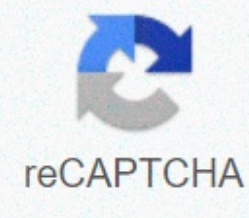




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Theme of dreams by langston hughes

Dreams- Langston Hughes The theme of the poem is the importance of having dreams. In the poem, the poet shows the contrast (বিপৰীতে) between a life and a life without dreams. The poet inspires readers to continue to dream and never give up. He says life is a waste without dreams. He also says, without dreams, life is like a bird whose wings (ভাল) are broken. So we have to pursue (খোঁজেন) dreams. Without a dream, life will turn into a barren field (বহা) covered in snow (তুষার) that cannot cultivate any crops. Langston Hughes' Dreams is a two-stanza poem with an ABCB rhyming scheme that highlights the value of dreams by presenting two situations that revolve around the loss of these dreams. The first stanza looks at the possible death of dreams in an if scenario, which says dreams do not have to die because they can be fed. In fact, for Hughes, they should be fed if a person desires to fly over the common aspects of life to something more adventurous and breathtaking. However, the second stanza refers to a more certain turn that dreams will take, with regard to when dreams will go away. In this wording, there is no choice in this matter since dreams will go no matter what a person does, but the harshness of life once that departure occurs makes them [h]old[ing]quick to advised them. This great importance of dreams is the focal point of the poem that Hughes advises the reader never to let them go voluntarily. The complete poem can be found here. Dreams Analysis Lines 1-2 Hold On for Dreams (...) The first half of the first stanza wastes no time in putting the concept of dreams in a front and center position so that the reader has no doubt about what the main aspect of the poem is. This concept is given that the focal point importance in a way that also allows the reader to quickly grasp what the point of this poem is. Hughes does not provide a reflection of dreams, but rather to give his audience advice about those dreams. While interaction with the reader in this way can be considered informal, it is effective in highlighting what Hughes believes is the importance of dreams. They are so important to him, it seems that chancing that their meaning would be lost in reflection is not worth the delay or formality. Instead, Hughes clearly states his meaning in the very first line by telling the reader of quick [h]old to dreams. The second line of this stanza, once again, wastes no time in a fancy language or subtle meanings. On the contrary, Hughes goes into the reasoning of his advice by beginning his if the die explanation. Two things are remarkable in this idea if dreams die. On the one hand, dreams are still revealed of the utmost importance because Hughes does not substitute them for pronoun, although grammatical rules would allow them to be used instead of dreams without confusion about what they refers to. The choice to use dreams as a repeated name speaks of their meaning as if they are too relevant to the subject and point to being demoted into a pronoun. The other aspect to note is the if dreams die line, hughes does not say when dreams die, but if, indicating that such a fate is only a possibility. This creates a justification for providing advice since people in Hughes can avoid such a fate. Lines 3-4 Life is a bird with broken wings (...) Once again, the frankness of language is the key to this pair of lines since Hughes does not mince his words as he ventures into his belief of what happens to the disappearance of dreams. Instead, it focuses directly on one of the greatest concepts that can be referenced, which is [l]ife. By labeling a notion as broad as [l]ife as being affected by the loss of dreams, Hughes requires the reader's attention in a clear and non-aornamented manner since each reader should have a real interest in the subject. It is only once this great concept is developed and the reader's concentration is justified that Hughes directs his attention to a metaphor by stating that [t]he is a broken-winged bird [t]hat cannot fly. Again, two things can be discovered in this pair of lines. The first is that once the dreams are lost, pronouns are viable options to use as a replacement for names because [t]he hat replaces bird. Since this variation occurs only after dreams die and [t]he becomes broken-winged and damaged, it could represent the decreased quality of [l]ife due to the fading of dreams. The other detail at play in lines 3 and 4 is that the bird representing [l]ife after dreams die cannot fly. Hughes does not say that the bird will not fly or has problems with perspective. This bird has lost the ability to fly, indicating that for Hughes, the only way to rise in higher and more adventurous aspects of [l]ife is through dreams. Without them, ife is more two-dimensional, as if a person could not go beyond an ordinary level of existence. Lines 5-6 Hang on to dreams (...) The second stanza uses repetition to once again draw the reader to the advice of [h]old[ing] quick to dreams, and to repeat that same line twice in an eight-line poem speaks of the importance Hughes believes the board to be. To assert that the direction of this means that 25% of this poem is represented in these four words combined, and only something of great value would deserve such a high percentage of the literary work. It should also be noted that the word dreams is once again irreplaceable with regard to pronouns, reinforcing the value dreams to Hughes. Repeating this concept h]old fast also manages to anchor the reader once again in the same basic idea. The design makes the stanza feel like a reset with the same basic concept of clinging to dreams. This time, however, Hughes departs from the uncertain wording of if in relation to this basic advice, but rather the certainty of when dreams go. The irony is that if when is a stronger concept than if, the line 6 verb, go, is softer than the die of the first stanza. The softer tone of going for when dreams disappear indicates a more gradual and easy process, something that can simply happen over time to allow acceptance or expectation of departure. For dreams to die, contrasting, the event would be harsher and more aggressive, potentially with less time to adapt to change. This kind of hardness is only an if situation for Hughes, which suggests that such a horrible end to dreams could be the product of a more deliberate action than the passing of time. Rather, it could be a matter of abandoning one's dreams or deciding to let them go as a voluntary choice. When this happens, the separation is much harder than the person should chase those dreams as long as they can, until they go in their own time. No matter how they leave, Hughes is certain that the dreams disappear, as indicated in his choice of when for Line 6. For Hughes then, even if the reader [h]old [s] quick to dreams, the battle will eventually be lost, although Hughes suggests to the reader to cling to those dreams all the same. Lines 7-8 Life is an arid field frozen with snow. At the end of the first stanza, Hughes labeled [l]ife [as] a broken-winged bird [t]hat can't fly in relation to if dreams die. However, when dreams go, [t]he becomes something much more dramatic. The concept of fly is no longer the main problem with lost dreams because the whole world around the person who lost the dreams has changed in a horrible way. Complications come not only in personal inconveniences or lowered prospects, but a scenario where things have grown cold and rotten. Specifically, when dreams go away, the person who loses those dreams will endure an existence as dark and desperate as a sterile field [i.e. f]rozen with snow. This destroys the concepts of growth, warmth and brightness that come with a flourishing way of life, and it indicates that once the dreams escape, [t]he loses meaning and Overall, Hughes has built two stanzas that are both based on the advice that the reader [h]old quick to dreams, and the results of the if and when concepts that are explored separately lead to horrible horrible circumstances decreased lifestyles. For Hughes, dreams will one day disappear, meaning that [t]he will eventually diminish in quality, but the impact of dreams has still made them worthy of cherish. About Langston Hughes Langston Hughes was one of the most famous American poets of all time. In addition to his poems, this Missouri-born writer has also written numerous plays and books, becoming a brand name among 20th century authors. Although he died of cancer in the 1960s, he remained a relevant name in the literary world through works that embraced the themes and culture of the time in which he wrote. This situation allowed him not only to be relevant as a writer after his death, but also as a piece of history. In his poem Dreams, Langston Hughes puts touching words to address society and the world. Hughes develops the idea that life is hard when you don't have dreams. He develops this theme using repetition and metaphors. First, Hughes uses repetition. For example, Hughes reaffirms the Keep Dreams Fast line twice. He's trying to emphasize that you really should keep your dreams going and chase them away. You should do it no matter what because otherwise your dreams may escape. Another way Hughes uses repetition is through his line structure. The first 3 stanzas of each verse begin with the same 3 words: Hold, For and Life.To describe a world without dreams, Langston Hughes uses two metaphors. The first metaphor is: Life is a bird with broken wings that cannot fly. Here Hughes compares a frustrating life without dreams to a broken-winged bird. When Hughes makes this comparison, I imagine the broken wing of a bird that cannot fly but does its best. It makes me think life may be hard, but you can still try to improve it. It reminds me of my father. In 2018, he had a seizure and passed out on the ground. My uncle found him and took him to the hospital. Since then, he has been ill, but he is getting better every day. My father's situation showed me that you could bounce back. No matter what he's going through, he's still fighting. The second metaphor Hughes uses is: Life is a barren field frozen by snow. This image shows us how difficult it would be to get back on your feet after losing something as dear as your dreams. It reminds me of my cousin. She loved the house where she raised her children. Once, his cheques arrived, but they were not enough to pay his rent that month. Then the same thing happened the following month, so she was deported. She felt hurt and cried. She was devastated and forced to in a homeless shelter. She went around looking for a new home, but the houses she was looking at were too expensive or unavailable. She went back to the shelter, feeling trapped. Because she remembered her dreams, she never gave up. She realized that she had to push herself harder, stronger, eventually, she found another house and set herself up. Both images allow us to see how Hughes thinks about how difficult life is without dreams. Using repetition and metaphors, Hughes allows the reader to be pulled to reflect on the importance of dreams. You have to be diligent to get what you want and you have to prove yourself. So maybe the arid field filled with snow won't be so hard after all. Read Langston Hughes' Dreams here. The Collected Poems of Langston Hughes by Langston Hughes. VintageClassics, 1995. Buy the book here and support Stone Soup in the process! Have you read this book, or Hughes' poems? Let us know in the comments below! Below!

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