

At cape kara by hitomaro and dialogue on poverty by yamanoue okura

Literature



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In the two poems observed in this paper, both poets discuss the ideas in their work in a manner of recollection and times that have already passed them. It is, therefore, the vigor or rather the force that drives the above poems. Additionally, also sincerity holds them strong, the passion which they entail, and their virtue, which makes the two poems remain breathtaking (Myspace). In the poem, “ at cape Kara”, Hitomaro manages to write one of the most passionate works unfolding his feelings. “ At Cape Kara” is based on when the author had to part from his wife and settle in the capital from the Iwami land (Myspace). Hitomaro displays his vigor at the beginning of the poem. “ On the Iwami Sea, where vines crawl on the rocks”(Myspace). “ And the sleek seaweed, grow on the desolate shore”(myspace). This line appears powerful in their vision formation of a dark green weed that grows in the sea encircling a craggy, empty seashore, thus giving light to the loneliness and sadness he felt the moment he departed from his beloved wife. He also proceeds to passionately state “ As intensely do I think of my wife”(Myspace). This phrase in Hitomaros’ work, displays his faraway craving and much love for his dear wife. He does this, by giving breath to the sea plant by his actions. Beyond the above, Hitimaro goes ahead to speak passionately when he does the recollection. “ So I look back, still thinking of her” (Myspace). This phrase describes Hitimaro passionate tears that could not fully give a description of his cravings and literal heartaches. Similarly, Okura makes an expression of his deep emotions and hopelessness through his poem “ dialog in poverty”. Okura, therefore, elucidates his fraught situation on acute poverty. Relating his work with that of Hitomaro, Okura starts his poem with sincere clarity concerning his impoverished situation

(Kilpatrick). This can be identified by his phrase “ I am cold”, “ the cold leaves me helpless”(myspace). On the other hand, the author makes it clear to the readers of his work that this, was not meant to be an appeal for mercy from his readers, this is a similar situation with Hitimaros work, despite that fact that he is leaving his wife, he does not display any trait of him being weak. Okura is certain that he was equal to any other man. Comparable to Hitomaros’ phrases, Okuras’ lines are filled with a great passion for his neighbors or any other person who was above or below him and toiled like he did (Aston). The drive to his work is generated from his vigor comments that turn his optimistic words into truths of his realism. The dissimilarities between the two poems are that both authors are depressed in two different subjects. Hitomaro is disturbed at the fact that he is leaving his wife to go and settle in a faraway land while Okura is depressed about his state of poverty and that of his neighbors(Kilpatrick). Additionally, Hitimaro hates the fact that he is leaving his wife but on the other hand, Okura is yearning to escape from his rough kind of life. He wishes he had wings to be able to escape his hardships, but he realizes that he is not a bird and cannot have the abilities to do as he wished (Commons). Concluding his thoughts, Hitomaro says that he thought he was a brave man, only to get himself soaked with tears. Mysteriously enough, Okura also writes his poem surrounding the notion that Hitomaro displays to us in his poem that nothing is for sure and nothing lasts eternally. In conclusion, therefore, both poems by Hitomaro and Okura explicate some feelings of desperation, loneliness, longing, and delight that are all experienced in Japanese life. The Japanese culture may be viewed through the ignorant minds as strict and cold as well

as a result of their past treatment of women, education, and socialism. Both poems display a state of love, and life in the same manner where most cultures perceive longing for their loved ones and hope for a better life beyond their current state.