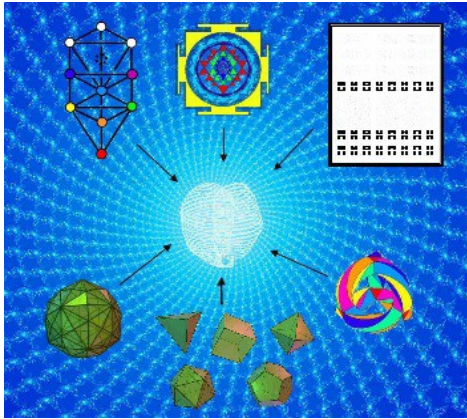
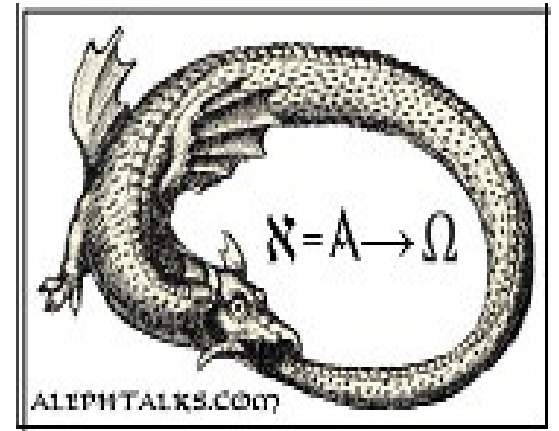


Mysticism: Where Science, Art, and Religion Meet?



Subject Four Mysticism East and West Poetry of Emily Dickinson ©AlephTalks 2022



Emily Dickinson

Biography

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EJ-nuJYZQ08>
- If I Can Stop One Heart from Breaking
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fZDKsXfrdmk>
- I'd Like to Buy the World a Coke
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1VM2eLhvsSM>



I Taste a Liquor Never Brewed

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CdAVmsMuF3A>



- A few of Dickinson's poems appeared in Samuel Bowles' Springfield Republican between 1858 and 1868. They were published anonymously and heavily edited, with conventionalized punctuation and formal titles. The poem "I taste a liquor never brewed –" is an example of the edited versions; the last two lines in the first stanza were completely rewritten.

- | Original wording | Republican version |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • I taste a liquor never brewed – | I taste a liquor never brewed |
| • From Tankards scooped in Pearl – | From Tankards scooped in Pearl- |
| • Not all the Frankfort Berries | Not Frankfort Berries yield the sense |
| • Yield such an Alcohol! | Such a delirious whirl! |

Hope Is the Thing with Feathers



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-TbqRaBY9K0>

- In her analysis of the poem, scholar Helen Vendler, states that the opening foot of the poem is "reversed," adding more color and emphasis on the word "Hope." Dickinson implements the use of iambic meter for the duration of the poem to replicate that continuation of "Hope's song through time." Most of Dickinson's poetry contains quatrains and runs in a hymnal meter, which maintains the rhythm of alternating between four beats and three beats during each stanza. "'Hope' is the thing with feathers" is broken into three stanzas, each set containing alternating lines of iambic tetrameter and iambic trimeter, totaling in twelve lines altogether. In addition, it is not actually about a bird.

Because I Could Not Stop for Death



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6U-CRhndyK8>

- The poem personifies Death as a gentleman caller who takes a leisurely carriage ride with the poet to her grave. She also personifies immortality.
- A Volta, or turn, occurs in the fourth stanza. Structurally, the syllables shift from its regular 8-6-8-6 scheme to 6-8-8-6. This parallels with the undertones of the sixth quatrain. The personification of death changes from one of pleasantry to one of ambiguity and morbidity: "Or rather--He passed Us-- / The Dews drew quivering and chill--" (13–14). The imagery changes from its original nostalgic form of children playing and setting suns to Death's real concern of taking the speaker to the afterlife.

I'm Nobody, Who Are You?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ev15wAJkzwM>

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G-8DjozOnRg>
- The poem is composed of two quatrains and, with an exception of the first line, the rhythm alternates between iambic tetrameter and iambic trimeter. The poem employs alliteration, anaphora, simile, satire, and internal rhyme but no regular end rhyme scheme.
- However, lines 1 and 2 and lines 6 and 8 end with masculine rhymes. Dickinson incorporates the pronouns you, we, us, your into the poem, and in doing so, draws the reader into the piece. The poem suggests anonymity is preferable to fame. It was first published in 1891 in Poems, Series 2, a collection of Dickinson's poems assembled and edited by Mabel Loomis Todd and Thomas Wentworth Higginson.