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Literary Analysis Outline:

Introductory Statement: Your chance to get the reader's attention and display your awareness of the world around you.

Transitional Ideas: Connect your opening idea to the book (two + sentences).

Identify Author and Title: As an additional transition sentence (can appear before or after the other transitions).

Basic Background of Book: One to two sentences

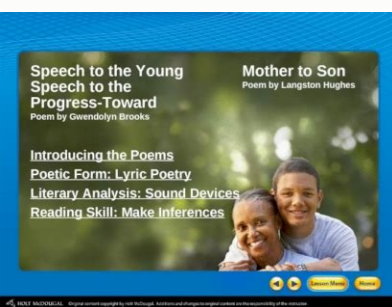
Thesis Statement: Remember, this has to take a position about the book that can be supported by events in the book.

INTRODUCTION PARAGRAPH

W.H. Auden: Life and Works



- Born in York, England
- As a young man, influenced by the poetry of Thomas Hardy, Robert Frost, William Blake, and Emily Dickinson, and Old English verse.
- Auden was established as a leading voice of a new generation
- A well-read author, he had a remarkable intellect and drew easily from a variety of literatures, etc.
- He often mimicked the style of Dickinson, Yeats, and Henry James.
- His poetry frequently recounts a journey or quest



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In this poem, Frost presents a speaker who has an internal conflict over which of the two roads he must take. The road does not take dramatize the conflict between choosing which road to travel and which to leave behind. By making decisions, it is often impossible to see where a decision that alters life will lead. (Rizzoli) One must make the decision quickly and most importantly, with confidence. Life always presents us with options, but in making a decision it is more than that, the choice becomes a decision. Frost dominated the idea of ambiguity as it never indicates whether the choice the speaker made was the right one or not. The shape of a poem gives structure. The form can be one of the most difficult elements to identify when doing an analysis. The shape of a poem is basically how it looks and sounds. (Rizzoli) The path not taken is a simple-looking poem consisting of four verses of five lines. The rhyme schemes almost constitute the form of a poem and, in this case, the scheme is ABAAB. The rhyme of a poem could be described as a pattern of rhyme sounds, while the rhyme scheme is the repetition of sound words similar to the end of a line. For example: (a) Two paths diverged in a yellow wood, (b) and I'm sorry, I couldn't travel both, (a) and be a traveler, for a long time, I stood up, (a) and looked one as far as I could, (B) A where it was doubled in the weed. (Frost) Save your time! We can take care of your essay the proper edition and format the free review, the title page and the bibliography flexible prices and the guarantee of the return of money The order of the spine of any history is the subject. The theme is the underlying message of what the character finally realizes. (Deen) The themes provide depth and consistency to any form of writing and themes make it easier for the reader to follow. Robert presents an issue on elections and how a person is defined by such elections. The speaker faces the fork on the road and must make a One One choice would lead the speaker down a path that was grassy and wanted wear as to where to other path was more worn by passersby. (Frost) The narrator must be content with his choice because there is no going back to change his mind. This theme resonates with society today because no matter of what our choices and decisions are, we must live with that decision and take ownership of the consequences. Imagery is very important in The Road Not Taken because the narrator is describing the setting for most of the poem. Imagery is mostly visual however there is also a little bit of auditory imagery when the speaker sighs. (Deen) The paths that divide in the forest are portrayed as grassy, fair, and about equally worn. The imagery gives a lot to the meaning to the poem because, without the description of nature and its paths, it wouldn't make sense that the narrator was wavering about choosing a certain path. The Road Not Taken: Poetry Analysis. (2022, March 17). Edubirdie. Retrieved July 9, 2022, from The Road Not Taken: Poetry Analysis. Edubirdie, 17 Mar. 2022, edubirdie.com/examples/the-road-not-taken-poetry-analysis/ The Road Not Taken: Poetry Analysis. [online]. Available at: < [Accessed 9 Jul. 2022]. The Road Not Taken: Poetry Analysis [Internet]. Edubirdie. 2022 Mar 17 [cited 2022 Jul 9]. Available from: The Main Ideas Of The Poem The Road Not Taken Basically, Frost's writing is very much colloquial but at the same time very suggestive. And, The Road Not Taken is not an exception for this but one of his finest works. First of all, it is a Lyrical poem and we find one of his... The Road Not Taken: Critical Analysis Of Poetry Robert Frost born on March 26, 1874 was an American poet and winner of 4 Awards. The famous works include "fire and ice", "huge wall", "is nothing gold", " cannot remain gold "and" can stay "and" home burial ", but possibly its most Famous is "The road is not taken", "Ešnete at 100k satisfied students who are written on original paper according to your instructions, save time for what the majority of the rental writer, Edubirdie considers the academic integrity The essential part of the learning process and does not support any violation of the academic settings. If you have any questions about our political use or know any violation, do not hesitate to contact us through support@edubirdie.com. 1 Examples of poetry trial What can I form a good introduction, body and conclusion pages? 2 Introduction #1 wishing something that cannot be possessed is toxic; The fear of disappointment and anguish arises. In both poems "Bown by The Salley Gardens" and "You want the fabrics of heaven". William Butler Yeats portrays the desire for love and want the best for that person is not always enough. Yeats uses informal syntax, diction and images to indicate that there is an overdose of love. 3 Introduction #2 Love can make people extremely vulnerable. They give their hearts to their lover, but in what their lover leaves you in "Bown by the Salley Gardens" and "wants the fabrics of heaven". In these poems, Yeats uses diction, language, language, and images to express the theme of love, leaving the defenseless reader. 4 Body: Syntax The irregular syntax is used in these poems to express how to yearn for something, it will not materialize at a command of one; It has to be fought. Both poems have a rhyme patron that demonstrates this. For example, "clots lights lights illuminate your dreams" (Yeats 1-11). The repetition of these words summarizes the meaning of the poem. Explains that light fabrics, heaven, only exist in your He wants to give his love to the world, but wanting it instead of doing it won't change anything. "At Salley Gardens" has a different rhyme pattern, but it remains significant (AA BB CC DD). 5 Corps: Syntax (cont.) By putting words with minor alterations, he summarizes the poem. For example, I find my feet by the tree, I agree to stand in the hand of the versions of tears. This says he will know her and express the love she has, even if it leads to rejection. Sometimes wanting something so much can end up being a colossal disappointment. This altered syntax adds to the general understanding of the subject. It reflects feelings of sadness and despair. 6 Body: Diction Certain words that Frost uses create an extremely careless attitude towards death. Frost chose to use the dictation in a very particular way to do exactly that. For example, in "fire and ice", Frost uses the word "Safe" to explain how the narrator of the poem feels about how the world will end. "Sopulse" is a neutral word and does not imply that the narrator is concerned about this situation. By saying that something will be "Safe" when it comes to the end of the world it definitely emits the feeling that the narrator is impassible about what ends up happening and therefore shows the subject. Another word that shows the theme is "Big." Frost writes: I think I know enough of hatred / knowing that for the destruction of ice / is also great" (Frost 6-8). The context in which the word "Great" is used is in which the narrator really doesn't care how the world ends, and that in any way it's good for him. 7 Body: Diction (cont.) This attitude is also presented in the diction in "after apple collection". The word "Desired" shows a kind of mediocre attitude. The narrator says: "I am surprised / of the Great Harvest that I desired myself" (Frost 28-29). Since the word "consumption" in the past, shows that the no longer cares about living. This is also show when Frost uses the word "whatever." This shows that the narrator does not have any opinion toward his death. He knows that he is going to take his own life, but how he does so or the aftermath of this action have no effect on how he feels about dying. Lack of emotion about death is clearly shown throughout the diction in these two poems. 8 Conclusion #1 Robert Frost's poems "Fire and Ice" and "After Apple-Picking" share a common theme of indifference toward death through use of imagery, syntax and diction. Having an impassive attitude on the subject of death is just one of the many ways to approach the difficult topic. Whether people want to accept the fact that they are going to die or not, everyone has a definite fate ahead of them. Death is the only thing that is definitely going to happen in life, but the way it is approached is truly varied throughout each individual person. 9 Conclusion #2 The imagery, language, and diction in "Down by the Salley Gardens" and "He Wishes for the Cloths of Heaven" help convey the message of love leaving one vulnerable. Whether one is crushed by unrequited love, or is deeply dependent on their lover, love can hurt. Love is like a rose: beautiful and fragile, but has thorns. Ballad of Birmingham is the author of the poem that revolves around a little girl who would like to go downtown to take part in a freedom protest. Her mother, however, says that she cannot go because of the dangerous conditions outside. Her mother instead tells her to go to church despite the little girl's constant explanations that she would not be alone. Defeated and in a show of respect for her mother, the little girl gets dressed and goes to church. Her mother is contented that she would be fine at the church. Sooner her mother hears of an explosion that sets her racing downtown in search of her daughter. Unfortunately, she finds her Dress and shoes on piles and rubble, you wonder where your daughter is, the author uses the use of images in most parts of the poem to trigger the emotions of readers about the innocence of the child and the gravity of the explosion, the images serve to create a memory in the minds of the readers who remain forming the images after reading the entire poem, the first use of images occurs in the second estrofa, second and third lines. The girl's mother describes the nature of the streets that, in her opinion, are dangerous for a life of small girls "... the dogs are ferocious and wild." the girl's mother is worried that she is worried that the girl could lose her life for the weapons, or be arrested as a result of the march for freedom "clubs and hoses, weapons and prisons." The police images used in the third line represent how the government treated through demonstrators, the line shows that the police would hear clubs, hoses and weapons to frustrate the protests. The police were also able to arrest the demonstrators and take them to jail. readers thus form the image of how the police dealt with demonstrators who eventually appeal to so emotions. Examples of essay of poetry analysis another instance of images is in the fifth estrofa, particularly for emotional purposes. the poet writes that the girl "... her sweet petal pink robe" to show the girl as young and innocent. Although the previous verses portray the girl as mature, the quotation reminds the reader that the girl is small and innocent, vulnerable to march for freedom. Moreover, the quote portrays the girl as delicate and indifense against the danger and evil that are outside. the girl also has "whites drawn in so little brown hands" to show more innocence. the defense and vulnerability of the girl add emotion ne ne senegjÁmi ed aicnatsni arto arneucne es .etnemlanif .ameop le .etnemavitarugif .rotcel nu ne onreivni ed ocitšlos nu ed laer odacifingis la namina es euq sadacnirtni senoicome etnemadarobale aserpxe j3891(yelroM .ameop le nE .ozÁa nu ed agral sÁm ehcon al y otroc sÁm aÁd le arap ovitpirsed onimÁt nu se onreivni ed ocitšlos le .odines ogne1 .rotcel nu ne ocitšlos nu ed latnem negami anu raerc a sadanifsed savitpirsed sarbalap noc ameop le odaciplas ah rotua le .aicneucnoc nE .onreivni ed ocitšlos nu ribrcsed a odanised etnemlapcnirop ofteffnam ameop nu se "onreivni ed ocitšlos" yelroM adihH .sarofjÁtem rop sadmifed mÁtse sanamuh sadiv sal euq onu se raluictrap ne ameop etsE .serotcel sol arap odacifingis us ratpac y avitacifingis adiv anu raerc atnevi eyN edmod sÁmed sol ed etnerefid se on ,ograbme nIS .arutaretil al a odiubirtnoc ah eyN euq sameop solcum sol ed onu se "ojid em ozÁin nU". roma le y dadiacviv al se ameop le odot ed nÁicome aL .dadilicav avitale noc senegjÁmi sal ramrof rotcel la netimrep etnemaeniÁtnatsni euq senegjÁmi sal ratneserp arap savitpirsed sarbalap etnemadarehbled odasu y odigele ah rotcel IE .serotcel sol ed senoicome sal y airomem al rearta arap senegjÁmi ed osu le etnemavitcefe aelpme atop IE .adiv us odidrep ah hriq eht taht gndulcnoc suht noisolpxe eht fo steffe eht fo egami eht smrof redaer eht tnemom a nI ÁAcÁkicrb dna ssalg fo stib hguorht;ÁAcÁÁAcÁ yllacitenerf selbbur eht ni rthiquad reh rof dehraes rehtom eht woh seibrscd roveorum toop eHT .nÁisolpxe al a noreiugs euq socitÁnuart sotneve sol ed airomem al selrad ed sÁmeda .serotcel sol ed senoicome sal a alepa aenÁl aL .sejavlas y sodemÁh sojo sol noc ,erdam al ed negami al amrof rotcel IE .ajih us ed etreum al ed nÁisulcnoc us odibed erdam al a edecus el euq nÁisnet al edneitne rotcel le ,etnatsni IA .nÁisolpxe al rahcuse ed sÁUpsed "mahgnimriB ed sellac sal rop aArroc sarnneim ,ejavlas y ademÁh ... aÁrplas" aÁÁin al ed erdam al ed ojo le euq eid son eS .afortse atxS aÁrebed aÁrebed anosrep anu odnauc jadaropmet anu of ozÁa led acopÁ al ed negami al atnip .ameop led sÁÁvart a All the reason for its existence, including associated elements such as fear, concerns, á © xitos, sadness, happiness and even sadness. From the author's budget perspective, it is sufficient to say that the cold and the long distance between the earth, the sunlight and the moon will always be more large than life in its entirety. In this regard, it is clear that despite the direction of the analysis (figurative or real), the elements of the poem and the general meaning will continue to be more or less similar. The use of several literary elements and poetic devices ensures that "winter solstice" is entertaining and informative. The next discussion deepens the poem in an attempt to deconstruct its general structure and dig up the devices and literary elements. Perhaps the most striking characteristic of this poem is its structure and design. Conniff (1993), the whole poem is more a free verse that ignores the rules and standards. In particular, it does not follow any definitive rhyme scheme or patron of syllabas, which makes the general rhythm irregular and unpredictable. While that may seem a mere preference of the author, he could figuratively mean the state of the entity and the nature of a winter solstice. It is during this time that people take a free time their occupied schedules, free of social rules, regulations and standards, to relax and rethink their lives. As such, like the "winter solstice" of the Hilda Morley structure of the poem, everyone should remain "free" in a way. Hilda Morley "Winter solstice" is really transcendental in nature. Despite the irregularity of the poem, it implies a variety of stylistic devices that include repetition, alliteration and personification, among others. In the first line, for example, "Night Crosses anu anu adac etnemavitucesnoc neugis euq sarbalap sert sal ed ozneimoc la saditsep sernanosnoc sod eneit which exemplifies alliteration. Moreover, cÁÁÁcold night,cÁÁÁ though inanimate, has been given a human or animate characteristic of cÁÁÁcrossing.cÁÁÁ Finally, the word cÁÁÁverycÁÁÁ and the phrasecÁÁÁ it iscÁÁÁÁcÁÁÁ have been repeated throughout the poem. Aside from the stylistic devices, the poem generally signifies the birth of the sun given that a winter solstice happens on a day of the year that is the darkest. On this note, the sun could be interpreted to signify light (a brighter future or the possibilities). Extrapolating the poem gives a notion that it alludes to the start of a new life or a new beginning after a lost hope. The words cÁÁÁ(the dance unmoving)cÁÁÁ are particularly special to the poem since they denote, figuratively, that the past troubles no longer matter; it is the future that and its prospects that do. Despite the deeply inscribed teachings from the poem, the author has managed to craftily attain the balance between information and entertainment that has always proven to be an uphill task for most poets. In conclusion, the poem has both overt and covert meanings. Nonetheless, the meaning remains similar as brought out by the wide spectrum of stylistic devices and structure used in the poem. Conniff, B. (1993). Reconsidering Black Mountain: The Poetry of Hilda Morley. American Literature, 65(1), 117-130. Morley, H. (1983). cÁÁÁWinter SolsticecÁÁÁ in To Hold in My Hand: Selected Poems, 1955-1983. Rhinebeck, NY: Sheep Meadow Press.

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