

BEEHIVE

STD-IX

SUBJECT : ENGLISH
CHAPTER NUMBER: 04
CHAPTER NAME : WIND
BY SUBRAMANIA BHARATI

PERIOD-2

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Recitation of the poem
- Being acquainted with poem and poet's biography
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the language of the poem
- Developing LSRW Skills

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES

- Recitation of the poem
- Being acquainted with poem and poet's biography
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the language of the poem
- Developing LSRW Skills

INTRODUCTION TO THE POET

Subramania Bharati (11 December 1882- 11 September 1921) was a Tamil writer, poet, journalist, Indian independence activist , a social reformer and a polyglot. Popularly known as "Mahakavi Bharathi" ("Great Poet Bharathi"), he was a pioneer of modern Tamil poetry and is considered one of the greatest Tamil literary figures of all times. His numerous works included fiery songs kindling patriotism during the Indian Independence movement.



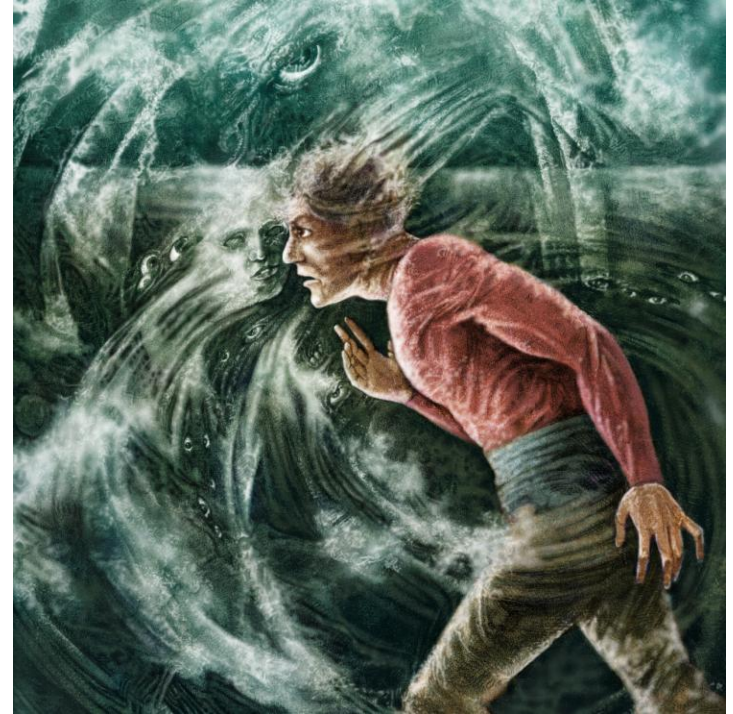
THEME OF THE POEM

In this poem, the poet has very beautifully expressed his ideas about both the constructive and destructive aspects of the wind. The wind is often satirical of weak people. Wind symbolizes the difficulties that are faced in life. When we have the endurance to bear the difficulties of life, we can overcome each challenge but, if we are weak and unstable, we succumb to the difficulties of life.



STANZA 3

- In the third stanza, the poet accepts that he (i.e. wind) won't do what we tell him. It will rather do what it desires. Hence we should build strong homes and joint the doors firmly. We should practise to make our body firm and strong and also make our heart steadfast (firm and strong).
- In other words, wind i.e. the problems will never go away and we cannot escape them. Hence, the poet suggests the readers to rather make themselves strong. We should have strong will power and fearlessness. We should make ourselves brave enough to face the problems



STANZA 4

- In the last stanza, the poet says that if we make ourselves and our will power strong, the wind will become our friend. In other words, the problems will become our friend and will help us to grow.
- In the next line, the poet says that the wind (or the problems and challenges) blow out (destroy or fail) the weak fires (i.e. those who lack will power or courage or hope). On the other hand, it makes strong fire (those having strong will power and fearlessness) roar and flourish (i.e. successful and famous).
- In the final two lines, the poet says that the friendship of wind (challenges and problems) is good and a brave person praises him (wind which symbolises problems and challenges) every day..



LITERARY DEVICE

Personification – wind has been personified. When the poet says ‘you are’, he is referring to wind as ‘you’ that means he is treating wind as a person.

Repetition - ‘crumbling’ is repeated many times to lay emphasis. The poet wants to say that the wind crushes everything that is weak. That is why he repeats the word crumbling.

Alliteration - the repetition of a consonant sound in close connection. ‘wind winnows’.

‘won’t want’

Symbolism - Symbolism means that the thing refers to some other thing. the wind is a symbol. It refers to the challenges in life. He is using wind as a symbol for the adversities in our life.



LITERARY DEVICES

Rhyme scheme - The entire poem is written in free verse.
There is no rhyme scheme in the poem.
The literary devices used are as follows –

Anaphora - When a word is repeated at the start of two or more consecutive lines, it is the device of Anaphora.
Lines 2, 3, 4 begin with 'don't'.
Lines 6, 7, 8 begin with 'you'.



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