

Emily dickson poems

Literature



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Emily Dickson Poems Emily Dickson Poems The syllables which are stressed in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th lines of the first stanza are; " As", "-tely" and "-day" " I", " know," " numb" and " look" " Such" " hou-" from houses and " always".

2. List the rhyming word pairs

Stanza 1: day, alway

Stanza 2: away, mechanically

Stanza 3: by, boy

Stanza 4: his, besides

Stanza 5: trade, parade

Stanza 6: sign, town

3. Sounds make words work as a slant rhyme

away, mechanically /a/

by, boy /b/

his, besides /s/

sign, town /n/

4. The image of each stanza is:

Stanza 1: Personification- the house having the feeling of numbness

Stanza 2: Simile- a window opens like a pod

Stanza 3: Suspense- They wonder if it died on that—I used to when a boy

Stanza 4: hyperbole- to elevate the minister's power.

5. Emily Dickinson has used " it" instead of a " he" or " she" or " they" ton refer to the dead body. The reason for using " it" is because the dead are just an empty shell with no soul or humanity and therefore, they are associated with uncertainty of gender.

There is a difference between the speaker and the poet of his poem. The

<https://assignbuster.com/emily-dickson-poems/>

reader understands the poem through the eyes of the speaker who happens to be a man by now, " I used to -- when a Boy".

6. " Culprit" is equated as " Life" in the poem " Surgeons Must Be Very Careful" in order to emphasis the central idea of the poem which means that life is the " culprit" of causing disease and wounds which take a patient to the operating table. As such, the surgeon needs to be cautious of the knife since cutting the body the wrong way can trigger life to cause more suffering.

7. My initial impression of the death scene depicts a painless death, however, there is a gruesome and horrifying experience due to the silence of the watchers and the buzzing of the fly which is very disconcerting.

8. The patient is paying attention to the surrounding of her death. She has already given up on life and accepts death any time. She notices that her watchers have already grieved exhaustively and their eyes had already run dry. The only thing she notices to still contain life around her is the buzzing fly.

9. The fly presents a contrast between life and death. While in this poem a fly presents a sense of liveliness and life, a fly in the common environment represents something rotten or decayed which is death. The final lines mean that death has already caught up with the patient as she cannot open her eyes anymore and the fly is getting closer, expressing a sense of decay.

10. The qualities Death has include, ability to stop for a person to pass on the way, ability to drive, being polite and courteous and ability to join with others in an activity.

11. Scenes passed by the speaker are; school, fields of gazing grain and setting sun.

12. The basic scenes are used to refer to things which the narrator loved while she was still alive. Death picks her up and takes her round the things she loved, slowly without any hurry and alter drops her back to the grave. In this case, death is portrayed as a very gentle person.

13. The grave is likened to a “ A Swelling of the Ground”

Work Cited

Emily Dickinson. Theres Been a Death in the Opposite House. *The Poems of Emily Dickinson: Variorum Edition*. Harvard University Press, 1998. Print.