

## LORD ULLIN'S DAUGHTER

► By Thomas Campbell

### Summary

The poem 'Lord Ullin's Daughter' is written in the form of a ballad by Thomas Campbell. Like all ballads it tells a story, but the story is of two unfortunate lovers, whose story ends in a tragedy.

A Scottish chieftain of Ulva's Isle falls in love with Lord Ullin's daughter. Lord Ullin was simply disgusted with the alliance, so the lovers run away to escape the wrath of Lord Ullin. The lovers are chased on horse-back by Lord Ullin and his men. The lovers reach the shore of a tempestuous sea. The chieftain asks the boatman to row them to the other shore. He tells the boatman that he and his beloved would not be left alive if the boatman does not help them. The boatman is reluctant at first because of the tempest in the sea. Later he agrees to undertake the deadly voyage because he is awed by the girl's beauty. He also rejects the chieftain's offer of a pound of silver.

As the boat enters the tempestuous waters, the storm grows more fierce, the waves rise very high. Soon the storm grows fiercer and the waves get menacing. Forceful wind and the raging water sink the boat. Lord Ullin's daughter raises one hand for help and puts the other arm around her lover. Meanwhile Lord Ullin reaches the shore and helplessly watches his daughter perish in the raging water before his eyes. His 'come-back' call and a promise of forgiveness prove to be of no avail because the lovers perish in the sea. Lord Ullin is full of remorse and regret but that proves futile after the death of his dear daughter.

### लॉर्ड अलिन की बेटी

### सारांश

लॉर्ड अलिन की बेटी एक गीत के रूप में लिखी हुई गाथा है। हर गाथा की तरह इसमें एक कथा है— दो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण प्रेमियों की कथा, जिनकी कहानी त्रासदी में समाप्त होती है। यह कविता एक गीत के रूप में लिखी गई है।

उलवा जज़ीरे का सरदार लॉर्ड अलिन की पुत्री से प्रेम करने लगता है। लॉर्ड अलिन इस प्रेम के पक्के विरोधी थे और उनके क्रोध से बचने के लिए दोनों प्रेमी भाग निकलते हैं। दोनों प्रेमियों का पीछा लॉर्ड अलिन अपने घुड़सवारों के साथ करता है। दोनों प्रेमी तूफानी समुद्र के किनारे पहुँच जाते हैं। सरदार मल्लाह से प्रार्थना करता है कि वह अपनी नाव में उन्हें दूसरे किनारे ले जाये। वह नाविक को बताता है कि यदि वह सहायता नहीं करेगा तो लॉर्ड अलिन और उसके आदमी दोनों को मौत के घाट उतार देंगे। पहले तो नाविक समुद्र में तूफान के कारण इन्कार कर देता है परन्तु बाद में उसका हृदय लड़की के सौंदर्य से द्रवित हो जाता है और उन्हें पार ले जाने के लिए तैयार हो जाता है। वह सरदार से चाँदी का सिक्का लेने से भी इन्कार कर देता है।

जैसे ही नाव समुद्र के मध्य में पहुँचती है, तूफान और भयंकर रूप धारण कर लेता है। समुद्र की लहरें और तीव्र गति से ऊपर उठने लगती हैं। शीघ्र ही भयंकर लहरों में नाव फँस जाती है और डूबने लगती है। लॉर्ड अलिन की बेटी एक हाथ ऊँचा उठाकर सहायता के लिए चिल्लाती और दूसरे से अपने प्रेमी को पकड़ लेती है। उसी समय लॉर्ड अलिन किनारे पहुँचते हैं और असहाय और बेबस होकर अपनी प्रिय बेटी को समुद्र की भयंकर लहरों में डूबते हुए देखते हैं। वह उसको वापस आने के लिए चिल्लाते हैं वायदा करते हैं कि वह दोनों को क्षमा कर देंगे पर सब व्यर्थ! दोनों प्रेमी समुद्र की गोद में समा जाते हैं। लॉर्ड अलिन का पश्चात्ताप, उनका दुख सब व्यर्थ गया। वह अपनी पुत्री को खो चुके थे।

### Word-Meaning

- **Highlands** – the mountainous region of Scotland
- **Tarry** – delay or waste time
- **Row** – to be moved by oars
- **Lochgyle** – a large lake
- **Fled** – ran for life
- **Stain** – colour
- **Cheer** – comfort
- **Slain** – killed
- **Hardy** – strong
- **Highland wight** – a resident of mountain region
- **Bonny** – charming
- **Bird** – bride (here)
- **Shrieking** – crying angrily and loudly
- **Tempests** – storm
- **Raging** – fury of the heaven, storm
- **Water wild** – furious waves

## SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

### TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS (SOLVED)

1. On the basis of your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions by choosing the correct option.

(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) prove their love for each other.

**Ans :** (a) (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.

**Ans :** (b) (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.

**Ans :** (c) (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

**Ans :** (d) (iii)

**2. 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 quickly 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.

The 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 to the shore. But it was (n) \_\_\_\_\_ as the stormy sea claimed his daughter and her lover.

**Ans :** (a) fleeing, (b) Chieftain, (c) row, (d) Lord Ullin's men, (e) agreed, (f) silver pound, (g) charming lady, (h) grown furious, (i) footsteps, (j) to hurry up, (k) shores, (l) shore or lake, (m) caught in the storm, (n) in vain

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

**Ans :** Lord Ullin's daughter falls in love with the Chieftain of Ulva's island. She wants to marry him. Since her father does not approve of her alliance, she defies him and runs away with her lover.

**4. Give two characteristics of the boatman who ferries the couple across the sea.**

**Ans :** The boatman was honest and brave.

**5. "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. 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** ● \_\_\_\_\_

**Ans :** Stanza 6 ● Waves are raging white

**Stanza 7** ● 'Water-wraith was shrieking'

● scowl of heaven

**Stanza 9** ● raging of the skies

● stormy sea

**Stanza 10** ● stormy land

**Stanza 13** ● stormy water

**Stanza 14** ● loud waves lashed the shore

**6. 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?

**Ans :** 'His' refers to Lord Ullin and 'us' refers to the Chieftain and his beloved, Lord Ullin's daughter.

(b) Explain - 'cheer my bonny bride'.

**Ans :** 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) *Why would the lover be slain?*

**Ans :** The lover's life was in danger because he had eloped with Lord Ullin's daughter. The angry Lord was chasing him, to kill him.

**7. "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)**

**Ans :** Water-wraith, the spirit of water, is the symbol of the fury of waves. The noisy waves were crying for blood. And they overtook them ultimately. So their shriek suggests in advance what happens at the end.

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

**Ans :** The lovers are facing a very hard time. The wind is wild and the soldiers are getting closer. So, in order to create a grim atmosphere, the poet uses words with harsh consonants.

**9. 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?**

**Ans :** The land is 'stormy' because of the presence of the furious Lord Ullin. The sea is stormy because of the furious waves.

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

**Ans :** The lady's dilemma is whether she should choose an angry father on land or face the furious waves.

She finally chooses the furious waves as their effect would still be less than her father's fury.

**10. "Lord Ullin reached that fatal shore" just as his daughter left it. (Stanza 11).**

**(a) Why is the shore called fatal?**

**Ans :** The shore is called 'fatal' because it took the lives of Lord Ullin's daughter and her lover.

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

**Ans :** 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.

**11. "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 ?**

**Ans :** In the face of imminent death, the lady spread out her hand for help. She was worried about the safety of her lover. She naturally looked to her father for help.

**12. 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.**

**Examples :** fast—father's; horsemen—hard

**Ans :** Bonny bride; hardy highland wight; the waves are raging white; a stormy sea; the water wild went over his child, left lamenting, loud waves lashed the shore.

**13. What is the rhyme scheme of the poem?**

**Ans :** Each stanza has four lines. The first line rhymes with the third, while the second line rhymes with the fourth. So the rhyme scheme is *ab ab*.

## MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

**Read the following extracts and choose the best option : (CBSE 2010)**

*1. And still they row'd amidst the roar  
Of waters fast prevailing  
Lord Ullin reached that fatal shore;  
His wrath was changed to wailing*

**(a) The waters 'fast prevailing' means :**

- (i) Quickly racing (ii) Quickly overpowering  
(iii) Settling down (iv) Roaring sound

**(b) The shore turns 'fatal' because :**

- (i) The lovers drown by the time Lord Ullin and his men reach the shore  
(ii) They left the shore  
(iii) The lovers jumped into the stormy sea  
(iv) The lovers were attacked.

**(c) Synonym for 'wrath' is :**

- (i) Sympathy (ii) Rage  
(iii) Help (iv) Helplessness

**Ans : (a) (ii) (b) (i) (c) (ii)**

*2. Out spoke the handy Highland wight,  
"I'll go, my chief – I'm ready :  
It is not for your silver bright  
But for your winsome lady."*

**[CBSE 2010 (Term I)]**

**(a) Who is the 'highland wight'?**

- (i) The boatman (ii) Scottish Chieftain  
(iii) Lord Ullin's man  
(iv) None of the above

**(b) Why was the boatman ready to take them across the raging sea?**

- (i) Because of silver coin
- (ii) Because he is helpful
- (iii) Because of the beautiful lady
- (iv) Because he is poor

(c) List two features of the speaker's personality.

- (i) Helpful                      (ii) Brave
- (iii) Greedy                      (iv) Both (i) and (ii)

Ans. (a) (i)      (b) (ii)      (c) (iv)

3. *And still they row'd amidst the roar  
Of water fast prevailing:*

*Lord Ullin reach'd that fatal shore, --  
His wrath was changed to wailing.*

[CBSE 2010 (Term I)]

(a) In spite of bad weather 'they' are continuing to row as :

- (i) They have paid the ferryman
- (ii) They are being chased by the horsemen
- (iii) They are not afraid of the storm
- (iv) They have decided to cross the river

(b) The shore has been referred as 'fatal' meaning deadly because :

- (i) Lord Ullin reached there ready to kill
- (ii) Storm would kill the two lovers
- (iii) Lord Ullin was crying loudly
- (iv) The river was furious with them

(c) Lord Ullin's wrath changed to wailing when he :

- (i) Saw his daughter caught in the storm
- (ii) Discovered that she was half way across the river
- (iii) Found her along with her lover
- (iv) Realised that they had taken his boat

Ans. (a) (ii)      (b) (ii)      (c) (i)

4. *"Come back! Come back!" he cried in grief  
"Across this stormy water:  
And I'll forgive your highland chief,*

[CBSE 2010 (Term I)]

(a) The speaker is grieved because :

- (i) his daughter's life is in danger
- (ii) he has hurt himself fatally
- (iii) his horsemen have left him alone
- (iv) he has lost the battle

(b) The Highland Chief has invited the wrath of the speaker by :

- (i) Conquering a part of his Estate
- (ii) Eloping with his daughter
- (iii) Insulting the speaker

- (iv) Daring to cross the stormy water

(c) The speaker's appeal couldn't be heard as :

- (i) His daughter had moved away
- (ii) His voice was drowned in the sound of the waves
- (iii) His child was caught in the stormy waters
- (iv) The furious sea engulfed his daughter

Ans. (a) (i)      (b) (ii)      (c) (ii)

5. *"And fast before, her father's men  
Three days we've fled together,  
For should he find us in the glen,  
My blood would stain the heather"*

[CBSE 2010 (Term I)]

(a) 'We' in the second line refers to :

- (i) Lord Ullin and his armed men
- (ii) Daughter of Lord Ullin and her lover.
- (iii) The boatman and his friend
- (iv) The horsemen

(b) Word 'heather' means :

- (i) A cloth                      (ii) A kind of plant
- (iii) A bush                      (iv) A weapon

(c) 'Glen' here refers to :

- (i) River                      (ii) Mountain
- (iii) Valley                      (iv) Sea

Ans. (a) (ii)      (b) (ii)      (c) (i)

6. *"O haste thee haste!" the lady cries  
Though tempests round us gather;  
I'll meet the raging of the skies,  
But not an angry father."*

[CBSE 2010 (Term I)]

(a) "The lady" in the first line is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) The boatman's wife
- (ii) Lord Ullin's wife
- (iii) The boatman's daughter
- (iv) Lord Ullin's daughter

(b) The word 'tempest' in the second line means :

- (i) Thunder                      (ii) Rain
- (iii) Storm                      (iv) Earthquake

(c) 'I'll meet the raging of the skies, but not an angry father' shows that she is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) scared of him      (ii) guilty of eloping
- (iii) upset with him
- (iv) afraid he would separate her from her beloved

Ans. (a) (iv)      (b) (iii)      (c) (iv)

7. *"Out spoke the hardy highland wight  
I'll go, my chief – I'm ready:*



*It is not for your silver bright,  
But for your winsome lady."*

(a) "the hardy highland wight" in the first line refers to :

- (i) Lord Ullin           (ii) the Chieftain  
(iii) the boatman       (iv) Lord Ullin's daughter

(b) "the hardy highland wight" promised to help the chieftain because :

- (i) he was greedy       (ii) he respected his chief  
(iii) he was impressed by the beautiful beloved of the chieftain  
(iv) he was very cooperative

(c) The speaker of the above stanza is :

- (i) the boatman       (ii) the chieftain  
(iii) Lord Ullin       (iv) Lord Ullin's daughter

Ans. (a) (iii)           (b) (iii)           (c) (i)

## NON-MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Read the following extracts and answer the questions given thereafter :

1. *"And by my word! the bonny bride  
In danger shall not tarry;  
So, though the waves are raging white  
I'll row you o'er the ferry."*

(a) Who speaks the above lines and to whom?

Ans. These lines have been spoken by the boatman to the chieftain.

(b) Who is the 'bonny bride'?

Ans. She is Lord Ullin's daughter who has married the chieftain.

(c) What is the reason for the chief and his beloved to hurry across the ferry?

Ans. They had married each other without the consent of Lord Ullin. So he and his men have been chasing them to separate them.

2. *By this the storm grew loud apace,  
The water-wraith was shrieking;  
And in the scowl of heaven each face  
Grew dark as they were speaking,*

(a) What change takes place while they were talking?

Ans. The storm has turned furious.

(b) The word 'water-wraith' means :

Ans. It means the spirit or the ghost of sea.

(c) What does the darkness of the sky symbolise?

Ans. The darkness of the sea symbolises the approaching danger.

3. *But still as wilder blew the wind,  
And as the night grew drearer,  
Adown the glen rode armed men,  
Their trampling sounded nearer.*

(a) How does the situation become more risky for the lovers?

Ans. The situation becomes more risky for them because Lord Ullin and his men were approaching nearer and nearer.

(b) 'Trampling' suggests :

Ans. It suggests the sound of horses' hoofs.

(c) Words like 'Adown, 'rode' are :

Ans. These words are extremely old fashioned (archaic).

4. *Lord Ullin reached that fatal shore,  
His wrath had changed to wailing.*

(a) The adjective 'fatal' has been used to describe the shore because :

Ans. It was from that shore that Lord Ullin saw the waves engulfing his daughter.

(b) 'His wrath had changed into wailing', means :

Ans. Forgetting his anger, Lord Ullin started crying over the possibility of his daughter meeting the watery grave.

(c) The reason why Lord Ullin came to the shore was to :

Ans. To stop his daughter from eloping with Chieftain.

5. *'Now who be ye, would cross Lochgyle,  
This dark and stormy weather?'  
O, I am the chief of Ulva's Isle,  
And this, Lord Ullin's daughter.*

(a) The person who is uttering the first two lines is :

Ans. The person who is speaking first two lines is the boatman.

(b) The boatman is a little hesitant at the request because :

Ans. It is a dark and stormy night.

(c) The Chieftain and the Lord's daughter are in a hurry as :

**Ans.** Lord Ullin and his men are close on their heels and, if caught, the chieftain will surely be killed.

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

**(a) The poetic device used in the first line is :**

**Ans.** The poetic device used in ‘alliteration’.

**(b) ‘They’ refers to :**

**Ans.** ‘They’ here refers to Lord Ullin’s men.

**(c) The word ‘bonny’ describes the bride as :**

**Ans.** It describes the bride as ‘lovely’.

7. *A Chieftain, to the highland bound  
Cries, “Boatman, do not tarry!  
And I’ll give thee a silver pound  
To row us o’er the ferry!”*

**(a) Who is the Chieftain and why is he going towards the highlands?**

**Ans.** He is the Chief of Ulva's Island and he is eloping with Lord Ullin's daughter.

**(b) Why is the Chieftain in a hurry?**

**Ans.** He is in a hurry as Lord Ullin and his men are pursuing the young couple.

**(c) Why did the boatman tarry?**

**Ans.** The boatman hesitated because of the raging storm but finally relented, much impressed by the Chieftain's young bride.

## SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

**1. Lord Ullin is revengeful, having a dictatorial nature, but is soft at heart. Discuss.**

**Ans.** Lord Ullin’s daughter wanted to marry the chieftain of Ulva's Island. He did not approve of it. The lovers elope. Lord Ullin is furious. Along with his boatmen he goes after them. This picture of a stern father is one side of facts. The other is that he loved his daughter as is evident from the lines his wrath was changed to wailing “Come back! come back! he cried in grief” And I’ll forgive your highland chief, “My daughter! my daughter!” he cried in grief. His anger cools down as he sees his daughter in danger. He is ready to forgive her and her lover.

**2. Why do you think the boatman was ready to risk his life, knowing fully well that there was a storm in the sea? (CBSE 2010)**

**Ans.** The boatman was fearless and faithful. He agrees to take them across the lake not for the sake of the silver pound but for the sake of the lovely bride and her chieftain-lover. He shows no fear in the face of the raging waters. The spirit of the water shrieked fury as the boatman took out the boat — a bad omen but the boatmen remained undisturbed and brave.

**3. Discuss the dramatic importance of the role played by the boatman. Do you think he was responsible for the tragic death of the lovers ?**

**Ans.** No, the boatman was not responsible for the tragic death of the lovers. He lost his life as well. In fact he took a brave and bold decision to help the young lovers. In any case they had no option for they were not ready to face Lord Ullin and his men. Maybe if Lord Ullin had caught them he would have slain the Chieftain and the

young bride would have been left lamenting.

**4. Why was Lord Ullin left lamenting in the end? (CBSE 2010)**

**OR**

**Why was Lord Ullin in despair at the end of the poem ? [CBSE 2010 (Term I)]**

**Ans.** When Lord Ullin saw his only child perishing in the stormy waters of the lake he was devastated with grief and guilt. He felt if he had not been so strict maybe his daughter would have lived. The loss of his daughter was a tragedy he was not able to face. When he saw her drowning, he wanted to save her but the stormy waves rose so high that neither he could give them any help nor they could of their own will come back to the safety of the shore, so there was nothing left for him but to lament.

**5. Why was the Chieftain of Ulva in a hurry? Who tried to help him ? [CBSE 2010 (Term I)]**

**Ans.** Chieftain of Ulva married Lord Ullin’s daughter against her father’s wishes. So they ran away to escape his wrath. Being chased by Lord Ullin and his men, both the lovers reach the shore of a river. They request the boatman to row them to the other shore. The river was furious with storm. At first the boatman refused but seeing the helplessness of the two lovers he agreed to help them.

**6. What did the Chief of Ulva offer the ferryman to row them across ? [CBSE 2010 (Term I)]**

**Ans.** The chief of Ulva and her bonny bride were being chased by Lord Ullin and his men. They reached the shore of a tempestuous river and requested the boatman to row them across the river. When the boatman showed his reluctance, the chieftain offered him a silver coin to row them across.

**7. What was the dilemma of the lady in the poem 'Lord Ullin's Daughter' ? What choice does she finally make? [CBSE 2010 (Term I)]**

**Ans.** The dilemma that Lord Ullin's daughter faces is which was the lesser evil — the storming waters or the raging Lord Ullin and his men. Whom to face? Who would give them reprieve? Who would give them a chance to survive? Would the storm be kind to them and let them reach the other shore safely or will Lord Ullin be kind and forgive her and give her lover and herself a reprieve. She chooses the raging sea instead of facing a raging father.

**8. What did the Chief of Ulva fear would happen if they did not cross the Lochgyle ?**

[CBSE 2010 (Term I)]

**Ans.** After marrying Lord Ullin's daughter, the chief of Ulva had invited his wrath. They tried to run away from there by crossing river Lochgyle. Lord Ullin and his men were chasing them. The chief of Ulva thought that if they were unable to cross the river, Lord Ulva and his men would kill the chieftain and there would be no one to take

care of his bonny bride.

**9. I'll meet the raging of the skies;  
But not an angry father.**

**Mention the reasons for the speaker's unwillingness to meet an angry father. [CBSE 2010 (Term I)]**

Lord Ullin's daughter is a determined lady who loves the chieftain, despite many odds. She knew her father's nature well that he would never accept the chieftain as her groom and would never bless her alliance with him. When she elopes with her lover, she is well prepared to face dangers that would result. They have been fleeing for three days. There is no place, where they can escape the wrath of her father, unless they cross the Lochgyle. The tempest, the menacing waves, the mighty wind, the dark raging skies do not deter her. She and her lover try to cross the sea. Even when she is in the grip of death, her one arm is around her lover. This was more than she could have bargained for. It was better than being alive and be separated from her lover. At least they were united in death.

## LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

**1. Describe the chase of the chief of Ulva's Isle and his beloved by Lord Ullin's men.**

**Ans.** The chief of Ulva's Isle and Lord Ullin's daughter elope and are pursued by Lord Ullin and his men. There is no where, they can take refuge, no way of getting any reprieve, For three days consecutively they had been chased relentlessly. Their only hope of escape was to cross the Lochgyle but the raging storm proved fatal. They perish in the stormy waters and leave Lord Ullin lamenting for his daughter.

**2. How does the poet build the atmosphere of menace, danger and doom that awaits the lovers?**

**Ans.** Look at these lines and what they signify?

- This dark and stormy night — danger
- Three days we've fled together — chase
- For should he find us in the glen  
My blood would stain the heather — revenge
- Who will cheer my bonny bride  
When they have slain her lover — tragedy
- The water-wraith was shrieking — supernatural
- And in the scowl of heaven each face  
Grew dark as they were speaking— frightening
- Adown the glen rode armed men  
Their trampling sounded nearer — impending disaster

• Oh haste thee, haste! the lady cries

• Though tempest round us gather

I'll meet the raging of the skies — No escape

But not an angry father

\* These lines have drawn a picture of danger, chase, revenge, tragedy, supernatural, frightening situation impending disaster — Fatal — no escape.

**3. The poem 'Lord Ullin's Daughter' depicts the clash between the impetuous nature of youth and the tyrannical authority of parents. Discuss by giving examples from the poem.**

**Ans.** "O haste thee, haste ! the lady cries, though tempests round us gather I'll meet the raging of the skies But not an angry father". These lines clearly depict the impetuous nature of youth. The tyrannical authority of parents is evident from the lines – "And as the night grew drearer. Adown the glen rode armed men, their trampling sounded nearer." These lines also show the reckless side of youth and cruel authority of parents – "Three days we have fled together, should he find us in the glen, My blood would stain the heather his horsemen (Lord Ullin's) behind us ride "Then who will cheer my bonny bride when they have slain her lover?"

**4. Imagine you are Lord Ullin. You have reached the fatal shore in time and are able to convince your daughter to come back home with her lover. Write a letter to your friend Robert upon the satisfaction which you got after you forgave them. And that you are happy**

**at your timely decision which helped you to get back your daughter.** [CBSE 2010 (Term II)]

**Ans.**

Dear Robert

You will be glad to know that I have forgiven my daughter. As I chased her and the chief of Ulva's Isle I was able to reach the shore as they were about to board the boat to cross the glen in the raging storm. I prevented them from boarding the boat and convinced my daughter that I would not harm her Chieftain. I would accept him. The young people were so surprised that they could not believe their ears. I hugged them and embraced them and blessed them. Now I not only have my daughter safe and sound but also a brave fearless son-in-law.

I am so glad I have a family to live with and to leave behind to carry my name after my death well so long.

Yours sincerely,

Ullin

**5. Discuss 'Lord Ullin's Daughter' as a ballad.**

**Ans.** 'Lord Ullin's Daughter' is a ballad of the folk tradition. It describes a story in the narrative style, dealing with the tragedy of Lord Ullin's daughter, who is unlucky in love. As is typical of a ballad, the poem begins midway, when the lovers have already eloped and the chase of Lord Ullin's men is on the way. The poem begins abruptly with the dialogue between Chieftain and the boatman. The poem contains lots of dialogues which are typical of a ballad. There is fast paced action, which culminates in tragedy for the lovers, who are drowned in the stormy sea. The language is very simple. But it is the rhythm and the

music which characterise the poem as a true ballad. The rhyme scheme throughout is 'ab ab' which adds to the music of the poem.

**6. You are Lord Ullin. You are greatly grieved by the loss of your daughter and wonder what it would have been if you had not been rigid about following the traditions of your clan. Write a letter to your friend on how you were the cause of this tragedy.**

[CBSE 2010 (Term I)]

Dear friend,

I am writing this letter to you to share my feelings about the irreparable loss that I faced today. Now there is nothing left for me to live for my dear daughter, my only child is gone - gone forever - she would never come back and all because of my inhuman cruelty, my unforgiving nature, my dictatorial ways and my in keeping tradition of the clan. If I had not been so cruelly dictatorial she would be alive now, full of laughter and full of life. Not only my daughter but I would also have got a son — the chieftain of Ulva's Isle — so brave, so fearless, so loving and devoted to my daughter. Oh God! why could I not foresee the consequences of my harshness. But nothing can be done now. She will never come back again. I will never see her, never hear her voice. Now there is nothing left but a lifelong regret and heartache.

Your friend

Ullin

## FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT

### (A) READING/WRITING

Read out Coleridge's 'Rime of the Ancient Mariner' and John Keats' 'La Bella Dame Sans Merce' loudly. Discuss how is literary ballad different from folk ballad. Share the difference with others.

**Read it aloud in the class.**

### (B) WRITING

Campbell uses the powerful imagery to personify the menacing face of nature, which fails to deter a man of strong convictions.

**Share with others in the class.**

### (C) PROJECT

Make a powerpoint presentation of your favourite ballad. Highlight the narrative aspect of the poem, making at least 8-10 slides.