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An echo sonnet

In Robert Pak's poem Echo Sonnet: On the blank page, the narrator talks to the reader in a desperate tone. He asks the reader what the true purpose of life is and whether it is worth it. He wondered whether death was the right and inevitable solution. During the poem, he doubts his life. In the end, it can be concluded that based on the information presented in the poem, life is a gamble, and the only way to know whether it is worth it for all of us to take a chance and put ourselves there. This can be supported by the structure and literary adaptations in the poem. Using a pack structure tells a story in itself through its use of an iambic pentameter. The first quatrain begins a line of questioning between the narrator and the reader. He asks: How can I start out of the void? (1) Here the narrator depicts the struggle that life entails when a person is born with nothing. The echo begins at the beginning and moves to the mountain. It is undeniably argued that once life begins, it will only lead to grief. The next quatrain represents the same idea. The narrator proclaims: The leaf blooms, burns red in front of admiring eyes. (5) The leaf symbolizes life, blossoming and then suddenly burning; it shows the flash of that life. The third four-year-old asks the reader: Are you glad I have to end up in a dream? (9) Here, the narrator again tries to bombard the reader with questions to make him/her think about the value of life. Echo, speaking of the leap, again supports the idea for the reader to take a leap of faith for life. The couple, however, occupies a final and solid place in the meaning of life. The narrator says that I feel that your calling leads me to where I am going, now providing a more submissive and definitive position on the debate between life and death. The echo stresses the reader to go and experiment with life. Through the literary exuberance in the poem, the same meaning can be gained by life is gambling. The leaf is born and suddenly dies serves as an allusion and metaphor of the ancient symbol of the phoenix. Flowering and burning of leaves is quickly associated with the myth that the phoenix will suddenly die and be reborn from the ashes. Similarly, the cycle of life never ends; one can die and the other can live. This supports the idea that life always happens; why not take a chance if there is nothing to lose? A personalized enemy, death, also shows the idea that because death, if a person loves life, it is no better and no worse than life. Again, why not choose life? The tone, in the transition from dubious throughout all quadruplets to submissive and rational in pairs, supports a different view that the narrator now has. Now he understands what he has to choose, so why keep arguing? Ultimately, he chooses death by showing life's character over over Obviously, life is something that cannot be wasted. Millions of people can enjoy their food, their families and their lives every day because they have something permanent: life. In life there is something that is permanent in that it can never be replenished or restored; it's deadly. Death, on the other hand, is eternal. An interesting question: why do people want to get rid of the priceless value known as life? 2011 AP® ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS (Form B) ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION SECTION II Total time -2 hours question 1 (Recommended time -40 minutes. This question is considered one-third of the total number of essays section score.) Carefully read the following poem by Robert Pak, paying close attention to the relationship between form and meaning. Then, in a well-written essay, analyze how the literary methods used in this poem contribute to its meaning. AN ECHO SONNET On Empty PageLine510voice: How from the void can I start? And starting, should I master joy or sorrow? But is there any consolation in the heart? On cold reprieve, where is the natural relief? The leaf blooms, burns red in front of admiring eyes. Here beauty makes of dying, ecstasy. But how will the long illness of our lives end? If death is not, who is my enemy? Then are you glad I'm going to end my bed? I'd jump into the dark if the darkness was true. Would you be happy or crying that night? What contradiction makes you that view? I feel that your calling leads me to where I am going. But is there happiness, you know. Echo:StartGriefArtLeafDiesSeeEaseMeLeapTrueWeep YouGoNo reprinted with permission from Robert Pak. Answer 1 On a blank page, Robert Pak is Shakespeare's standard sonnet, which makes great use of various literary techniques. A special effect is achieved through the clever use of rhetorical questions, images and metaphors. Let's start with the fact that we will consider the abundant number of rhetorical questions available in this sonnet. The poem begins with a rhetorical question: How can I begin from the void? (Pak) It can be concluded from this line that the speaker is stuck in the wake of the tragedy and faces emotional problems. The following line further clarifies the idea of this poem using a specific diction. Through the words joy or grief (line 2) we can understand the dilemma that the speaker faces. This use of rhetorical questions promotes meaning as it gives the reader an idea of what the poem is about and set a certain tragic tone early on in the sonnet. In addition, the use of images is important in giving the reader a clear understanding of the idea. All poem picture in the reader's head and stimulates our visual senses, as he paints bright bright situation of the speaker in our mind. For example, I would jump into the darkness if the darkness was true. And that night you would rejoice or cry. We can imagine a speaker reflecting on his choice and carefully - his position. This is very important, as the images confirm our first ideas about the idea, mood and tone of the poem. Thus, the images in this poem contributes to the meaning of the poem, through the visualization it provides, which clarifies our thoughtsFinally, the metaphor also plays a decisive role in this poem. This gives us more information on what problems the speaker faces leaf blooms, lit red in front of admiring eyes. Here beauty makes of dying, ecstasy. (line 5-6) The reader can determine that speakers of problems arise from love as the sheet symbolizes the speakers of love. The connection between the speaker's grief and beauty can also give us an idea that this loved one has passed away, leaving a scar on the speaker. the metaphor in this poem further illustrates the meaning by identifying the root of the speakers' tragedy. In conclusion, the judicious use of rhetorical questions, images and metaphors helps to better understand a poem to the reader. We should all start using literary methods, as this reinforces the meaning of the work. Rating: 5 This essay, while appearing to maintain an organized response to a request, is heavily influenced by generalities. He mixes knowledge of literary terminology with limited critical diction (a standard Shakespearean sonnet that perfectly uses various literary methods). Often an idea is introduced but not capitalized, as in the second paragraph, in which the essay mentions mood and tone without characterizing either, and then assumes that the speaker was struck by tragedy - essentially a new direction. The paragraph that examines the images states that the whole poem creates a picture in the reader's head and that these images contribute to the meaning of the poem, without clearly articulating what it means. The conclusion at the end of the essay that the speaker's problems arise from love develops from reading images and metaphors, but the statement lacks persuasiveness. This essay received a grade of 5 in recognition of both its plausibility and its superficiality. It provides the basis for an essay with potential but lacks accuracy in its analysis and offers inadequate textual support for his thesis. Answer 2In his poem Echo Sonnet, to the blank page the poet Robert Pak presents the narrator and his alter ego, who exchange questions and answers, which subsequently shows the perspective of the poet and attitude to life. The narrator, or voice, seems like a timid man who is afraid to plunge into his own life, he fears the future and the inevitable consequences of his mortality. Echo, which is the narrator's alter ego, or persona, answers voice questions in a way that drives the voice to take a certain perspective in life. The pack designed the poem masterfully in such a way that it uses the traditional form of Shakespeare's sonnet and additions to the echo, which conveys a cleaner and more direct message to readers. In addition, various literary techniques such as characters, extraposition and images add to the meaning of poems Through form and literary methods, Robert Pak emphasizes, through responses to echoes, that no matter how scary life is, it seems important to take the leap. The form of the poem is structured effectively to enhance readers' understanding of the intentions of the author's Voice B superficial aspect of the author's face, or can be said to represent the goral of people on their fears and uncertainty about the future. Having a voice to release his preoccupation and the poet's fears increases readers' attachment to the poem. Having an echo, a one-word addition that each rhymes with the last word of each line, the poet gives an immediate answer to the question of the voice. Having an echo and the last word, the lie of which provides a more rhythmic and accessible way for readers to remember and be touched by the poet's response to life. In the first four-thousand-year-old voice asks general questions about the beginning of life from a blank slate. As the title of the poem suggests, it is a sonnet created by an echo that gives answers to a blank page. Here the empty page is our implicit metaphor of voice, the personality of the author, which trembles in his future prospects. The voice asks questions that require a specific answer, usually taking inquires that start with How, where, who and what? However, the echo only provides an answer that gives a stronger impact on the voice. For example, the echo answers the beginning to its first question, emphasizing that no matter how the voice feels, the most important thing is to make the first stop - to start. By comparing joy and grief, echo responses, grief from which readers can read the sincerity of the Echo Echo is not only blindly trying to coax or comfort a voice, but it exists to give real answers to life. The voice also adds that art and sheet, which is a synecdoche for a nocturne, can provide a little solace and help for the sick voice heart. The reference to the sheet is a transition that opens up a second quatrain that is replete with naturalistic symbols. The voice tells the story of the life sheet through visual images, and the echo sounds the final fate of the sheet through visual images, and the echo sounds the final fate like death. The voice seems to know the answers, but he's too afraid to say it himself. Robert Pak designed this poem in a way that we usually think when we have worries, we usually think about it in our heads until we ask ourselves questions and answer our own questions. On the terrible echo answer, the voice asks once again, what is the purpose of life if life is a long disease? Having the ease of rhyme with the disease, the echo again emphasizes that the aforementioned grief or negative aspects in life can be sealed through death, and that they are not too bad. The voice also adds that the voice is a constant concern that will actually turn on him badger himself. Without these questions, he will be at ease. The poem culminates as the voice asks direct questions about death and the future in the third quatrain. The voice is surprised by the cool attitude that echo uses to death, and asks if it is so pleasant that it should end sleep, or die. When asked, the echo says: jump, without any other explanation . This is the central idea of this sonnet - we all know that we must die, and that our destiny is true, according to the echo. If the voice was empty page, the future holds dark, although the content of dark and voice and echo do not know. The contrast between the empty and the dark climax is the dramatic climax at this point. Also, the dark and nightly, which are the inevitable symbols of death, must be crying for. The Echo does not idealize death or praise the uncertainty that the future has. Although he will also cry at death, he is capable of making a contradiction. Because of the voice, since the dark future is not entirely composed of death. The final couplet provides a voice resolution, which is a shift, in order to take the leap of faith. When he announces, I feel that your calling leads me where I am going, he decides that he will follow the voice of his heart, his true ego, whichever way I am. Pak adds a twist by having the voice question again positive results after the voice echo. On this question the echo says no, which means that he too sees no future, and that he also has to make the leap. The voice and echo make up one soul of the poet, who decides to plunge into the dark ocean of the future, although he knows that it will end in his death. One thing is for sure: the page will no longer be empty. Grade: 9 From his early differences between voice and echo in the poem pack, this elegant essay inspires confidence. Using a well-developed introduction to determine the shape of the poem and explain its structure - Echo ... is the alter ego of the narrator - the essay explores the literary devices the poet works with, including rhymes, images and symbol, and their meaning of the poem. Discussion of the interaction of voice and echo is rich: Echo is not just blindly trying to coax or comfort a voice, but it exists to give real answers. The essay suggests the student is fully involved in conversation with work - the reader's response is at its best - and the probing goes deeper to the central idea of this sonnet - we all know that we must die and that our destiny is sealed because of the inevitable mortality. However, the echo says: a leap for the future. Such thoroughness, persuasiveness and insight, combined with particularly effective language control, brought this essay an estimate of 9.9.