Homework 30/11/2015

*I find no pace.*

“I find no pace” is a text composed by Thomas Wyatt. The title is “I find no pace” and it creates curiosity in the reader. He or she probably wants to know why her or she dosen’t find pace. The title suggest probably someone (maybe the poet) lives an hard life because probably he or she is tomented by something or someone, but the reader doesn’t know what tormented him or her if he doesn’t read the text. But, maybe, he can also immaginate that the cause is love beacause in that period, most of the text’s poets talked about love.

Considering the lay-out the reader can know the text is a sonnet made uo of 14 lines dived in 2 quatrains and 3 tercetes. In the end of every line there are fulstops, semicolons and commas. Another characteristic of the sonnet are the themes: infact, every sonnet, usually tells about love and faith and beuty. This sonnet tells about the tormentation of the narrator because he lives a strange love with his lover. He often puts neighbours two words with different meaning. This is a figure of speach that name’s Oxymoron. Infact, in the second line he writes: “I fear and hope, I burn, and freeze like ice” and in the fifth line he said: “that looseth nor locketh”

The speaking voice expresses an inner conflict that is express through a list of oxymorons: indeed, the reader comes across a series of semantic appositions that range from words to verbs. The choice wants to convey of somebody who is looking for peace, serenity and tranquility. In a few words, he looks for emotional rest after all the fights, he has had to cope with so far. The reader also understands that the speaking voice, who speaks in the first personal singular and seven times in the space of the first stanza, in addition, his climatic desperate mood resorts to hyperbole to make his feeling clear and evident: “I fly above the wind” (line three) “can I not arise” . Exaggeration helps and adds to meaning and the reader totally perceives the speaking voice’s inner situation and, as a consequences feels involved and hopefully feels empathy for the speaking voice/ the subject.

The connotative analysies take into consideration the way in which the poet uses a language to had meaning. The levels to be taken into consideration are: the level of sound. The phonological level: it tries to single out of the divaices of sound used to produce a cert effect (repetition of sounds, alliteration, assonant, rhyme, rhymth, anamatopeic words of sound, refraines) is different form refair because it adopts a slight charge in the line. In the sonnet by Thomas Wyatt there are different sounds devices emany which one that may be considered relevant for the communication of the poets mood is assonant.

After the analysies of the sonnet, the reader understands that the poet lives a conflict and the cause is love.