

Key Quotes

- "She walks in beauty" narrated in present tense, makes her beauty seem eternal. could be skin, hair or clothes.
- "like the night" simile extended a night to describe appearance, not specified what, he is describing represents the best of both: imagery → beauty is pure.
- "cloudless climes" "starry skies" Alliteration shows contrasts between light + dark. The woman the other.
- "dark and bright" ideal mix of dark and bright things - better than just being one or the other. time description rather than a distant memory.
- "waves" "lightens" verbs to do with change + movement, makes poem seem lively + real. this is the first description that isn't about her looks.
- "dwelling - place" her beauty shows that the thoughts in my mind are beautiful + he is attracted to her. Body language.
- "that cheek" "that brow" narrator focussing on different features of her face, shows how
- "days in goodness spent" woman has lived a good moral life. shows how much the narrator values these things. talks about inner beauty.
- "A mind" "A heart" These 2 words are the first stressed syllables of the last 2 lines. The emphasis
- "love is innocent" ends with exclamation to show how fascinated he is by her. could be in a b/c she has never fallen in love or bc her love is pure + innocent.

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- "summer is fading" change in season mirrors change in ppl's lives - creates nostalgic tone.
- "all in ones and twos" makes change seem irregular, uncontrollable. reflects structure of poem. loss of childhood from a young age. Assemble means to gather, plural.
- "young mothers assemble" only referred as mothers so they're restricted by gender stereotypes. entertain children as it hints this regular occurrence.
- "ing and sandpit" repeated similitude implies that it is their routine to look after and could imply lack of childhood from young age.
- "bring free their children" imprisonment language to show how family life is restrictive. their love is how ordinary + neglected.
- "albums" "lying near the television" makes it seem meaningless but valuable bc it implies control of. Natural imagery used to mirror change in ppl's lives.
- "is ruining their courting-places" opportunities taken away by something they aren't in developed throughout poem. change in tense connects past + present.
- "beauty has thickened" only sentence in poem that is on one line. Time passing is end of the previous line. Makes reader wonder what something is.
- "thing is pushing" last two lines feel separate from rest of poem bc of the punctuation at the

Key Quotes

- "Not a red rose or a satin heart" stereotypical symbols of love. immediately clear its untraditional. simple object with a lot of symbolic meaning.
- "I give you an onion" personal pronouns - dedicated, unexpected. Extended metaphors. Enrichments with simile make poem seem delightful.
- "Promises light like" "with tears like" unexpected similes. 2 words separated by a line.
- "It will blind you" Ambiguous he could be referring to the onion or love.
- "blind" "grief" symbolic of onion bc it causes pain. Negative language unlike from who? could represent heart of poem - try to find true meaning.
- "I am trying to be truthful" only line in poem by itself. Almost = poem into 2. presents them in an exaggerated manner.
- "Cute card or kissogram" Alliteration shows narrators lack of respect bc she
- "I give you an onion" creates sense of unease bc repetition presents speaker as the gift to be accepted or reject's confrontational tone to create darker
- "Take it." compare to line 6 "Here", changes to command. Speaker either en meaning to show love can be possessive + suffocating.
- "cling" x2 repetition on 2 lines implies inescapability of it's "scent". Could have

Key Quotes

- "For Fred" publicly shows her love + affection. makes it seem personal from the start. Dedication to her. Her tone implies she isn't taking herself too seriously.
- "Any hero" "shooting arrows" traditional cliché of a romantic hero + refer
- "to set me free" Fred is associated with freedom and safety. poem. punctuation gives it casual tone.
- "Post-Post-modern" new stanza and new subject. Caesura slows down + caesura. stop start effect mirrors speaker's fre
- "take no risks Event" A sense of urgency is created. 2nd stanza has Humorous tone undermines danger side.
- "oddly male: Big Bad Floyd" mocking the hurricane bc it usually seriously.
- "kiss you senseless" "sissy names" playful lang shows these relationships show these rs to
- "thin as licorice" "sweet ^{with a} and dark with and hollow centre." simile their rs but sees a funny side to it.
- "it's embarrassing" speaker is self aware + is poking fun at their love. makes it seem stronger + decisive.
- "And yet," This is emphasised at the start of the line. creates change
- "melancholy" "blues" colloquial lang makes it seem more personal. juxtaposition between these 2 words. "blues"
- "with you" dedicated to the speaker's partner. poem ends with a noun to show final emphasis that

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- "Not a red rose or a **Satin heart**" stereotypical symbols of love. immediately clear its untraditional.
- "I give you an **onion**" simple object with a lot of symbolic meaning. personal pronouns - dedicated. unexpected, extended metaphor.
- "Promises **light like**" = "with **tears like**" enjambments with simile make poem seem disjointed. unexpected similes. 2 words separated by a line.
- "It will blind you" Ambiguous he could be referring to the onion or love.
- "**blind**" "grief" symbolic of onion bc it causes pain. Negative language unlike traditional messages. could represent heart of poem - try to find true meaning of love.
- "I am trying to be **truthful**" only line in poem by itself. Almost = poem into 2. presents them in an exaggerated manner.
- "**Cute card or kissogram**" Alliteration shows narrators lack of respect bc she
- "I give you an **onion**" creates sense of unease bc repetition presents speaker as forceful. the gift to be accepted or creates confrontational tone to create darker mood.
- "**Take it.**" compare to line 6 "**Here**". Changes to command. Speaker either encourages meaning to show love can be possessive + suffocating.
- "**cling**" x2 repetition on 2 lines implies inescapability of it's "scent". Could have darker

Key Quotes

- "**For Fred**" publicly shows her love + affection. makes it seem personal from the start. Dedication to her husband
- "**Any hero**" = "Shooting arrows" Her tone implies she isn't taking herself too seriously. humorous tone. traditional cliché of a romantic hero + refers to cupid's arrow
- "to **set me free**" Fred is associated with freedom and safety. poem. punctuation gives it casual tone.
- "**Post-Post-modern**" new stanza and new subject. Caesura slows down pace of the + caesura. Stop start effect mirrors speaker's thought patterns.
- "**take-no-risks** Event." A sense of urgency is created. 2nd stanza has a lot of enjambement. Humorous tone undermines danger side of a hurricane.
- "**Oddly male: Big Bad Floyd**" mocking the hurricane bc it usually had female name seriously.
- "**kiss you senseless**" "sissy names" playful lang shows these relationships weren't taken seriously. show these rs lacked substances.
- "**thin as licorice**" "sweet ~~and~~ ^{with a} dark ~~with~~ and hollow centre." simile + extended metaphor their rs but sees a funny side to it.
- "**it's embarrassing**" speaker is self aware + is poking fun at their love. she's happy within makes it seem stronger + decisive.
- "**And yet,**" This is emphasised at the start of the line. creates change of tone which
- "**melancholy**" "blues" colloquial lang makes it seem more personal. Juxtaposition between these 2 words. "blues" sounds more colloquial dedicated to the speaker's partner.
- "**with you**" poem ends with a noun to show final emphasis that this poem was