

The metaphoric meaning of bop creative writing example

[Sociology](#), [Slavery](#)



In this context, Bop is a dialogue excerpt between simple and an unknown writer. Be-bop is defined as the opposite of Re-Bop. The present application of Be Bop in real life is referred to as the black boys play. On the contrary, Re Bop is the white boys play. Additionally, Bop was an expression of the sound produced when a police hit a Negro using his old club (Langston 76). The club produced an entertaining sound Bop, Bop. Langston was a black boy whose parents lived as slaves in a white family. Therefore, he was very conversant with slave beating using clubs.

Bop is also used to describe a musical style closely related to jazz. It is a musical style in which people dance to rock as well as blues. This music was popular in the early nineteenth century. The musical styles of the nineteenth century were very common among young people. Moreover, Jazz dances were usually organized at night in order to accommodate the working class. In the current translation, bop and jazz are representations of the social classes (Langston 83).

This excerpt is a dialogue between simple and the unknown narrator.

However, according to the excerpt in Langston Hughes, Bop is a common play in the African American children. The narrator gives extensive narration of the origin of Bop music (Leon 441). The unknown narrator states that Bop is similar to Be-Bop. Contrary to Re-Bop, Bop is more common in the current generation (Langston 95). On the other hand, activities and events common to Re-Bop faded with the slave ownership era.

Simple started a dialogue with an unknown narrator and he was very authentic as well as enthusiastic. The talk between the two is typically a dialogue since they are the only characters conversing throughout the

excerpt. In this dialogue it is evident that Bop is real, sensible as well as practical musical style (Leon 485). Although the white boys are involved, it is a mimic that resembles a black boy's play.

Simple directs the dialogue by giving an account of his unique understanding concerning the source of Be-Bop music to an anonymous narrator. Simple explains his version of the story using vague ethnocentric opinions. His intention was to guide the unidentified narrator recognize the current world's ethnic concerns in a better way. During the slave ownership era, ethnicity was more evident as it was easy to distinguish between black and white citizens (Langston 123). At that time it was clear to all people including children that black people do not interact with the white.

This unique dialogue between simple and the anonymous narrator took place in a town setting. Simple found it convenient to narrate the story in an urban setting since the both of them had lived in town for a long time. Additionally, simple chooses to converse using colloquial language in order that the narrator would get a glimpse of every necessary detail. It is noted that colloquial speech was the simplest language known to simple and the unnamed narrator (Leon 524).

Dialogue is a conversation between two people who have freedom of choosing language, actions as well as structure of organization. Both the unnamed narrator and simple exercised freedom of expression, presentation and had control of the structure of organization. (Langston 289)

Consequentially, this kind of familiarity led to the successful transfer of information from simple to the anonymous narrator. Simple uses various forms of speech including metaphors to emphasize the distinct difference

between Be-pop and Re-pop.

Hughes used dialogue intentionally in order to convey messages to his audience in a causal manner. The composure of characters in the dialogue determined the direction of the conversation. Therefore, disclosure of new information was made easy during the dialogue (Leon 594). The unnamed narrator took time to listen to the explanation before asking questions.

Timely responses were delivered to the listener since there was less distraction of eye contact.

Simple assumes the first person in the dialogue by outlining his opinions to the unnamed narrator (Leon 663). It is noted that simple sustains the mood of the dialogue by introducing various moments of humor. Therefore by combining colloquial language and humor simple succeeds in getting undistracted attention from the unnamed narrator. Simple was a partaker in most of the racial issues conveyed during the dialogue (Langston 326).

Work Cited

Langston Hughes. *Fight for Freedom*. NY: University of Missouri Press, 2010.

Leon Litwack & August Meier, *Black Leader Raised in the Nineteenth Century*, University of Illinois Press, 2009.