**18.03.15**

 **Analysis of Tennyson's Ulysses**

The dramatic monologue was written (to write, wrote, written) by Alfred Tennyson in the second half of the 19th century. It tells (raccontare) Ulysses' return to Ithaca. Differently from Omer's and Dante's Ulysses, Tennyson's is an older one. A dramatic monologue is a form of monologue where the speaking voice does not coincides with the poet; in this text the speaking voice is an old Ulysses
In the first part of the text Ulysses tells about his own country; Ulysses is the king of Ithaca.
The monologue starts with Ulysses' words; Ulysses says that there is no advantage for an idle king to remain in Ithaca, because the people there are a savage race. Ithaca's inhabitants are only interested in material things "hoard", "sleep", "feed". Ulysses does scant to stop traveling because he wants to reach knowledge. As regards the setting, Ithaca is described as an island with "barren crags", it is described as a desolate and a not fertile set of mountains. The way the poet describes the island has the advantage to connect the people's attitude toward material things to the description of the island; the description of the setting in Tennyson monologue is used to underline that Ithaca's people destroyed it and the sterility of tea land is the result of the habitants behavior.

**19.03.15**

**Tennyson Ulysses**

Tennyson's Ulysses is a dramatic monologue, the dramatic monologue is a for of monologue where the speaking voice is different from the poet, it devolved during the Victorian age, with a dramatic monologue the speaking voice tells a story by means of which the reader can understand more about the speaking voice personality, the poet also has the speaker telling about a crucial event in his life. The protagonist is Ulysses. In Tennyson's Ulysses you came across a Ulysses different from Homer's or Dante's because Ulysses is an old character, while in the others he was young. It implies Ulysses has already lived a large part of his live, he tells the reader what he has learnt from life.
The poem could be organized into two main sections; in the first (from the big gunning up to "this is my son") part Ulysses expresses his uncomfortable situation, the function of the first part is the characterization of Ulysses, it is made as a personal presentation, in the first lines, on introducing himself it camels alive in contrast of the people from Ithaca. During his life he understood how different he his from his habitants, defined as "savages race". Ulysses characterization is developed by contrast between the habitants of Ithaca; he judges them as savage race; ten population of Ithaca is only interested in material values, they do not care about improving their existence. "Know not me" is more important than the others, it is in keg position, it invites the reader to focus on "me", it introduces the personality of somebody who privilege relationship with people; that is why he does not want to remain there. According to what Tennyson has written Ulysses is represent with references referring to his present life because of his previous experiences. "To the Lees" (fino alla buccia) "life" is the key word; the adjective "greatly" means something morally important, according to this words life is both enjoyable and sufferable. He enjoyed and suffered with those who understood him, life is important because of relationships and being alone to analyze himself. Tennyson makes the reader understand the setting of his travels, it was difficult. The following expression was expected to be "I had become a name", but Tennyson highlights and underlines "to be" is a sensation name, he focuses on his existence. Ulysses knows that everybody knows him, he is a romantic and passionate hero, he suffers because he believes. "See" and "know" are verbs of perception. The reader understand that Ulysses is a passionate man, it comes from the alliterative sound of "-h". The effect of "man and manners" is to underline his experiences with others ways of living, he entered in relationship with people, it is as important as the relationship with places. He has had relationship also with the city and the weather. The line focuses on how deeply he goes into the events that he has to face, and this gives him the possibility to understand himself (that is why if is a monologue). "Them" refers to everything he has seen, experienced and learnt about. "Roaming" andare a cercare collegamenti, cerca qualcosa in cui riconoscersi. Pleasure comes from both fight and share with his peers, his companions.  "Met" incontrare per la prima volta.