

American poetry: emily dickinson

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Emily Dickinson had a unique style of writing books and poems that were different from all the other writing styles. The most prominent feature in her writing style was an imagination of various possibilities whereby death and dead characters were used. For example, in her poems, "It was not Death for I stood up" and "Because I could not stop Death," Emily Dickinson writes about a possibility whereby someone who is dead discovers that death is not stationary.

Emily Dickinson also used dreams and imagination in most of her writings. She also gives the characters in her writings the ability to choose between two or more different situations. Most of the Dickinson poems have a universal perspective where the corpse is depicted to have the capacity to leave the grave and return at will.

For example, in the poem, "I heard a Fly buzz when I died," the deceased hears a fly during her funeral, consciously watches the entire proceeding, and then disturbingly returns to herself as the 'windows failed and then could not see to see.'" Death is personified in most of her poems. Her attitude towards death is undecided. Emily Dickinson finds fear or dreads desirable, as those who have experienced danger know.

In a significant number of the poems, Emily Dickinson articulated her relationship with a mystery of divinely transcendent being. Even though she appears to reject the institutional Christianity of her era, she applied the religious vocabulary and representations of Christianity to reveal her intermittent experiences of sacred or divine transcendence.

Emily Dickinson uses Biblical and Christian language in most of her poems such as Paradise, immortality, Jesus, among others to express her experiences. Emily Dickinson was able to make something beautiful out of the ordinary. She also criticized most American Literature and translated the common everyday experiences into moments of startling beauty. Emily Dickinson highlights the predicament that most young girls face when the society tries to silence them even though they are still liked.

She argues that this may not be a good idea because they had to quieten successfully her at all by putting her in a closet. Dickinson shows that the captivity they impose on her body frees her mind. She says that " Still! Could themselves have peeped and seen my Brain-go round", indicating that putting her in a closet did not block her mind?

Emily Dickinson uses both experiment and experience in writing. For a better understanding of Emily Dickinson, it is important to comprehend how she combines experience and research in her poems. Most of the poems by Emily Dickinson ensue from an experience that is unnamed. The poems can help one understand the traumatic experience that the poet went through. Most of the people who read poems by Emily Dickinson are left trying to find a way to understand her better.

The readers get the feeling because she names most of the emotions and expectations of many people. Dickinson often compresses a significant deal of meaning into a subtle number of words. Most of the poems by Emily Dickinson challenge the expectations of people of what a poem should be. The uniqueness of Emily Dickinson has made it difficult to place her in any

single tradition. Most of her poems are hard to understand due to the ambiguous language she uses, but once the meaning unveils itself, the lines that seemed baffling become apparent.

Works Cited

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