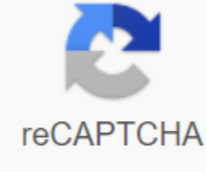




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Acquainted with the night analysis imagery

by Robert Frost has been acquainted with the night. I've walked out in the rain-and-back in the rain. I've gone out walking the most remote urban lights. I've looked down the sad town lane. I was passed by observers on his beat And dropped my eyes, not wanting to explain. I had stood still and stopped the sound of feet When a far crying distracted Come over the houses from the other way. But didn't call me back or say good-bye; And further still at uncovered heights, An hour glowing against skyProcl claimed the time was not wrong or correct. I was acquainted with that night. Acquainted Summary with NightPopularity Acquainted with The Night: This poem is written by Robert Frost, a famous American poet. It was first published in 1928 at West-Running Brook. The poem consists of a narrator experience with depression, a common idea of isolation and its nocturnal stroll. It also explains how the separation cuts people out of society. However, the popularity of poetry lies in the fact that it addresses the phenomenon of depression and inevitable anxiety. Acquainted with The Night As a Representative of Loneliness: Because this poem is all about isolation, lonely speakers walk on city streets at night, trying to escape uninterrupted anxiety and fear. He also tried to find something to contend with him but failed. He heard the sounds of the city but soon admitted that this crisis was not for him. Also, he passed by an observer but avoided eye contact as if he hesitantly to express himself to someone. Eventually, she grew up in the moon and said time had no meaning for her. He wrapped up in a never-ending grief. What indorges readers is the way he leads to the light of the natural world and human feelings. The main theme in Acquaintance with Night: Sadness, isolation, and hesitation are some of the important themes featured in poetry. The poet has used many literary elements to fill his poems with these ideas. Bleak loudspeakers walk in despair and don't want to be known. He has polluted himself from society. Thus, he is going through mental trauma that does not allow him to catch the tracks of a healthy life. It is caused by internal grief and intense feelings that he is stuck in a lonely cycle, which seems to be missing forever. Analysis of Literary Devices in Acquaintance with Literary MalamPeranti is a tool that allows writers to present their ideas, emotions, and feelings and also help readers understand the deeper meaning. Robert Frost has also some of the literary devices in this poem to show the concerns of the magnifier. Analysis of the literary devices used in this poem has been given below. Consonance: Consonance is a repetition of consonant sounds in the same line as the sound /d/ in I have looked down the sad city sadly sad and the sound / n / in I have walked out in the rain-and back in the rain. Imagery: Imagery is used to make readers see things with their five deria. Poets have used visual images in poems like, I've walked out in the rain-and come back in the rain, an hour glowing against the sky and coming over the houses from another street to illustrate the weather and the concerns of speakers. Alliteration: Alliteration is a repetition of consonant sounds in the same line as the sound /s/ in I have stood still and stopped the sound of the foot. Symbolism: Symbolism is using symbols to signify ideas and quality, giving them symbolic meaning. Here, the cloudy hour is a symbol of time, the night symbolizes darkness or the murmur of the magnifying voice and the moon symbolizes hope. Anaphora: It refers to the repetition of any word or phrase in a poem. Frost has repeated the words rain in the second line of the poem to emphasize his point. Assonan: Assonan is a repetition of vowels in the same line as the sound /a/ and /i / in I have walked out in the rain-and come back in the rain. Metaphor: It is a speech number in which implied comparisons are made between different objects in nature. There is a follow-up metaphor in which the loneliness and seclusion of the speaker is compared to the night. Enjambment: Enjambment refers to the continuity of punishment without stopping immediately to the next line in a couplet or stanza like, I have passed by the observer on his rent and dropped my eyes, not wanting to explain. A closer overview of literary analysis shows that Frost has been adept at using these literary devices to make the theme impact. The effective use of these elements has made it attractive to readers. Analysis of poetry devices in Meet the Night of Poetry and literary devices is the same, but some are used only in poetry. Here is an analysis of some of the poetry devices used in this poem. Sonnet: Sonnet consists of fourteen lines consisting of three quatrains and one rhyming pair. Terza Rima: Terza rima is a three-line stanza borrowed from Italian poetry. There are four stanzas that are in the three in poetry. Couplet Rhyming: There are two lines that build up in a couplet, usually within the same meter and accompanied by rhythm. This sonnet ends with a couplet, which generally reveals the central idea of poetry such as, It is declared that time is not wrong or correct. I've been acquainted with that night. 4. Rhyme Scheme: The rhym scheme followed by the whole poem is ABA CDC DAD AA.5. Iambic pentameter: It is a type of meter consisting of five iambs. This poem consists of an iambic pentameter like, I have become one of the contacts with the night. 6. Repetition: There is a repetition of the line I have been one of the contacts with that has created a musical musical in poetry.7. Abstaining: Repeated lines at some distance in poetry are called refrain. Line, I've been acquainted with the night being repeated with the same words. Therefore, it has become refraining because it was repeated at first and the last stanza. Excerpts to be used the Lines mentioned below can be used when stating any personal experience of walking late at night or the loneliness of this Line can also be usedSaya has become one of the contacts by night. I've walked out in the rain-and-back in the rain. I've gone out walking the most remote urban lights. genius.com ACQUAINTED WITH A NIGHT In a poem called Acquainted with Acquaintance by Night by Robert Frost, the poetry speaker is a man who is not happy with loneliness. The environment is the path that the speaker runs. He says he's on the road straight away, also we can understand it from telling city lights and urban lanes. I was out walking down the city lane the furthest. As he walked by, he felt more lonely and depressed. There are five stanzas and each stanza has three lines except the latter ones that have two lines. Rhythm is aba/bcb/cdc/ded/ee. Also he uses the iambic pentameter because each line has ten syllables. If we look to literal meaning, he walks the streets and every time he goes along, he feels more stressed. He told him he had been acquainted with that night. It represents the darkness and problems he has in his life. He sees the city lanes as sad. He assumes that the sound of crying comes from further places or other roads. Actually that's his emotional reflection and mood. He sees the city lane as sad as he is sad and depressed. Also she thinks that the sound comes from another path because she feels alone and like an outsider and further from where she wants it. Although he felt that depressed and lonely he told Dan further still at an undetected height,One hour glowed against the sky. It shows hope in poetry. Because despite the theme of loneliness and depressing mood, she sees the sky and realizes hope inside her. Another delegate of hope is the line he says, I've come out the light of the most furthest city. Although the setting was night and all poeey spots at night, she saw light but more. That is to say, there is hope that he wants to achieve but far away or he thinks it's far away. There are metaphors, personel and similes used. For example, when he says, I've looked down the sad town lane. He uses personification because the city lanes cannot be sad or happy anyway. It's a way to emotions and mood itself. Also when he says, further still at an altitude that has not been found, he uses hyperboles to strengthen the description. Actually every object he is about actually metaphorical. Because when he says the city lanes are sad, the most furthest urban lanes or the heavy heights he doesn't exactly mean their first meaning. For example when he says the sad city lane he actually means his sad life and when saying the furthest urban lane he means that he is far away where he wants to be and when he says the height that hasn't been discovered he has once again meant a distance to his hopes. By using such poetry devices, he makes the poem more effective. He strengthened the expressions. Also he swims by using repetition sentences I have become one of the contacts with the night. To 'get acquainted' in something way to get familiar with, but not really friendly. This helps us understand the central metaphor of poetry - the Frost speaker is used at night, for darkness, even if he doesn't necessarily like it. The following notes provide useful analysis for anyone studying Frost at a high level, including CCEA, CIE/Cambridge, AQA, Edexcel, OCR and WJEC/Eduqaq exam boards. Thanks for reading! If you find this page useful, you can see full Frost poems and English courses here: by Khachik Simonian on UnsplashRobert Frost has been one of the contacts by night. I've walked out in the rain - and back in the rain. (Full poems can't be reproduced because of copyright, you can find them here via this link: KATAAcquainted TREASURY - meet or experience something. For instance getting acquainted with someone means that you've met them, but you're not necessarily close friendsOutwalked - walking outside or so than something that can goWatchman on his beat - a guard whose job is to walk around the property and keep an eye on something - 'on his beat' means 'on his beat' means 'on the beat' of the path he patrols giving light - commonly used to refer to natural lights such as moons or sun - adjectives can also be used to describe outstanding humans in their field, with inspirational personalityProclaim - to announce or declare something that IS ARGUED ENTERTAINMENT/SUMMARYThe speaker tells us that he has been used for the nights He has been running at night, even in the rain, and beyond the deepest urban lights into the darkness of the wider landscape. She has seen deserted urban lanes looking sad, and walking past night watchers with her eyes upside down, Willing to explain' to him why he was walking around at night when others were asleep. He had stopped walking and stood still to hear a 'cry' loud from some home back, although this shouldn't be for him - it didn't call him back or say goodbye. He notices, too, further and high in the distance, 'clocks glow against the sky' - shining month. In the final couplet, he says that the moon announced the time, but made no judgment on it at the hour - it was 'not wrong or correct'. And then, he repeated the first row - 'I've been one of the acquaintances with the night'. SPEAKER/SPEAKER VOICEThe has a slightly sad, wide tone as she discusses her hypocrisy into the night, where she walks alone to the edge of civilization, past the 'most furthest urban lights', 'not wanting to explain' herself to others like observers, who wonder why she feels about having to walk around at night alone. She seems to also seek comfort at night, although others can judge her months of acting unfairly, just reminding her of the time as it moves across the sky without making her feel more relaxed and being able to walk as long as she likes without guilt. LANGUAGESSibilance - 'I've seen sad city lanes' - the abilities and sounds of friction in this line create a melancholy atmosphere, as if the landscape around the loudspeaker reflects the internal state of his mind. Alternatively, we can interpret that the loudspeaker uses a kind of person, with the superlative adjective 'sadly' referring to the hallway, to show that he feels sad for the deserted streets, which in the 'city' are used to being busy, because so that he is motivated to walk down to make it feel better. Advanced metaphor - If we interpret the darkness symbolically, poetry becomes an advanced metaphor for ideas of facing difficulty, difficulty or unknown alone. In this case, the speaker says that he has 'acquainted' with his dark and difficult experiences, and continues to discover them, and that he is not shy from or afraid of this experience. We can see his forgiveness tonight as a mode of self-exploration and self-development, a peaceful time to reflect himself and his day. First-person single pronouns - Speakers use the first person's single pronoun 'I' to emphasize the single and individual nature of the activity. She is entirely alone, actively in relation to other human beings in poetry, such as 'observers' on her job, with whom she refuses to make eye contact, or the 'cry' she notices is not directed at her. Visual imagery - 'an hour glowing against the sky' - the moon, translates here into 'hours' because the speaker uses his position in the sky to tell the time, pictured using the word 'luminary'. This creates a tone of hope, as if the moon is a force of comfort and its light is peaceful and cleansing, as well as inspiration - as luminaries are people who lead and inspire others. Frost also wrote elsewhere effects of strong and positive moonlight, as in 'Going For Water'. FORM/Cycle STRUCTURE STRUCTURE - poems begin and end with the same line: 'I've become one of those by night.', a concept that frames the image of the poetry center and leaves us with the lasting effect of the speaker, at night, alone. The use now's perfect tense 'I've been' is also curious, as it shows that speakers have experienced running at night a lot in the past, and that this action continues to this day. This may imply further a sense of commuting and continuous process, perhaps a routine or cycle that is either comfortable, or blocking (perhaps even both). Anaphora - 'I've' used at the beginning of many lines, which also increases the notion of this repetition, and maybe claustrophobia or constraints. Caesura - 'I've walked out in the rain - and back in the rain' - the dash in sentences created pause, caesura, seemed to mimic the speaker's journey - the process of walking out, stopped to pause and relax or reflect, and then walked back. Enjambment - 'crying distracted/Come on houses from the other way// But don't call me back or say goodbye' - trambment across the line and then stanza creates the effect of the auditor's image of 'crying' itself, as it moves over the houses all night towards the speaker. There was a sense of bathos, from anticlimax, when the speaker said 'I didn't call me back or say goodbye' - it had no effect on it, and it wasn't directed at him. He showed indifference to the emotions of others - as crying (screaming loudly) was an intense expression of emotion, either positive or negative. This can be a representative of the digestive effects of depression, in which one's characteristics may feel numb or stay away from the feelings of others. It also enforces further feelings of isolation. The structure of Terza's rima - poetry using a kind of old Italian rhythmic structure called 'terza rima', used primarily by the poet Dante (see context for more information). The structure uses tercets (a three-line stanza) connected together by a loose rhythm sound chain. In this case, we have an ABA BCB CDC DAD AA structure. Frost's poem also ends with a rhyming couplet, giving a sense of closure and ultimate, also the effect of cycle harmony linking in both sound and meaning through the rhythm of 'A' back to the starting line, which also repeats. Darkness can be calming and peaceful - the speaker isn't afraid to cope with the kind of tough and unusual existence, he's happy to walk 'in the rain' for an extended period of time, and he seems to be looking for a kind of comfort in escalating out into the night, activities he repeats often. The phrase 'to get acquainted' implies that the night was confirmed as an entity in poetry, and speakers thought to walk through the city and outside the city lights at night as a way to meet know the real character 'night'. We can interpret the what he might think of him walking around alone at night, and so he walks past him with an understated eye, 'unwilling to explain' or justify himself. There is a consistent attitude in Frost poetry that we cannot judge others for being different or unusual, although strange for the speaker to enjoy or feel compelled to walk around at night, and he hypersties himself how different this is from other people's daily routines, he is being true to his nature and he finds comfort and value in the activity. Frost also often explores how different behaviour from the norm can lead to creativity and innovation, so perhaps the night jaunts of the speakers are refreshing and inspiring him. Isolation is not always a negative state - although poetry explores loneliness and isolation through a solitary figure of the speaker. There is ambiguity about this isolation - we often think of loneliness as tragic and company as positive, but this particular speaker has the qualities that are installed about him, he seems like being alone, and he seems to choose to stroll at night expressly having time for himself. This may be time for inspection, self-discovery, and personal development - without the busy days, loudspeakers really have time to think and reflect. CONTEXTFirst published in 1927Frost suffered numerous tragedies in his life - his father died young, his family vulnerable to depression, and his sister committed to mental asylum for most of his life. Several of his children died young, and others suffered from mental illness. She finds writing poetry to be a cathartic experience, a chance to explore and explain her feelings in a deeper and deeper way. We can interpret the 'night' that the speaker is familiar with as a symbolic representation of trauma and tragic circumstances of life. Dante's Inferno - the poetic rima structure used best known by 14th Italian poet Dante, who wrote epic poems about Heaven, Hell and Purgatory. This relationship with Dante's work emphasizes the religious or spiritual aspects of poetry. Frost references Dante's Inferno, poem Hell, in some other works, such as 'Stop by the wood', which explores the same theme as the opening of the inferno: 'nel mezzo del cammin di nostra vita, mi ritrovai in una selva oscura che la through the era of smarrita' - 'In the midst of the journey of our lives, I found myself in dark wood with the right way gone'. The darkness around the individual and the loss of direction or direction in the nature of life is consistently a metaphor in Frost's poems, and therefore we can say that he channeled the themes of Dante's works here, about spirituality, human purpose in life and the nature of the soul. TEMALight vs DarkNightIlluminationSolitude / IsolationLonelinessPsychologyIdentitySpiritualityThanks to read! If you find this page useful, you can check out Frost's full poetry and English courses here: © 2020 Scribly Scribly