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As the hugging and loving bed-fellow sleeps at my side through the night, and withdraws at the peep of the day with stealthy tread,

Leaving me baskets cover'd with white towels swelling the house with their plenty, Shall I postpone my acceptation and realization and scream at my eyes, That they turn from gazing after and down the road, And forthwith cipher and show me to a cent, Exactly the value of one and exactly the value of two, and which is ahead?

Walt Whitman naturalizes the elements of nature and his self scrutiny is reflected in the aforesaid lines of his famous poems. The autobiographical elements puts and rejuvenates fresh life to the charm of his poetry.

Conclusion:-

The ideologies of individualism and self are very prevalent in Whitman's work. These concepts thrived in America during the early nineteenth century - a democratic response to the new class of industrial wage-workers. Like Whitman, many powerful thinkers, politicians, and writers encouraged everyday Americans to exercise self-ownership and value original thought. Whitman's poetry often addresses the role of the individual within a collective society while simultaneously emphasizing the importance of self expression.

تحليل العناصر الذاتية في بعض قصائد ولت وتمن

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الدراسة تقع في حقل الأدب. أنها تسلط الضوء على العناصر الذاتية في بعض قصائد ولت وتمن ، بدراسة وتحليل قصيدته (ذ سونك اوف ماي سيلف). الدراسة تستعرض التشابه بين ولت وتمن ووليم شكسبير، كون الشاعر قريبا لوليم شكسبير من أولئك الذين يحتفلون في مخلوقاتهم الأدبية مثل جون دون و ديليو بي بيتز. وتعرض أيضا إيمان ولت وتمن في الديمقراطية وتساوي الأثني مع الروح المعنوية.

Night,

I mourn'd, yet I shall mourn with ever returning spring.

Ever returning spring, trinity sure to me you bring,

Lilac blooming perennial and drooping star in the west

And thought of him I love.

Whitman is mesmerized with the vast expansion of America-its beautiful gardens, pastures and the aroma of pleasant ambiance. The word / intensifies his feelings;

Houses and rooms are full of perfumes; the shelves are crowded with perfumes,

I breathe the fragrance myself and know it and like it,

The distillation would intoxicate me also, but I shall not let it.

His self expressions are very clear from the following lines from the poem 'Song of Myself'. He talks about his condition in the environment that contribute to the melon dramatic effect the scenes have left on Whitman; The smoke of my own breath,

Echoes, ripples, buzz'd whispers, love-root, silk-thread, crotch and vine, My respiration and inspiration, the beating of my heart, the passing of blood and

air through my lungs,

The sniff of green leaves and dry leaves, and of the shore and dark-color'd sea- rocks, and of hay in the barn, The sound of the belch'd words of my voice loos'd to the eddies of the wind,

A few light kisses, a few embraces, a reaching around of arms

The play of shine and shade on the trees as the supple boughs wag,

The delight alone or in the rush of the streets, or along the fields and hill-sides, The feeling of health, the full-noon trill, the song of me rising from bed and meeting the sun.

Whitman gets mesmerized and sort of hypnotized when he talks about the beauty and ambiance of his Land,

I am satisfied—I see, dance, laugh, sing;

Who touches this touches a man.

Whitman for the first time in American poetry, says Constance Rourke, "created a generic and inclusive I, who embraces many minds and many experiences"

The two elegies on Lincoln's death are not conventional elegies expressing the poet's formal grief. They are the authentic expression of the poet's poignant grief he shared with countless countrymen. The poet too was shaken by the grief which found expression in these two poems. The poet's personal loss over the President's death is natural and spontaneous:

But Of heart !heart !heart!
the bleeding drops of red,
Where on the deck my captain lies,
Fallen, cold and dead.

The poet's grief becomes all more poignant and intense. He urges the President to "rise up and hear the bells" The collective grief of the entire nation is embedded in his own grief:

Rise up-for you the flag is flung-for you the bugle trills,
For you bouquets and ribboned wreaths-for you the shores
acrowding, For you they call, the swaying mass; their eager faces
turning;

In the aforesaid lines Whitman is the spokesman of Americans who were grieved at the loss of father figure (as he calls him 'father') Abraham Lincoln whose death affected all the Americans even a small child over there. Thus, these line goes from general to particular that is his own self-expression

In the opening section of the poem *When the Lilac Last in the dooryard* bloom'd Whitman expresses his personal grief, mourns the 'Powerful fallen Western star 'because he had come out of the West from his Illinois home to the capital city of Washington is the East.

He writes

When lilac last in the dooryard bloo'd,
And the great star early droop'd in the western sky in the

simple separate person. Who is this enigmatic person? The elusive simple separate person is always merging with other persons or with the en masse and becomes an anstraction.

The Song of Myself may be described as the gradual universalization of self but the first four sections make a personal statement about the age and the health of the poet and also testify to the poet's freedom from creeds and schools, and his ardent patriotism and nationalism:

My tongue, every atom of my blood, fom'd from this soil,
This air,
Born here of parents born here from parents the same, and
Their parents the same,
I, now thirty seven years old in perfect health begin.
Hoping to cease not till death.

We learn much about Whitman's faith in democracy and common men, "(Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass which was once considered as, "the expression of a beast ", is now regarded as, "The Bible of Democracy " and Whitman himself is considered as the poet of Democracy and the representative poet of America)". (Dr. Raghukul Tilak, 13)

Hisinsistence on unity and comradeship and his dreams for a golden, glorious future of America. But the enigma of self revelation persists. It becomes all the more mysterious when he says in his poem

As I Ebb'd with the Ocean of Life:
Upon me I have not once had the least idea who or what I am
But that before all my arrogant poems they read, me stands
yet untouch'd, untold, altogether unreachd.
To Whitman poetry is a spontaneous expression of life.

To him there is a literal identification between poetry and the poet himself:

Camerado, this is no book

personality while projecting himself into his characters who have a life of her own. But the Leaves of Grass pulsates with a personality that is both myriad and individual. It implies that he observes 'negative capability' which distinguishes Keats' poetry.

According to *The Literary History of United States*: of the personal traits which are reflected in his poems-and especially in the Song of Myself was one of his strong capacity for self portrayal. Throughout life, as any careful biographer must see, he found it east to differentiate between the I, who was the walt of daily relations, and the soul that was dramatized as Walt Whitman.

The poet of the Song of Myself identifies himself with many things. He says: "Of every time and cast am I, of every rank and religion", and "I am large-I contain multitudes." Whitman identifies himself with many things and many characters, actors, the politicians, theemigrant, the sailor and the criminal.

He writes:

I am the poet of the woman the same as the man,
And Isay it's a great to be a woman as to be a man,
And I say that there is nothing greater than the mother of the men.

He also identifies himself with the nature:

I depart as air, I shake my white locks at the runaway sun, I effuse my flesh in eddies, and drift it in lacy jays.

Whitman is enigmatic and elusive. He celebrates his self the Universal self. He is nowhere and everywhere:

You will hardly know who I am or what I mean,
But I shall be good health to you nevertheless,
And filter and fibre your blood.
Failing to fetch me at first keep encouraged
Missing me one place search another
I stop somewhere waiting for you.

Such passages in the Song of Myself make us hesitate to call his poetry personal or autobiographical. Whitman promises to sing a

He sings of 'physiology' of the 'Female equally with the Morale'. Of 'Life immense in passion, pulse and power' and of 'Modern Man'. The use of One's self instead of myself contradict the assumption that whitman's poetry is autobiographical. It does not represent his identity. In fact, Walt Whitman the mass is elusive as Whitman; the poet. He is full of self contradictions.

Walt Whitman describes *Leaves of Grass* as an autobiography- 'an attempt from first to last, to put a person, a human being (*myself* in the latter half of nineteenth century in America) freely, fully and truly on record.' But it does not mean that he has put himself on record.

The myself represents a person, a persona or a series of Personae. The 'myself' breaks down into any different selves, as the man himself were different masks, selves searching out their relationships with life and death, time and space, nature and the inhabitants as a democracy, sex and language'.

Then I and myself suggest the poet's identification with Man. He writes in the Song of Myself:

Stop this day and night with me and you shall possess the origin of all poems.

You shall possess the good of the earth and the sun, (there are millions of suns left)

You shall no longer take things at second or the third hand, nor look through.

The eyes of the dead, nor feed on the specters in books,

You shall not look through my eyes either, nor take things from me.

You shall listen to all sides and filter them from yourself.

Walt Whitman's poetry is the universalization of self-I and Myself.

As regards personal revelation or the use of autobiographical revelation in Walt Whitman's poetry. We find that he is more akin to Shakespeare than those who celebrate themselves in their literary creations like John Donne and W.B. Yeats.

Walt Whitman like Shakespeare is both in out of the game and watching and wondering at it. Shakespeare effaces his own

Walt Whitman employs his self as some kind of a prototype for all human being. He raises his "self" up to an abstract "self" representing any other person because the poet believes, "What I assume you shall assume." In the view of James Miller, "The 'I' in any/one Walt Whitman poem is not so much a personal reference as a fusion of several characters, a composite character, who exist in no place other than in the poem." (Dr. Raghuukul Tilak,14)

These words underline his idea: in spite of differences, all humans are bonded by a universality, which enables them to understand and appreciate, perceive and share their individual perceptions with others. But universality is accompanied by uniqueness, the creator of shapes and colors in dazzling multitude. "You shall listen to all sides and filter them from yourself," notes the poet.

the Song of Myself is a series of scenes with an emphasis on different aspects of life. The choice of themes is as wide as life. However, in this orchestra of voices and images, symbols and reminiscences, it is not difficult to identify several crucial ideas (for example, the idea of constant regeneration of nature or passion of procreation in humans) that are exceptionally significant for the poet. It is said that there is much less of direct concrete autobiography in *Leaves of Grass* than in Wordsworth's *Prelude*.

In the opening lines of *Song of Myself* he writes:

I celebrate myself, and sing myself

And what I assume you shall assume

For every atom belonging to me as much belongs to you.

The poet's celebration of his own self in his poetry is of an ambiguous nature. He uses the words *I* and *Myself* in wider connotation. The *I* and *Myself* indeed are the microcosm of cosmos and humanity.

In the first poem of the *Leaves of Grass* Whitman writes:

One's Self I sing, a simple separate person,

Yet utter the word Democratic, the word En-Masse.

studied his ambivalent views on the subject of the treatment of Native Americans during his lifetime.

Walt Whitman wiped out all the doubts that American literature was capable of seeking its own path into the future. With him, American poetry received its strongest injection of robust vigor. Whitman's hypodermic was laden with the robust and optimistic individualism, self, frank and outspoken idea, radical departure from classic form.

During American Civil War Walt Whitman was nursing the wounded soldiers, on his way to Virginia he passed through Washington, and had observed there the pain and agony of great number of wounded that overflowed the hospitals in to the public buildings. There were inadequate facilities, doctors, nurses, and help of any kind.

The image of the great mass of suffering soldiers preyed on Whitman's mind he set himself up as a kind of one- man Cross. After taking a minor position with the Government that required only a few hours of his time each day.

He moved through the hospitals, bringing to the wounded a few material comforts (writing paper, magazines etc.,) but offering much more – himself with all his fellow feeling and deep human sympathies. Hence the patriotic feelings issuing out, were totally and completely realistic.

Walt Whitman, the great organ voice of America, is regarded as an autobiographical poet. The Song of Myself is a contemplation of life seen from a vantage point of a thirty-seven- year- old poet. Through the use of various images and symbols, Walt Whitman attempts to outline his vision of an individual among other individuals and shares his perception of an individual as part of the universe. It suggests that he is a personal poet who exhibits various facts of his personality in his poetry. the Song of Myself is partly autobiographical; it gets its nourishment from Whitman's personal life.

The poem is a great and fine combination of different scenes and images accompanied by Walt Whitman's commentary on those elements that seem pivotal to him.

An Analysis of Autobiographical Elements in Walt Whitman's Selected Poems

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Abstract:

This study is one in corpus literature. It highlights Autobiographical Elements in Walt Whitman's Selected Poems by studying and analyzing his poem (the song of myself). The study exposes the similarity between Walt Whitman and William Shakespeare, as he is more akin to Shakespeare than those who celebrate themselves in their literary creations like John Donne and W.B.Yeats .It also exposes his faith in Democracy and the female equally with the Morale.

Introduction:-

Whitman is an-American poet, essayist, novelist, short story writer, journalist, and editor. Although commonly and critically regarded as one of America's premier poets, Whitman remains in some ways a controversial figure. Leaves of Grass and The Song of Myself are his masterpieces, and they were revolutionary in both style and content, praising the divinity of the self, of the common individual and personal elements.

The volume was directed at those Americans who, in Whitman's opinion, had been ignored by their country's literature, a literature which had typically targeted the upper echelons of society. Throughout his life and work, Whitman promoted himself as the poet of American democracy and of the common man.

Yet the focus of his poetry on the sanctity and divinity of the self has been criticized as being more egotistical than spiritual, and his exploration and exaltation of sexuality and homosexuality has been both deplored and downplayed. Additionally, critics have analyzed how the Civil War changed Whitman's poetry and his life, and have