

An analysis of the poetic works of emily dickinson

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



Belonging to a certain entity is the result of a particular identity. Discuss The concept of belonging relates to the complex relationship of and individual, the natural world, and the way in which they interact with the groups around them to form a sense of self. In this circumstance, the entity offriendshipor ideally, belonging to a group, is a product of the personas own identity which is exemplified through a sense of self. The collective poetic works of Emily Dickinson explores the facets of belonging related to oneself, and the individuals identity as part of nature organism. This correlates directly with John G. Avildsens Im The Power of One, which explores and extrapolates the divergences of nature's relevancy in modern society andphilosophyas well as humanities inner workings.

Finally, the discerning powers of William GoldinsLord of the Fliesis based upon the premise that indeed, a sense of self is achieved through the sublime power of nature and the symbolic transition of social conditioning in which people conjoin in kinship by forming an identity. A sense of self is vital in all areas of belonging, and objectified, belonging is the process in which people undertake in discovering their capabilities through their friendship groups and their surroundings. The sublime power of nature links directly to an individual's sense of self and uniformity amongst natural entities. In Emily Dickinson's poem. This is my letter to the world, she describes bitterly the situational irony that despite her love and affection, the personified Nature was unattainable, " that never wrote to me. " Dickinson used this self pittance, as well as the anthropomorphism of nature as being a provocative of emotion, to portray herself as a servant to the divine.

She uses caesura throughout her poetry to create an emotional pause, or periodic structure in her writing which effects the way the reader reacts to the text. As according to her romanticist values, nature has a dichotomous relationship with man, whereby they feed off each other equally and yet it is necessary to place it as a God-like figure. Hence the metonymy of "Nature" is created as a symbol derived from an allusion to Greek mythology, where the mother is a symbol of nurturing and kindness, and Mother Nature is the mother of all creation.

In essence Shelly creates a form of synesthesia in her lust of nature, portraying its features as being pleasing to the human eye: "A tender majesty." Thus Dickinson's metaphorical and spiritual link to nature as an entity is caused by their mutual respect and she can therefore define herself as having the identity of a classical romanticist. In concurrence with Dickinson's view on nature, Peckay in *The Power of One* in a setting devoid of the beauty of nature, Doc uses metaphorical language to depict and foreshadow Peckay's future outlook on life. Whatever question you have, the answer can be found in nature". This evokes the presumption once again of a transcendentalist attitude which both Dickinson and Peckay shared, as it is through the indicative power of a sublime nature that they find solace, stability, and reason. In Peckay's older years he dictates an analogy, "without the sun, the moon would be a dark circle; but with cooperation, moonlight." In an allegorical manner, Peckay was metaphorically referring to the different races of the people in Africa and their potential to succeed as a unit, together, rather than racially segregated.

In A closing scene in the film, The three tribes stood separated at a cemetery, united by the death of a friend, yet they remained standing apart. The wide shot of the cemetery and dark dissonant tone of the palette further exemplified the dreary emotional setting. Peekay stood in-between the people and thus acted as a symbol between the people, the spiritual world and the land, further amplifying his transcendentalist qualities and the recurring motif of an individual's power and capabilities to evoke belonging amongst people and groups.

The nature of humanity indicates a sense of belonging that depicts the nature of a person, the way it changes, the way it corrupts. The persona in Emily Dickinson's *I had been hungry all these years* experiences an allegorical "hunger" which links to Dickinson's own will to belong. During the progress of the poem a juxtaposition is observed between the persona at the start and the resultant character at the end. Dickinson's use of asyndeton creates an emotional, contemplative pause which connotes an uneasy disposition in her mentality.

It is apparent that the apprehension of her allegorical "hunger" creates a metaphorical conflict between her wish to belong to society "was so unlike the crumb" and "nature's dining room" which was her accustomed way of life. To analyse further, this is her defending her romanticist values against the societal paradigm despite her desire to belong (the metaphorical "meal") Dickinson concludes that the divine power of nature is hegemonic to the unnatural aesthetics of society and thus the change which took place in her psyche was added assurance that her cause was justified and therefore it strengthened her sense of self. Additionally, Ralph's creation of the

symbolic conch shell in William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* is a creation of structure to the otherwise chaotic boys. It is the connotative foundation on which their tribal society is built upon. When the shell is broken and the boys descend into savagery, the island's settings change accordingly. Therefore the individual's sense of uniformity to an entity is created by a corrupted sense of righteousness.

The boys slowly convert into murderers and Simon, the antagonist, symbolically ventures to the rocky, desolate side of the island of which beforehand they would have never tread. This is part of their metaphorical desensitization which happens gradually in the text and as Ralph is the only active source of verisimilitude, he remains on the bright and happy side of the island. It is human kind's nature to corrupt, and perhaps it was Golding's intentions by using the all male cast, to allude to, and satirically mock the political turmoil of his context. By using young boys as characters he points out the weaknesses in the political system, its nature to propagate from religion and emotion and into societal groups based on stature, wealth, and greed. Golding came from a time of not only political unrest, but war, and this story comments on the basis of human evil and that which belongs in fact, is objectified as being the process of mate-ship, and the ability to compromise despite corruption. These abstract views on humanity in a sense reason as to why corruption has remained a problem in society over vast time frames. It is a product of human uncertainty and indecision.

In summary, the process of being uniform and included in an environment is the process of conditioning, a relationship with the natural world, and also the hereditary traits in which people inherit that hinder and exonerate their

beings. All three texts produced in this essay emulate values which imply the need of a sense of self in order to achieve betterment of mankind, or at least the identity of the individual. Thus in peroration, in order to achieve a sense of belonging in a physical or mental sense, it is a necessity for the persona to secure their identity regardless of ideological or peer pressures.