[Name of Student]

[Name of Professor]

[Name of Class]

[Day Month Year]

**Paper 1: Poetry**

**Introduction**

Emily Dickinson in her allegorical poem “because I could not stop for death” has pronounced death as a benevolent man taking the lady out to the journey of death. Obviously, death in real life is not described positively as the substance contributes to the meaning of the poem. With a calm language, Dickinson has conveyed the message that there should not be a fear of death as it not end of life, rather beginning of life (Hiltner). In order to express the interpretation of the poem, it is important to understand how serenely each stanza is created with a calm tone. For example, the first stanza states “Because I could not stop for death, he kindly stopped it for me”. Now the word “he” suggests that death is embodied as a nobleman. Her personification of death as a being demonstrates how the poet is strangely calm with the situation.

**Discussion**

Death in the second stanza also put positively, repeating the message that it need not be feared. While in the third stanza there is continuity of the calm tone and increase in the meaning of the poem. About her life, the speaker is recalling such as when she says "We passed the school where children played". Here an imagery depiction is used about her school days when she used to play. There is a positive connotation of children entertaining their school life. After school life, adulthood has been depicted. The words “Grazing Grain” is used to depict that it is harvesting time that grains are ready to be harvested, that indicates that children have become adults now (John M). On the other hand, when she uses the words “the setting sun” interprets that the children are close to their final stage. Instead of mourning over the gone life she tries to gaze it with a calm tone.

The two abstractions eternity and mortality, in fact, is the framework of the poem that is designed to associate images within perfect equality. She thinks the perceptions and sees the ideas. While two essentials of Dickinson style considered a point of view, are the idea of permanence and immortality, and the physical process of decay or death. On the other hand, she has broken up all the elements of culture, the religious side of the culture replaced into a museum of spiritual antiquities (Hiltner). Moreover, she has unveiled one of the enduring relations between objective truth and personality. She has a definite and hard sense of the physical world and has offered an unimaginative riot of indirect sensation. The poem, however, is a daily realization of life and its departure to death that ought to be experienced.

**Conclusion**

For Dickinson, death is an uncomfortable lacuna that in any way cannot be bridged with the exception of its transportation into a more unattractive metaphor. Moreover, the final word “eternity,” that interrelates to be timeless state into which the soul passes at the death of a person. This undoubtedly indicates that there is no reason to fear death as it is the most kind that continues life in the spiritual world. Because we live for eternity, therefore, we need not fear death. Dickenson yet sees life with a positive light even after death in its all five stanzas. Moreover, the majority of her friends have been taken by this death and sounds death a primer. Death is one of the greatest examples of change and the logical culmination of nature that is continuously passing through nature.

Works Cited

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