

Dylan Thomas

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Comp/Lit 9

16 November 2012

### Never give up Never Surrender

According to Hugh Elliott, "Death can sneak up on you like a silent kitten, surprising you with its touch and you have a right to act surprised. Other times death stomps in the front door, unwanted and unannounced, and makes its noisy way to your seat on the sofa." This parallels Dylan Thomas's situation because death stomped in on his father and took his eyesight and he died of old age. Dylan Thomas is so sad that his father is dying and he does not want this to happen. In "Do not go gentle into that good night," Dylan Thomas illustrates that people should never give up even at the end.

Dylan Thomas uses repetition to emphasize his point. An example of repetition in his poem is when he says "Do not go gentle into that good night" (1). When he is repeating this through the poem, he is trying to say fight death do not give up easily. Because he is describing how his dad wants to give up, but Thomas does not want him to. He does not want his dad to give up because he loves him so much. I do not think anyone would. Think of it as if someone's dad was sitting on his death bed. They would not want to watch him lay there and give up right? Would they want him to fight? Of course, that is their father.

Another example of repetition in his poem is when he says "Rage, rage against the dying of the light" (3). But when he repeats this, he is saying how hard he actually wants his father to

fight. Dylan Thomas is actually pissed because he does not want his dad to give up. He wants him to strive to survive. Even though he knows it is time for his father to pass away. Thomas wants his dad to fight with every last bit he has in his body while he can. This helps us see how much he loves his dad because he wants him to rage against the dying light so he knows he is dying but he wants him to fight against everything.

Dylan Thomas uses pathos to emphasize his point. An example of pathos is throughout the whole poem (all lines). In this poem, Dylan Thomas puts so much emotion into this; I can feel it in myself. The way he says everything in this poem makes the reader start to feel horrible. I mean he is losing his dad. Thomas lets the reader know how much he actually cares about his dad. The sorrow and fear in this story is so intense in this poem. I could not imagine sitting there watching my dad pass away in front of me and all he wants to do is give up. Readers have to give props to Dylan Thomas for being strong and standing by his dad's side while he was dying.

When death comes stomping in someone's door, they should not allow death to come in and take them away. Instead, they should fight death with everything they have. Dylan Thomas uses repetition and pathos to emphasize his point. In the poem "Do not go gentle into that good night" Dylan Thomas unfortunately lost his father and all Dylan Thomas wanted was him to fight for life.

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16 April 2013

### Keep On Fighting

The son hears his dad's heart beating slower and slower. The smell of his dad's decaying carcass is lying on the disinfected hospital bed. The son sees that his dad is fighting for his life and the doctors are going crazy around his dad to keep alive. The son taste his salty tears running down his face into his mouth while he looks at his dad's eyes praying to god every single second of the day to keep his dad alive. In "Do Not Go Gentle in the Good Night," Dylan Thomas demonstrates that you shouldn't give up at anytime in your life and keep fighting death until the end, through the use of personification, repetition, and alliteration.

The first literary that Dylan Thomas used in his poem is personification. An example of personification is on line two when it says, "Old age should burn and rave at close of day." It is important because it emphasizes that his dad is old, and on the road to die, and his dad every day is feeling excruciating pain. This line also tells that the son does not like old age because every day you get closer to that horrible second that you die. The family feels the pain the worse because they have to live without the one that they loved is gone from their side, and they will never see them again. It's the worst feeling you will ever feel, and this son is feeling it.

The second literary device Dylan Thomas uses is in his poem Do Not Go Gentle to the Good Night repetition. An example of repetition is on line three when it says, "Rage, rage

against the dying of the light.” It is important because it emphasizes that he’s telling his dad to fight back every second he has strength because if you do not fight back it will hurt you more than if you fight it. When it says the dying of the light, it means death or going into death because it uses the dying of the light. When you are dying the light gets dimmer and dimmer every day. It helps the audience visualize the dad, and what he is seeing, and it helps the audience see is the son saying to his dad on the death bed, fight back the death that trying to get you.

The third literary device Dylan Thomas uses alliteration. An example of alliteration is on line eleven when it says, “And learn, to late, they grieved it on its way.” It is important because it emphasizes that the dad learned to late, and the son knows death is near. The son was trying to tell him to fight back but the dad heard him to late and now he can not fight it back he just can slow it down. When it says, they grieved it on its way. That certain phrase means that the son said something to late and the fight is on its way.

The doctors were running everywhere like frantic dogs when they hear a gun shot. The son did not know what was happening he only knew that his dad was fighting for his life. The second when the heart scanner stop beeping the hospital room got all silent. Then one doctor came up to the son and told him that his dad is gone. The son knew the fight was over so the son started to walk out of the hospital crying his eyes out. In the poem “Do Not Go Gentle in the Good Night,” Dylan Thomas demonstrates that never to give up and always fight back death until the end, through the use of personification, repetition, and alliteration.