

HOW W. H. AUDEN APPLIES CLINICAL THOUGHT: AN EXPOSITION

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Abstract: Society, life and many other objects in this world are more or less stressable to the thinkers cum interpreters who lead their lives with the study of these. Modern age dictates some distinctive features quite unnoticeable to the writings of modern artists what is the key essence to me to go on detail for searching as well as interpreting these. What I have found in their use is clinical psychology, a distinctive application by them and as a result I have obtained Auden and his gang used so many psycho-clinical terms in their writings that were unconventionally rear in previous writers and inclusively used in particular group of the modern poets in English poetry and last it is very clear to us how these clinical terms are cognate to the ills of modern people who are mentally affected.

Clinical thoughts are the sort of thoughts originated during and after the post war period. A number of humanitarians who played the vital role as the torch bearers of thought seemed to be new to convince a number of people were assembled in this period. Many literary individuals like left-wing intelligentsia and many others were greatly influenced. Though the Left-wing intelligentsia who have showed their weakness to the concept of human psychology with the touch of psychological thoughts actually they wanted to explore the clinical concepts professedly in their compositions. To explore the psychological thoughts they properly as well as primarily convey such sort of clinical ideas which are broadly treated in the clinical science.

Key Notes: thinkers cum interpreters, Modern Age, Psychology, Clinical Terms, Ills of modern people

Introduction: Every subject is demarcated by its related theme or story or fact. The theme of the subject gradually propels the scope of the subject; the scope of any subject prevail the outstanding nature. Though the word 'scope' is subject-wise different when we say the scope of History, the scope of Education, Philosophy, and Science subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Bio Science and so on, we want to mean that scope comprises the demarcation of theme or matter. No statement, can, then create impediment to the up-word movement of the scope of any subject. As society is changed and with this development and up-liftment of human affairs and manners etc. the theme of scope has also been changed accordingly to the changeable nature of the world. Such trend has been continued in fundamental thought of human race. It is needful to think about the scope of subject in which related elements of any subject is continuing to adapt to a new form of trend, automatically that it comes richer and elephantine. All kinds of modern subject follow the same trend. Science particularly applied sciences as Biology, Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics etc. are not exception from this trend. The term, clinical that suggests 'an establishment or department of a hospital devoted to the treatment of particular diseases or the medical care of out patients' is a coinage word from the west coast of the Atlantic when the two Great World War I and II devastated the entire Europe and where a very critical situation like pestilence stricken multitude in that time in Europe was observed. There were no security, no aid for ailing people; only scratch of food grain prevailed there as all the nations in Europe were more or less deeply affected. The situation of writing poetry in that atmosphere was really exquisite. It is in the words of William Henry Hudson:

In the years before the war, much was heard of the necessity of poetry for the masses, but those who proclaimed and thought themselves to be meeting the need were out of mental and emotional contact with their desired audience, and modern poetry lost touch with all but studiously persevering readers. Since the Second World War ended, although there have been tentative signs of a possible return to a simpler and more generally intelligible style and treatment, no widely

acceptable poet has appeared and none whose talent appears to raise him above a modest level of competence¹.

Statement of the Problem: Number of books what tells us on terms related to clinical Science are not stressed out. After reading the text of poetry what problems have been found are raised simply in my mind as

- i. What are the significance of the clinical terms?
- ii. What is the relationship between clinical concept and literature?
- iii. What information is conveyed by the concerned artists in the writings?

Objectives: So I did not find out such answer from the books so far have been written down. My sole aim and objectives of the given topics are:

- a. To show the concept to Literature;
- b. To explore how the concept is related to it;
- c. To depict its impact to Literature and how people are engulfed in it;
- d. To show how clinical concept should be stressed to the discursive topic of study.

For searching my query as well as fulfilled my desire books that are used for the purpose of the review of literature are ---

The sorted topic is a sampling to the modern poetry. Literature is no doubt a subject recording as the reflection of life as well as society in a time. The subject of literature specially related lives and times may vary from one period to another where contemporary condition and situation are flushed out. The two world wars respectively the first I and the Second - II and other changes after the agape world scenario propelled human lives in profuse impression what have seen just after the two world wars and in this sense the rest (the second world war) is comparatively more effective as well as more troublesome to the European common masses. Literature is resorted to the another way devoid of conventionalism and thoughts by the appearance of the left winged poets pouring out a new concept indomitably not only in the own creations but also in the poetry of the English Literature what is to the a key extract to explore in the light of fundamental thought and perspective perceptualization. The concept what entitled on --- is an out look and exploration of literature from the perspective view of clinical view what later scholars cum thirsty readers would be envolved.

Methodology: The titled named W. H. Auden and Clinical Thoughts: An Exposition is an exposition of new output. The concept is analysed with the aid of descriptive as well as interpretative method in the personal style of writings in which the first person narratives (both singular and plural in form). The focus of the concept is to find out how clinical concept used by the left-winged intellectuals is immensely moulded with the presentation of the modern people in their creations. For that poetry of the modern period of the English Literature is sorted as a sample of the work of the survey to show how clinical concept is related to the literature. To carry away the concept number of books as resources have been collected from library works and from other reliable sources and at the same analyse with synthesis and – simply in a way of Descriptive as well as Interpretative Research. The reference books what leads the work forward as the review of literature as ---

These books have been consulted for providing resolved impression on the said title in the active and passive mode of verb with simple present tense in the mould of simple as well as complex sentence.

In America however, there were a large number of hospitals flourished after the War. The roles of these hospitals were to ailing sick persons; to treat and to diagnose the diseases several clinics were established for the treatment of the ill affected people at that time. They played not only the role of treating or diagnosis diseases but also provided medical help to cure these incurable diseases with the administration of drugs as well as medical guidance properly.

This sort of service in the Health Science is now regarded as Clinic observed in that moment in America. A statistical report proves that there were existed to near about 50 or more hospitals run by public as well as private operators in America for serving the medical aids and treatments for very sick as well as critical patients. Since then the term clinical has been used to give service to the patients, and their treatments

1. Hudson. William Henry, An Outline History of English Literature, A.I.T.B.S. Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2005, PP. 98

to cure critical diseases or and then illness become water marks in this field as clinical treatment or clinic. However, the word in modern sense bears a room or institution where health care and health cure are taught and practiced and treated. The term is now cognate to medical or clinical Science but in spite of being a sub-branch of Biological Science.

Humanistic science in which literature proclaims as a pinnacle of output within our surroundings profoundly displays its up-word movement with addition and alteration of themes as subject or fact. Modern literature being a puzzling or quibble literature produces the same up-keep enhancement and trend. It is because the demand and sprit of changing course of our life. Can we discard such a propensity?

The poets of the 1930s who were so concise that their enemies described their work as *telegraphs* were not merely being tiresome; aiming at crisp conciseness, they may have exceeded, but they were trying to do something entirely sensible and desirable, to concentrate as much meaning as possible into every line²

The left wings centring round by **W. H. Auden** and his gang hold and emasculate the contemporary psychology. Psychological thoughts of John Layard and Homer Lane in that period brought revolutionary change not only in their respective field but also bestowed a new dimension to the treatment of health science. **W. R. Goodman** in his book *Quintessence of Literary Essays* comments very strongly:

Their poetry emphasised the community and, overwhelmed as it was by the sense of a communal disease, it searched for a communal cure in psychology and leftist politics. Their personal emotions, although that were present, lacked finality for them in modern world in which they foresaw many of the social evils which subsequently overtook the world³.

Their clinical thought as well as treatment entwined the leftists who were swinging in the cradle of clinical psychology through which the leftists' emasculation of crucial terms that are now being claimed to be psychological, are found greatly in their out-puts. Here, my assertion to these is that these terms are merely medical in spite of claiming to be psychological because these terms have clear emblem and identity, lab based experiments and analysis, cause-finding quest and administration of curable drugs. But in psychology we find palpable treatment. It is true to say that the matter of psychology reflects the heinous results coming from the abnormal condition of human mind, deed and manners. It is as **Lois Tyson** says that 'the goal of psychoanalysis is to help us resolve our psychological problems, often called disorders or dysfunctions (and more of us is completely free of psychological problems), the focus is on patterns of behaviour that are destructive in some way. I say patterns of behaviour because our repetition of destructive behaviour reveals the existence of some significant psychological difficulty that has probably been influencing us for some time without our knowing it⁴.'

But medical science revels rather more about them like treatments and administration of medicine to the psychiatric patients. It is, however, need to say that diseases related to medicinal science are also linked with psychology. In *All about Good Health* **Dr. Christian Barnard** says:

Many diseases have also been linked with mental attitudes. Psychiatrists say that migraine is definitely associated with hostility. They believe that for many of the illnesses arising out of tension situation, the victim has a deep seated desire to hurt someone or something around him or her---⁵.

For example, the use of *sarcoma* and *cancer* in **Auden's Miss Gee** creates as well as awakens our ignorant mind how the both terms are dangerous to us. Though it is right to say that his 'poems like *Miss Gee* and *Dear, though the night is gone show*, he was also interested in the individual human being, particularly perhaps in those he described as "the lost, the lonely, the unhappy⁶.'

Again it is noticeable that cause of each clinical term observed in Auden and his group is interesting. It is in the words of **Edward Albert**:

Yet he was out speakingly anti-Romantic, and, like others in his group of writer friends stressed the importance of

² Boulton, Marjorie, *The Anatomy of Poetry*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1998, P. 153.

³ Goodman, W. R. *Quintessence of Literary Essays*, Doaba House, New Delhi, 1998, P.243.

⁴ Tyson, Lois, *Critical Theory Today*, Routledge, London, 2008, P. 124

⁵ Dr. Christian Barnard, *All About Good Health*, P. 157.

⁶ Woodhead, Chris, ed. *Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Verse*, OUP, Honkong, P. 130.

‘clinical’ and ‘objective’ attitudes⁷.

The background of the composition in where handful of clinical terms are found in them; and show how modern artist are much akin to the **Medical Science**. We have so far got *Neural Itch, Quinsy, Distortions, Ingrown, Sinus, Fevers, Amniotic, Sarcoma, Cancer, Paranoia, Arthritic, Melancholia, Delusion, Inertia, Sugar, Diabetes, Vertigo, Scalpel, Narcotic, and Scratch* etc. from this group. These terms are very interestingly used if we observe the background and particular context of these terms what propel us to see and search. Now I describe first on **Auden** how and in what situation he uses clinical terms like these and of course, I want to point out actual reason why he presents these terms to express his artistic creation. The minor stars of his group coagulated with **William Epson, Cecil Day Lewis MacNeice** have been motivated by the notion of their master, **Auden** and represent such sort of clinical words. However, he(Auden) explores with allusive power the sick atmosphere of the age, the industrial decay reflected in images of ‘silted harbour’, and ‘derelict works’; the contrast of the jobless and brutalized poor with the pleasure-seeking rich ‘constellated at reserved tables’; ‘supplied with feelings by an efficient band’, guilt-ridden, and subject to ‘immeasurable neurotic dread’ and death-wish---.⁸

Discussion: Auden’s medical or clinical treatment produces as well as creates a unique concept leading us to thing how diseases in modern age reduce the high thinking of wealth and mental calmness. To describe his most propitious use of diseases in his compositions he treats so many terms cognate to clinical science.

‘His application of sociological and psychoanalytic lore goes with a semi-scientific or technical vocabulary but is without genuine scientific detachment.’⁹

His *Petition* describes a prayer to God who has no enemy and also has attitude to forgive all the sins of mankind. He is, according to the speaker, the virtues of love and charity and truthfulness. The poet, here, of course, reminds us that human pride, prodigality, lechery and ego etc. make human body a heinous sin. We, the god-weak-minded persons often show our devotion to the Healer of all heals. **Prof. David Daiches** in his book *A Critical History of English Literature* (Vol.—iv) points out that his visit to the United States gave him more meditative inspiration on Clinical Psychology in a personal as well as religious solution to contemporary ills.

‘There had always been an element of personal questing for a psychological or religious ‘healer’ in Auden’.¹⁰

Modern Ills: The poet speaker, on the other hand wants to say about the God to cure all modern ills; because the Healer can do to save and cure us from the great distasting ills produced in present time as the men in the modern age are akin to it and suffer. ‘Auden grew increasingly hostile to the modern world and sceptical of all remedies offered for modern ills---’¹¹ The almighty too, is a great doctor treating both the various psychological ills and clinical diseases as *Power, Neural Itch, Quinsy, Distortion, Ingrown* etc. I see these diseases produces ill-health because in present condition men have to remain in and have to suffer from depressed physical ills which make them something troublesome. It is not only a fact of troublesome to be disheartened but also because the above mentioned clinical icons, as the poet introspectively observes and pronounces are called to be voracious disorders to modern men by which normal and wealthy people suffers more or less.

Now, I raise clinical icons used by the poet for his poetic composition. The lyric poet Auden uses for his poem *Petition* the names of five clinical terms or diseases. These are in name *Power, Neural Itch, Quinsy, Distortions, and Ingrown Virginity* etc. Power suggests generally ability to act but in *Petition* it bears potency. In the very beginning of the poem, *Petition* (L. 1—6) the poet speaks:

Sir, no man’s enemy, forgiving all
But will his negative inversion, be prodigal:
Send to us power and light, a sovereign touch
Curing the intolerable neural itch,

⁷ Albert, Edward, *History of English Literature*, OUP. P. 539.

⁸ Perkins, David, *A History of Modern Poetry*, 2006, P. 152.

⁹ David. *A History of Modern Poetry*, Harvard University Press, 2006, P.153.

¹⁰ Prof. Daiches, *A Critical History of English Literature* (Vol.—IV) 2nd edition), New Delhi, 1998, P. 1136.

¹¹ Abrams, M. H.ed., *The Norton Anthology of English Literature* (Vol.—II, 7th edition) New York, P. 2501.

The exhaustion of weaning, the liar's quinsy,
And the distortions of ingrown virginity¹².

Here, I can say how these term used often in the prescriptions of doctors is closely related to health. Next, **Neural Itch** the term is, as I observe, a combined word (comprised by *Neuron* and *Itch*). The word, however, means in the medical dictionary, Pruitus, Irritation of skin disease inducined scratch. Obviously we make out, how it is cognate to Dermatology. After that the term what comes in discussion is ++**Quinsy**, a Peritonsillar abscesses or a soar throat diseases related to ENT. Another term related to clinical science, **Distortion** is very twisted for normal shape or position. It is a sort of deformity in which a change of normal structure or a part of the organ or bodily shape is found. What we see in the term, oddity is of course, related to health science. And the last what **Auden** applies in his poem, **Petition** is **Ingrown virginity**, a complex form raised from tissue causing inflammation and during the virginal period. It is as **Stephen Spender** remarks, Auden's early verse diagnoses ills in individuals and the body politic.

Idea of Cureness: Sometimes Auden's poems are more symptomatic than curative; sometimes they concentrate --- on the idea of a cure.' The poem **Petition** (1929), beginning "Sir, no man's enemy," illustrates the difficulty of the early clinical verse.¹³

All these items or terms I appreciate to show how **Auden** lowers his psychological mind to clinical concept and how deeply he implements these for his creation. And **R. G. Cox**, a reader in English, the University of Manchester comments on the poem:

It has the arresting phrases—'a sovereign touch curing the intolerable neural itch'; the psychological insight and moral urgency—'prohibit sharply the rehearsed response'; the private allusions—'the liar's quinsy', the throw away bathos of 'counting houses at the end of drives; and the queer Kipling Wells uplift of 'look shining at New styles of architecture, a change of heart¹⁴.

Social Situation: Another remarkable piece of **W.H.Auden** which conveys his criticism against the contemporary bourgeois society, a society of sick culture and agape sickness reflecting diseased psyche as well as spirituality and where there is no worth to the sustain up-keep and existential go is **Consider**. 'Doom or great ruin has been seen in the bourgeoisie system what is riddled with selfishness and irresponsibly seeking private joy and happiness: 'Auden cannot, however, contemplate this with a simple emotion for example, the fear of the rentier or the righteous joy of the revolutionary—and so in this prophecy of doom there is a mixture of threat, fellow-feeling, derision, condemnation, understanding, and malice.'¹⁵ To narrate the theme of the poem the poet pronounces that Bourgeois civilization is a bogus of omen where 'highborn-mining-captains' the handsome and diseased youngsters, the female 'solitary agents' in the country perish to survives and where the importance of ruined boys and brutal farmers or lonely women appear in both vague and alarming. The speaker has summoned:

Those handsome and diseased youngsters, those women
Your solitary agents in the country parishes;
And mobilise the powerful forces latent
In soils that make the farmer brutal
In the infected sinus, and the eyes of stoats.¹⁶

And again, **Auden** is here disgusted by showing his wrath against the capitalist society

Which, spreading magnified, shall come to be
A polar peril, a prodigious alarm,
Scattering the people, as torn-up paper
Rags and utensils in a sudden gust,
Seized with immeasurable neurotic dealt¹⁷.

By pointing out, he narrates that capitalist atmosphere is a system as well as output of the extraordinary

12 .Abrams, M. H. ed., *The Norton Anthology of English Literature* (Vol.—II, 7th edition), New York, PP. 2501—2.

13 *The Encyclopaedia of British Writers 20th Century*, New Delhi, 2004, P. 14.

14 Ford, Boris, ed. *The Palican Guide to English literature*, Penguin, P. 465.

15 Perkins, David. *A History of Modern Poetry*, HUP, 2006, PP. 158--9.

16 See W.H. Auden's *Consider*.

17 Ibid.

nomenclature of doomed types in that 'seekers after happiness find psychosis like *mania*, *fatigue* etc.

Other the ill that they attack at once:
Visits the ports and, interrupting
The leisurely conversation in the bar
Within a stone's throw of the sunlit war
Beckon your chooses out.¹⁸

Again the poet, here, as an observer of life and age speaks the lives of the middle classes particularly to the system of bourgeois society. In the description of the poem, he cities these men and manner of the middle-classes in the capitalist system produced so many ills which are generally treated in clinical science.

Doomed Civilization: The sense of a doomed civilisation, the references to disease and the death wish symbolised as a mysterious Enemy, the imagery of guerrilla warfare, ruined industry, railheads, and frontiers, had not yet become the stock-in-trade of all up-to-date verse as they were to a few years later a point that modern readers may easily forget.¹⁹

Of these ills *sinus* is perhaps, his unique implementation to wave the omens of bourgeois society. It is clear to us when he oops and calls infected *sinus*, a disease of nose and throat of the civilization. In medical science it is according to S. N. Bansal 'a cavity within a bone, e.g. paranasal sinus which are air containing cavities in the bones of the skull continuous with the nasal cavities, (b) dilation of a blood vessel, e.g. carotid sinus which is the dilation of the common carotid artery at its bifurcation, (3) a passage or fistula through which pus is discharged e.g. 'pilonilal sinus.'²⁰ So in the above statements of sinus and its diversified nature, we can sketch a proof-line that the used term is a listed name of disease in **Clinical Science** and which is suggested by specialist doctors.

Auden lays, here his attitude to the sinus affected world by the commonplaceness of description of the clinical icon that makes the value of stubborn reality problematic. He sees the nature and its surroundings as a great master; and as a great narrator and skilful representatives he produces such description on modern ill-affected world. Though such attitude is not only observed in Auden but found in his gang too. It is, however, in the words of W. R. Goodman:

They encouraged one another in their contempt for the bourgeois and for the social standards based on wealth, snobbishness, intellectual indolence and effete ethical ideas.²¹

Use of Clinical Terms: The clinical term, *sinus* is no doubt a dangerous disease. But he is out of all questions as he implicitly compares bourgeois society to infected sinus and comments on such a social system disintegrating on 'an instant in of mania or lapse for ever into a classic fatigue'.

Miss Gee, had from the 'new writing, 1937 and latter from the collected shorter poems, 1950 presents hilarious attitude of **Auden** on an unmarried lady. Thematically the poem is a traditional ballad in the form of a simple as well as easy understanding language. But it produces deep and unquenchable thirst to us. *The poem, of course, produces charming images that has not been seen so far. The title name **Miss Gee** is a puritan maiden who is poor, old and plain. She was hungry for love and that's why she counted the stars in the dark sky. The poem shows how her love longing sex-instinct led her to spend the sleepless nights in the nocturnal atmosphere.

Miss Gee looked up at the starlight
And said: "Does anyone care
That I live in Clevedon Terrace
On one hundred pounds a year?"²²

Miss Gee (6th Stanza).

What she repressed her sexual impulse invites her developing *cancer*; she felt in sleep how she was driving speedily alone her bicycle and also dreamed how a vicar like bull was charging her with a lowered horn. It is as the poet says:

18 Ibid.

19 Ford, Boris, ed. *The Palican Guide to English literature*, Penguin, P. 464.

20 Bansal's Medical Pocket Dictionary, New Delhi, 1999, P. 570.

21 Goodman, W.R. *Quintessence of Literary Essays*, Doaba House, New Delhi, P. 244.

22 See Auden's *Miss Gee*.

But a storm blew down the palace,
 She was biking through a field of corn,
 And bull with the face of the Vicar
 Was charging with a lowered horn.²³(8th stanza)

And in the 19th stanza of the poem, *Miss Gee* the poet also comments:

Childless women get it,
 And men when they retire;
 It's as if there had to be some outlet
 For their foiled creative fire.²⁴

In her sub consciousness she thought she was a lover for the vicar; and in sleep it was transformed into the form of dream. She dreamed when she went to bed at night and thought about her constant longing for love what shows how her nocturnal dream waves her to be doomed. In the 23rd stanza of *Miss Gee* such exquisite expression is marvellously intervened:

Mr. Rose he turned to his students,
 Said: "Gentlemen, if you please,
 We seldom see a sarcoma
 As far advanced as this."²⁵

And in the very end stanza (25th stanza of the composition) the poet says:

They hung her from the ceiling,
 Yes, they hung up Miss Gee;
 And a couple of Oxford Groupers
 Carefully dissected her knee.²⁶

The story of the poem is seemed to be at first laughable and ashamed the character of the story how the heroine of the story creates herself a serious patient who is not only affected by cancer and tumour but she has also to suffer the throat-cut pain of her knee dissections.

The clinical terms assumed by the creator for his poem are *Cancer*, *Sarcoma* and *Dissection*. Now I express what kind reconciliation of these terms are related to both the clinical science and the present composition. *Cancer* 'a malignant tumour spreads very rapidly and develops from both epithelial tissue and connective tissues. 'There are certain causes developing cancer in the human body. Human body is formed of millions of cells that are growing and dying at as regular process. Though the causes of certain reasons of *Cancer* in *Clinical Science* are still unknown, it sometimes happens that this process in his body is disrupted and there is an uncontrolled growth of cells in an organ. These cells form tumours. Such tumours may be benign or cancerous; they may stay in the same place in the body for years on end. If a tumour is malignant the cancer cells are sometimes carried to other parts of the body. --- Can is either carried in the blood stream or the cancer cells grow directly from one tissue to the other.'²⁷

Sarcoma is a sort of cancer to the connective tissues such as muscle or bones; it affects the bones, bladder, kidneys, liver, spleen and lungs; and dissection is in health science, an amputation of affected human organs. So I, here, dear to acclaim that Auden's application to these terms or icons in *Miss Gee* bring out great significance because these icons are no doubt, dangerous when one is deeply affected. What the poet suggests a repressed maiden whose repression of sexual instinct goes so deep that there is no scope to bring back her normalcy is really core subject to discuss; and heinous terms are however, as I see, related obviously to health science.

Objectiveness: None can deny modern literature's objective issue what is not only on the surface reality of our mundane world but it also displays inner reality what is meant the reality of use of clinical symptoms because these terms or icons have been analysed successfully in medical science. **Auden's** very realistic approach to the subject like these is praise worthy as he narrates the condition of formulating cancer as well as

23 Ibid.

24 Ibid.

25 Ibid.

26 Ibid.

27 Dr. Christian Barnard, *All about Good Health*, P.133.

sarcoma. **David Perkins** describes justly on how social as well as others phenomenon in the rapidly changing world force human to be boneless and fallen on the perpetual illness, and also depicts how we (the modern men) are becoming patients of critically prolonged diseases. He points out:

The process of diagnosis and healing, with which he was always so much concerned, must thus start not with social institutions but with the human heart.²⁸

It is also possible for Auden to introspect the mental condition of *Miss Gee*; his interest and his akinness present to the character with the mould of health science. The causes of *Cancer* and *Sarcoma* in the eye of the speaker are partly reapeutic. The poem depicts how human sufferings have been manipulated from abnormal love that causes abnormal behaviour; abnormal behaviour produces absolute cruelty systemically within mind then cruelty hails selfishness; selfishness brings to light life enisled and life-imprison or enisledness invites repression that leads after wards to be effected by self-torture, self-torment, incurable diseases, and finally eternal as well as blessed happiness comes to him swinging in the cradle of death for ever. Moreover, 'it is the ballad of **Miss Gee**, and in many others the point of view is clearly, often reductively that of psychoanalytic lore---to follow, involving as it does a long mental leap.'²⁹ The story which thematically conveys a story is not only related to **Miss Gee** only, but it describes the condition and situation of the denizens of **the modern supersonic age.

W.H.Auden's most outstanding creation what claims his peculiar artistic quality and which describes five senses as nose, ear, hands, eyes and tongue is *Precious Five*. Each sense organ what he narrates is something different from the actual meaning. He realizes many ills in the present world to which human life is related as subject; the poet is here, much careful about these sorrows, sufferings, coarseness and vulgarity engulfed entirely the lives of modern age.

He tries to interpret the time, to diagnose the ills of society and deal with intellectual and moral problems of public concern.³⁰

Modern men, as the speaker says, realize the functions of the five senses in their practical lives. These senses, of course, play vital role to be adapted in the changing course of swift time; they reveal disastrous effect and produce how the modern men often usher psychological symptoms and incurable diseases found in the clinical treatment.

Such sort of ills and retributions of men in modern period sicken the organs of human body. The poet in this situation plays the role of a preacher who advises to the modern men to be moralist; he advises nose to differentiate the difference between the past and the present and stand for a turning point to be symmetrical. It is as he narrates on nose:

So gravely at its middle,
ts oracle and riddle,
Has all been altered, now
In anxious times you serve
As bridge from mouth to brow, ---³¹

Nose is, as the poet speaker says to bear patiently the oddness of old time and beauty, enchanted calmness and ill-manner, and vulgarity of the present age. He wants to refrain from these ills but not to regret the golden dream of the past. It is according to him:

Be patient, solemn nose,
Serve is a world of prose
The present moment well
Nor surlity contrast
Its brash ill-mannered smell
With grand scent of the past, ----³²

Though it is right to say that modern time and recent atmosphere where human lives feel disheartened are full

28 Perkins, David. *A History of Modern Poetry*, HUP, 2006, P. 153.

29 Perkins, David. *A History of Modern Poetry*, HUP, 2006, P. 153.

30 The New Encyclopaedia Britannica (Vol.—I), Inc. London, 2002, P. 694.

31 See Auden's *Precious Five*.

32 Ibid.

of all sorts of faults and men in this poliphiloprogenitive sphere of ills have to accustom and reconcile and at the same way the lyric speaker also advises the other organs ears, hands, eyes and tongue that they should undergo sympathized and spiritualised. To describe about the effect of vulgarity to the organs of human body where the cheap-music of the cabaret and public music halls etc. to our sensual as well as human ears that have been ruined make us insignificant as he pronounces us to be:

Be modest, lively ears,
Spoiled darlings of a stage
Where any caper cheers
The paranoiac mind
Of this undisciplined
And concert-going age, ---.³³

Eyes too as he says should be indicative and lively as well as cultivative as human lives in the present time become waste and dull, faithless and spiritually senseless.

True seeing is believing
(What sight can never prove)
There is a world to see:
Look outward, eyes, and love
Those eyes you cannot be.³⁴

The modern ills are profusely interfused to the denizen of this barren land so that they become twisted by the symptoms of critical diseases what invite a number of complex as well as critical situation as the modern sphere is covered with disrupted harmony, corruption, idle faith and vulgarity; and where there is no possibility to be good and where human lives are, there, tormented, tortured and tempted.*** It is actually a place where organs of human body cannot do well performed and executed properly, where dust of smoke only is invisible to us and where incurable diseases prevail and rapidly develop and spread and hang over the poultry organs of staffed men.

Arthritic claw is a one of names derived from medical concept. 'The term **Arthritis** covers a group of more than 100 diseases that involve inflammation of joints and discomfort is connective tissues throughout the body. In many parts of the world the disease is called Rheumatism.'³⁵ The cause of forming **Arthritis** is interesting as **Dr. Christian Barnard** points out 'uric acids' formed by eating food such as liver, kidney, sardines and anchovies which are all high in purine content, tend to bring on **Arthritis**.³⁶ It takes several forms in the glossary of medical science as *acute, allergic, atrophic, gonorrhoeal, gouty, hypertrophic, neurotrophic, osteo, psoriatic, rheumatoid, syphilitic, and tuberculosis*. The poet, as a scrutinizer and instrospector of life and society propounds that hand are now victim of impediment by the modern ills. They cannot do their deeds as +++claw hand of wild and fierce beasts in forest exhibits.

A tight arthritic claw
Or aldermanic paw
Waving about in praise
Of these Homeric days
Is impious and obscene:
Grow, hands, into, those livings
Hands which true hands should be.³⁷

Mechanical Default of Body Organs: Modern hands of men are symbols of paralysed organs suffering from *gout* or *rheumatism* for the present ill-effected atmosphere. Another poetic composition which is more poetic than any other composition of **Wilfred Hugh Auden** had collected from shorter poems describes interestingly how the evils and wickedness rampant in his contemporary period. Men in this world are, however, in the eye of the speaker, victims of sorrow and suffering aroused largely to a level of universal

33 Ibid.

34 Ibid.

35 Ebnezar, John. *Essentials of Orthopaedics for Physiotherapists*, New Delhi, 2005, P. 377.

36 Dr. Christian Barnard, *All about Good Health*, P.162.

37 See Auden's poem, *Precious Five*.

human tragedy. They (hands of man) crave themselves such romantic notion as worldly wealth and mighty power to acquire but what they cannot be achieved no more. The greed for worldly wealth and power or romantic desire and happiness or unattainable materials and social status etc. are the root cause of human sufferings; human races are selfish and self-centred minded; they prefer to love themselves alone; their selfishness and self-centredness result havoc mishaps to the joyful spirit of human being and at the same it is thoughtful how they produce disheartened condition and human malaise as panic disease and despair, spiritual dreadfulness and psychological fears. 'Auden, actually was much conscious when he was deeply convinced by science and in his young precocious period he was something propelled by the way what we find in the middle phase of his life and career. These pre-effects impress and haunt him to write as well as express something. Proper time came into his hand when he read so many books on psychological facts in the mind of man and he has also seen modern ill around him.

His broad and erudite reading led to verse abounding in scientific and technical terms.³⁸

The poet predicts that if they (common masses) enable to give up their selfish as well as self-centeredness in any way from their heart they can remedy all malaise and alien universal love or agape to which no living being on this mundane globe can feel the throat-cut-pains of incurable diseases in their body and mind. 'The worried, heterogeneous, and contrived scenery of the *Poems* of 1930 is abandoned for a landscape which is now literary subverted, subverting, and unpredictable. It is a place where joy surprises and where Eros and Agape, human and divine Love, achieve a conditional but ultimate victory in imagination:

---Dear, I know nothing of
Either, but when I try to imagine a faultless love
Or underground streams, what I see is a limestone landscape.'³⁹

Conclusion: W. H. Auden in his several volumes of poems depicts a number of clinical concepts such *Neural Itch, Quinsy, Distortions, Sinus, Fevers, Sarcoma, Cancer, Oddity, Paranoia, Arthritis* and *Inertia* and so on. By the use of these terms he suggests a concept behind the psychological notions which are more discursive as well as important of today. As he thinks that the 'present age is, as Auden named it, the Age of Anxiety, full of hopes, fears and vague ideas.' In the use of these clinical icons he shows how abnormalities of mind or mental disorder propels human mind to an ill effected world where various illness and diseases garland them. This is the cause of Auden's use in his writings. Though it is said to him that he was, at his life time cordially influenced by the contemporary psychological thoughts; and after that he really reveals to indicate more about than these; and at last the impression of Clinical Psychology propels him to be a clinical observer as well as clinical thinker in the field of modern Literature.

In the end to explore, here, that their ideas on the contemporary life and society compelled them to write on these and their deep convictions to the social situation used are something alarming, tormented and sorrow stricken; it was also a situation that disheartened as well as enkindled the artistic minds and meditations to be gone through the primrose path of medical science after detaching from normalcy and then produce core thoughts on human sufferings from clinical concepts cognate to health science or the science of medicine.

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³⁸ The Encyclopaedia of British Writers 20th Century, New Delhi, 2004, P. 13.

³⁹ Sanders, Andrew, *The Short History of English Literature*, O.U.P., U.K. 2000, P. 566.

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