hearts are earned
By those that are not entirely beautiful;
Yet many, that have played the fool
For beauty's very self, has charm made wise.
And many a poor man that has roved,
Loved and thought himself beloved,
From a glad kindness cannot take his eyes.

May she become a flourishing hidden tree
That all her thoughts may like the linnet be,
And have no business but dispensing round
Their magnanimities of sound,
Nor but in merriment begin a chase,
Nor but in merriment a quarrel.

O may she live like some green laurel
Rooted in one dear perpetual place.
My mind, because the minds that I have loved,
The sort of beauty that I have approved,
Prosper but little, has dried up of late,
Yet knows that to be choked with hate
May well be of all evil chances chief.
If there's no hatred in a mind
Assault and battery of the wind
Can never tear the linnet from the leaf.

An intellectual hatred is the worst,
So let her think opinions are accursed.
Have I not seen the loveliest woman born
Out of the mouth of plenty's horn,
Because of her opinionated mind
Barter that horn and every good
By quiet natures understood
For an old bellows full of angry wind?

Considering that, all hatred driven hence,
The soul recovers radical innocence
And learns at last that it is self-delighting,
Self-appeasing, self-affrighting,
And that its own sweet will is Heaven's will;
She can, though every face should scowl
And every windy quarter howl
Or every bellows burst, be happy Still.

And may her bridegroom bring her to a house
Where all's accustomed, ceremonious;
For arrogance and hatred are the wares
Peddled in the thoroughfares.
How but in custom and in ceremony
Are innocence and beauty born?
Ceremony's a name for the rich horn,
And custom for the spreading laurel tree.



Title of the poem

- The title of the poem is very suggestive and meaningful.
- “*A Prayer for My Daughter*” is the title which can guide us to see a pure virtue for his daughter.
- Father is worried about his daughter's future.
- Yeats ideas, and his anxiety about his baby daughter's future and life. He wants his daughter to become a woman who is virtuous, wise.



Theme of the Poem

- Prayer
- Father's anxiety for his daughter
- Love for daughter

The poem portrays how a father, who has been blessed with a daughter, prays for the future happiness and welfare of her. The poet hopes that instead of growing up to be a very beautiful woman, his daughter should be blessed with the attributes of a virtuous and great soul. She should be well-mannered and full of humility rather than being strongly opinionated, to avoid intellectual detestation because that can drown her in misery.



Overall Synopsis

- **The poet is watching his infant daughter sleep. In the first stanza he starts with describing the setting of the poem. It is stormy outside, there is a kind of dark and gloomy weather and he prays for her. And he says that he has gloom in his mind and we will understand that what gloom is that in his mind.**



- In the **second stanza** the poet describes the things while he was praying for his daughter. He walks for an hour and notices the "sea-wind scream upon the tower", "under the arches of the bridge", "in the elms above the flooded stream." They probably represent the dreaming of the human beings and they are decisive. They are all about the present things and they block people from thinking about the future events.



- In the **third stanza** he prays for her beauty, but not too much. He considers the beauty as a decisive element for choosing the right person to marry. He emphasizes that too much beauty may cause her lose the "natural kindness" thus that might prevent her from finding the "heart-revealing intimacy" and a true friend.



- Related with the third stanza, the **fourth stanza** refers to Helen herself, who "being chosen found life flat and dull," and also to Aphrodite, the goddess of love, who chose her spouse the cripple, Hephaestus. Helen "had much trouble from a fool", the fool is Menelaus, the husband of Helen, whom she deserted in favor of Paris. Whereas Aphrodite suffered from "being fatherless", hence without a father to guide her, Yeats intends to be a guiding father to his young daughter.



- The **fifth stanza** describes the quality that Yeats came to see as at the very heart of civilized life: courtesy. By courtesy he understands a means of being in the world that would protect the best of human dignity, art and emotion. And in his prayer for his daughter he wishes that she will learn to survive with grace and dignity in a world turned horrific. He explains that many men have hopelessly loved beautiful women, and they thought that the women loved them as well but they did not.



- In the **sixth stanza** he hopes that his daughter will be a "flourishing hidden tree", which is not rebel but kind and happy, but contains her happiness within a particular place. And additionally he wants his daughter to be not argumentative and aggressive, or perhaps quite and secure, "rooted in one dear perpetual place." When combined with the previous line, the last line clearly defines his hope for daughter to live in a victorious life "like a green laurel." And the linnet also represents that he wants her thoughts to be a guide for a good life for her and her life to be in a good fate.



- In the **seventh stanza** he tells about himself a little bit, and we can conclude that he also suffered from love and beauty, but he also emphasize that hatred is drying and destructive. Thus he declare that hatred is the worst response one can have in the world. He hopes that his daughter will not have such strong opinions which are the forms of hatred.



- Then he implies that "an intellectual hatred" is the worst of hatreds. In this **8th stanza** he uses an image "Plenty's horn." It symbolizes the source of the rich gifts that will be given, served to his daughter. This part of the poem also accuses "the loveliest woman", Maud Gonne, because of not using properly the gifts given to her and he hopes that her daughter will use them well and wisely.



- **Ninth stanza** serves the ideas of Yeats about hatred and recovering of the world. He supports that a woman can heal herself by getting away from hatred and also the world can be purified by avoiding from hatred and diversions. Thus we can recover the innocence and we can "be happy still."



- In the **conclusion stanza** he hopes her daughter to be married in ceremony, of which source is the "horn" again. He uses the ceremony to symbolize the richness of the horn and the power of the "laurel tree."



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• THANKS YOU

FROM MONIKA DESHMUKH