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ENGLISH.

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Poem = The Buck in the Snow.

In Edna St Vincent Millay's poem, 'The Buck in the Snow', Millay uses personification, rhyme scheme, and first person narration from the reader's point of view to create a dramatic effect in the moment centralized around the theme of death. ✓ good

Millay uses personification to enhance a dramatic effect in the poem. Surrounding by the main theme of death. In Stanza 2, it states, "wild blood scalding the snow". The blood is personified giving it human characteristics making it feel real and alive. This, in a way, gives the reader a slight scare knowing that the buck's blood is 'wild' making it seem as though it's its own person. Additionally, in line 7 of the, Millay states, "death, bringing to his knees, bringing to his antlers". The use of personification in this sentence adds a dramatic effect ~~because~~ ^{based} on the theme of death, because it signifies that death is a living being by giving it humanly traits such as "bringing". This specific use of personification slows down the buck's death making it seem almost as if it were a dramatic play. Last but not least, in line 12, it states "life, looking out attentive". This signifies that life is staring or looking out from the doe's eyes at his/her its dying mother. This creates not only a incredibly dramatic effect but also a pity feeling ^{from} ~~for~~ the reader. At this point in the poem, there are many emotions felt by the reader due to the constant use of personification. ✓

Millay uses rhyme scheme to produce a dramatic effect showcasing the theme of death. In the first stanza, the endings of every word in every sentence ends in the sound 'o'. The rhyme scheme goes 13; a, a, a, a, a. It is constant and this gives an effect of an incredibly peaceful and happy atmosphere, and makes the reader feel safe making the rest of the poem seem predictable. The reader's goal for this rhyme scheme is to drive the reader to feel protected and then completely change the rhymes as the shift of the poem comes along, to create a sense of intense drama. In Stanza two, ~~it~~ there is a sudden change of events, but the rhyme at the end remains steady with the use of the sound 'o'. This leaves the reader speechless and shocked at the sudden death. In stanza 3, the rhyme scheme follows the following rhyme; b, a, c, d, a, a. The rhymes are completely uneven and scattered producing a great impact on the emotions of the reader. It gives a sense of confusion and shock at the moment of death. This creates an incredibly dramatic effect on the theme of death leaving the reader without answers and surprised, and disturbed.

Finally, the writer uses first-person narration to create a dramatic effect based on death. In line 3, the writer states, "I saw them. I saw them suddenly go". The use of this type of narration makes the reader feel involved and present in the sighting of the buck and his doe.

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The reader

It also makes him/her feel excited and joyful to have seen the animals. In line 6 (Stanza 2), it states "Now he lies here, his wild blood scalding the snow". This sets a negative and sudden impact on the reader who wasn't predicting this moment. The narration is so sudden, and by using the terms 'he' and 'his', it makes it feel real and gives makes the reader have a sense of great melancholy and sudden awareness. In the last stanza or 7th line, the writer states, "How strange a thing is death, bringing to his knees, bringing to his ankles": this sets a tone of envy towards death and awareness to how sudden death can be. By using this type of narration, the reader feels personally attacked by the theme of death and, therefore, creates a dramatic effect.

In conclusion, Edna St. Vincent Millay uses personification, rhyme scheme, and as well as first-person narration to embrace a dramatic effect based around the central idea of death. ✓

great work