

Lord Ullin's Daughter

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**5. On the basis of your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions by ticking the correct choice.**

- (a) Lord Ullin's daughter and her lover are trying to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) escape the wrath of her father
  - (ii) settle in a distant land
  - (iii) challenge the storm in the lake
  - (iv) trying to prove their love for each other

**Answer**

(i) escape the wrath of her father

- (b) The boatman agrees to ferry them across because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) he has fallen in love with Lord Ullin's daughter
  - (ii) he wants to avenge Lord Ullin
  - (iii) he has lost his love
  - (iv) he is sorry for the childlike innocence of the lady

**Answer**

(iv) he is sorry for the childlike innocence of the lady

- (c) The mood changes in the poem. It transforms from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (i) happiness to fear
  - (ii) anxiety to grief
  - (iii) fear to happiness
  - (iv) love to pain

**Answer**

(ii) anxiety to grief

(d) The shore of Lochgyle has been referred to as '*fatal shore!*' The poetic device used here

is \_\_\_\_\_.

(i) metaphor

(ii) simile

(iii) transferred epithet

(iv) onomatopoeia

### Answer

(iii) transferred epithet

6. In pairs copy and complete the summary of the poem with suitable words/expressions.

A Scottish Chieftain and his beloved were (a) \_\_\_\_\_ from her wrathful father. As they reached the shores, the (b) \_\_\_\_\_ told a boatman to (c) \_\_\_\_\_ them across Lochgyle. He asked him to do it fast because if (d) \_\_\_\_\_ found them, they would kill him. The boatman (e) \_\_\_\_\_ to take them not for the (f) \_\_\_\_\_ that the chieftain offered but for his (g) \_\_\_\_\_.

By this time, the storm had (h) \_\_\_\_\_ and a wild wind had started blowing. The sound of

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ could be heard close at hand. The lady urged the boatman

(j) \_\_\_\_\_ as she did not want to face an angry father.

Their boat left the (k) \_\_\_\_\_ and as it got caught in the stormy sea, Lord Ullin reached the deadly (l) \_\_\_\_\_.

His anger changed to wailing when he saw his daughter (m) \_\_\_\_\_. He asked her to return back. But it was (n) \_\_\_\_\_ as the stormy sea claimed his

daughter and her lover.

### Answer

A Scottish Chieftain and his beloved were (a) fleeing from her wrathful father. As they reached the shores, the (b) chieftain told a boatman to (c) ferry them across Lochgyle. He asked him to do it fast because if (d) Lord Ullin's men found them, they would kill him. The boatman (e) agreed to take them not for the (f) silver that the chieftain offered but for his (g) beautiful bride. By this time, the storm had (h) become more violent and a wild wind had started blowing. The sound of (i) Lord Ullin's men could be heard close at hand. The lady urged the boatman (j) to hurry as she did not want to face an angry father.

Their boat left the (k) stormy shore and as it got caught in the stormy sea, Lord Ullin reached the deadly (l) shore. His anger changed to wailing when he saw his daughter (m) in danger. He asked her to return back. But it was (n) futile as the stormy sea claimed his daughter and her lover.

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7. Why does Lord Ullin's daughter defy her father and elope with her lover? (Stanza 1)

### Answer

Lord Ullin was against his daughter's marriage with her lover, the chieftain. So, to marry her lover she defied her father and eloped with him.

8. Give two characteristics of the boatman who ferries the couple across

the sea.

### Answer

The boatman was brave and helpful.

9. "Imagery" refers to something that can be perceived through more than one of the senses. It uses figurative language to help form mental pictures. Campbell used vivid, diverse and powerful imagery to personify the menacing face of nature (for e.g. sea, sky, wind, land). Pick out expressions that convey the images of anger in the following stanzas:

Stanza 6 \_\_\_\_\_

Stanza 7 'Water-wraith was shrieking'

\_\_\_\_\_

Stanza 9 \_\_\_\_\_

Stanza 10 \_\_\_\_\_

'Stormy land'

Stanza 13 \_\_\_\_\_

Stanza 14 \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer

Stanza 6 'the waves are raging white'

Stanza 7 'Water-wraith was shrieking'

'the scowl of heaven'

Stanza 9 'raging of the skies'

Stanza 10 'Stormy sea'

'Stormy land'

Stanza 13 'Stormy water'

Stanza 14 'the loud waves lashed the shore'

10. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow

*“His horsemen hard behind us ride;  
Should they our steps discover,  
Then who will cheer my bonny bride  
When they have slain her lover?”*

- (a) Who is ‘his’ in line 1? Who does ‘us’ refer to?
- (b) Explain – ‘cheer my bonny bride’.
- (c) Why would the lover be slain?

### Answer

- (a) Lord Ullin is ‘his’ here. ‘Us’ are the Scottish Chieftain and Lord Ullin’s daughter, his beloved.
- (b) The Chieftain’s worry is that in case he is killed by Lord Ullin, his lonely beloved will have nobody to console and support her.
- (c) The lover would be slain because Lord Ullin did not approve of the match and was angry at the chieftain for eloping with his daughter.

11. “The water-wraith was shrieking”. Is the symbolism in this line a premonition of what happens at the end? Give reasons for your answer. (Stanza 7)

### Answer

Yes, the symbolism is a premonition of the tragic death of ill-fated lovers. It is a device of 'fore shadowing' The noisy waves were crying for blood. And they overtook them ultimately. So their shriek suggests in

advance what happens at the end.

12. The poet uses words like 'adown', 'rode' which contain harsh consonants. Why do you think the poet has done this? (Stanza 8)

### Answer

The use of harsh consonants creates an unpleasant effect. In the context of Lord Ullin's men chasing his daughter and her lover, the use of harsh consonants in the words describing the situation is quite effective.

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13. In Stanza 10, the poet says –

*The boat has left a stormy land,  
A stormy sea before, her, --*

(a) In both these lines, the word "stormy" assumes different connotations. What are they?

(b) The lady faces a dilemma here. What is it? What choice does she finally make?

### Answer

(a) The land is 'stormy' because of the presence of the furious Lord Ullin. The sea is stormy because of the furious waves.

(b) Lord Ullin's daughter has to make a decision between choosing the

'stormy land' or the 'stormy sea' that is, the fury of her father or the tempestuous weather. Mortally afraid of her father's fury she chooses to venture into the stormy sea and run the risk of getting drowned in the stormy sea.

**14.**

(a) "Lord Ullin reached that fatal shore" just as his daughter left it. Why is the shore called fatal? (Stanza 11)

**Answer**

The shore is called fatal as beyond the shore the sea was so turbulent that anyone embarking to sail through the sea would face death. The shore acted as the gateway to death. Lord Ullin's daughter crossed the shore only to meet her tragic end.

(b) Why does Lord Ullin's wrath change into wailing on seeing his daughter?

**Answer**

Lord Ullin noticed that the storm won't spare his daughter. He feels helpless and guilty. His anger cools down and he starts moaning for his child.

15. "One lovely hand she stretch'd for aid." Do you think Lord Ullin's daughter wanted to reach out to her father? (Stanza 12) If yes, why?

## Answer

Lord Ullin's daughter wanted to reach out to her father as her father cried in grief for her return and even promised to forgive her lover if she returned back.

16. You are already familiar with the poetic device "alliteration". The poet makes extensive use of the same throughout the poem. Pick out as many examples of alliteration as you can.

Example: fast-father's; horsemen-hard

## Answer

Examples of alliteration are:

Bonny bride

Hardy Highland Bonny bird

Human hand

Storm and shade

Water wild

Roar'd amidst the roar

Water-wraith

17. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?

**Answer**

The rhyme scheme is a-b,a-b, that is, alternating rhyme scheme. In the last paragraph the rhyme scheme changes to abcb.