Insight into Richard Wilbur "Love Calls Us to the Things of This World"

The poem by Richard Wilbur (65-66) tells us about a man who tends to interact with the spiritual realm courtesy of the physical world or through an actual participation in materialistic endeavors. The passage in the poem is interesting due to the uniqueness in the reading and the contrast that the poem offers in regard to most of the holy dogmas. The poem has two structures that openly indicate the variation in the presentation between the physical and the spiritual. The first part of the work from line one to line seventeen illustrates on the spiritual world. The world is in the form of a fancy and the presence of angels who in particular tend to be in the perspective of a false notion of a false dawn. So, while this lyric calls us to praise the "things of this world," it additionally demonstrates to us the profound interrelation behind our human world.

Wilbur’s work utilizes meaning in a way that depicts a great deal of representation. The poem also explains the desires of the body and tends to give a meaning to the same. The poem describes the appearance of the angels in the district that is tenement to display the difference of the physical world. The line seventeen shows the point of transition. The mind shrinks in a retrogressive manner to the natural world (Wilbur 65). Consequently, the soul has a desire to be part of the psychic that attributes to purity and full of light. The instance according to the poem is a wake up call for the body. The author employs the laundry as a desire for the physical being to participate in the joy that the spiritual realm promises. For instance, the participation in the dances in the heavenly sight is one of the desires. All of the propositions depict the movement
from the supernatural to the natural. There are different views of the man than what the spiritual realm offers. For example, the heart wants for the laundry that represents the cleansing rather than the personification of laundry about angels.

The poem deepens the contrast in the 29th to the 34th lines. The difference shows that the actual world is inevitable. The mind accepts the reality despite the diverse conflicts and the corresponding paradoxes that the natural offers. The part puts forward the completion of the movement of the mind through the adventure of acceptance. The part explains the overall difference in the two worlds of the natural and the supernatural. The contrast is through the paradox that outlines that the angels tend to perform the laundry. The proposition presents the necessity of the fact in the existence of the supernatural realm.

The author uses diction especially in the second part to confirm the actual world. The choice of words is analogous to the pattern of the cleanliness and the lightness about the first part of the poem. The author mentions punctual rape; other phrases include colors and the hunk, the body waking and bitter love that the body descends. The words emphasize the happening of the natural (Wilbur 65). On the other hand, the choice of the words in the first stanza tends to underscore the happenings of the natural world with due comparison to the supernatural. The reference of the way man arises and yawns while simultaneously the angels are brought down from their rosy gallows. In another instance of the use of paradox, the author does not use the traditional symbolism of light and darkness to illustrate the good and the bad. Wilbur puts forward the covers that are white and clean, they cover the backs of thieves and the lovers put on their attire only to remove them in the consummation of the love that they share.

In conclusion, the poem depicts that life has more meaning than the face value. The happening in the world or the people who characterize it may be good but appear as bad people.
Besides, the desires of the body are physical in their nature, and every desire of being clean is from a natural happening. However, the spiritual world as an entity is not independent. The supernatural from the perspective of the humans is dependent on the physical world. In other words, the natural world is a great determinant of the supernatural world.
Works Cited