

## How does Gerard Manley Hopkins memorably convey delight in nature in the poem Pied Beauty?

To convey delight in nature in his poem Hopkins talks about nature and how nature is worthy of praise. To do this Hopkins thanks God for numerous natural things such as "skies of couple-colour as a brinded cow". Also by using both the form and sound of the poem Hopkins makes the reader think of nature as thing worthy of love and some thing that is utterly delightful.

To bring immediate attention to the delight of nature the poem starts with the words " Glory be to God for dappled things-" and then continues on with praise for other things. This emphatic positioning of the word "Glory" shows how important nature is and how it is glorious. This also gives the poem a feel of a hymn praising God but is actually praising God's creation, nature. To show how all parts of nature, not just the seemingly perfect things, are worthy of praise and should be exalted Hopkins repeats the word "all" which shows that it is every thing that is delightful, not just the perfect looking things. To make the poem memorable Hopkins finished with the very short phrase "Praise him" which is also emphasised as it is imperative, so is ordering the reader to praise him, God, who is seen as being the creator of nature and also in some ways to be nature. This metonymy emphasises how delightful nature is as God is utterly perfect and so therefore is worthy of delight and praise.

To show how nature should be loved and people should revel in its delights the poem is written in the form of a Curtal sonnet, which is a form invented by Hopkins and is a Petrarchan sonnet which is shortened, by using a sonnet which are normally addressing a loved subject, Hopkins shows to the reader that nature is worthy of one love. One of the features of a Curtal sonnet is that instead of a couplet at the end there is only half a line. By having such a short line at the end the readers attention is focused on it so the content has a large emphatic power, thus emphasising how nature should be praised as I have addressed earlier.

To show the delightful nature of nature Hopkins has made the poem a delightful poem when spoken and by using sprung rhythm, which was invented by Hopkins and is meant to copy the natural stress patterns of spoken English, Hopkins makes the reader reflect on how normal speech can be a beautiful, delightful thing. By implying that one's natural speech is delightful Hopkins is also slightly implying that the innate thought process and mind behind the speech is also a delightful thing and also that the whole of human nature is part of the delightful wonderment of nature.

Thought the form and sound of the poem Hopkins shows to the reader how nature and all of it is a delightful thing. This is emphasised by how Hopkins praises all sorts of different natural things and uses emphasis, at the beginning and end of the poem, to fix this idea of the delight of nature in the readers mind. Then after having read it the reader picks up of more implicit meanings which show how every thing in nature is delightful even the language the poem is written in, and the poem itself. Although this seems strange as humans and their creations are normally thought of as artificial it actually makes sense as, to Hopkins, humans are part of God's creation and God is one and the same as nature.