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Analisi san martino del carso

Parafraz analysis The introduction of the poem "San Martino del Carso" should be considered in the context of the experience of the First World War, which was the main source of inspiration for Ungaretti, since he created one of the main thematic lines of his poetry in the area. The first version of this poem dates from 1916, and then the text appears in the Porto collection, which is the genetic nucleus of the 1919 *Allegria* di Naurfragi. Analysis and commentary in these lyrics again decide to express more despair and horror of the previous experience, comparing man with nature, the narrative of his own tragedy, marked by the death of comrades and friends, with the "abandonment of the city". Devastated by the battles that is San Martino del Carso. The poem can be divided into two stanzas: the first, which coincides with the two introductory quatrains (Stanzas 1-8), forms the pars Hungarian poetry destroyed. The anaphora of the phrase "not to leave" serves to emphasize the physical and existential destruction of the war, leaving only the pitiful remnants of the poet's "house" (verse 1) and friends (verses 5-6: "Many | Who settled me). However, at this moment - which is characteristic of the vitalism of Ungaretti's poetics in Allgria - corresponds to the movement of the last two verses (Poems 9-12): this is the explosion of humanity, with which Ungaretti reaffirms the "Earth metaphor Earth", which always contrasts with the violence of the war of memory (Crosses "in the heart" in the 9th art) about those who are no more. The final result of the revision of the poem (which consisted of twenty verses in the original edition, compared to twelve in the final version) is to make the text more significant and significant, while the first version of San Martino del Carso was a scene of destruction in the area in the area in a more analytical and realistic way, universalizing the painB "Postfrained Analysis Introduction to San Martin del Karso's poetry is to look at World War I, which \XC3 \XA8 was the main source of inspiration, making it one of the main thematic filaments. rubixuxuyyuh The first version of this composition dates back to 1916, so the text appears in a collection of ports, buried, who decides to express all the horror despair of the front experience, comparing man and nature, combining its tragedy, marked by his fellow -men and friends, destroying the country, destroyed \Xa8 directly San Martino del Cars. Poetry can be divided into two moments: the first, which holds two original quads (P. 1 was answered by \xe2 \x80 \x9d). Currently, COM \xe2 \x80 \x99 \xc3 \xa8, typical vitalism ungaret\xe2 \x80 \x99, on the other hand, response to \xc3 \xb2 Last two distances (vol. 9-2) \xc3 \xa0, through which Hargetti confirms metaphor \xe2 \x80 \x9ccore-paese \xe2 \x80 \x9d, which always contrasts with war violence (version 9 crosses \xe2 \x80 \x9ccore \xe2 \x80 \x9d) Those, which are not C \xe2 \x80 \x99 \xc3 \xa8 pi \xc3 \xb9.1 \xe2 \x80 \x99 poetry final Review (which\xe2 \x80 \x99 Edizioni had twelve twelve versions)ISOLéá refers to a fortified road near the Goris front. In 1915, as a result of volunteer recruitment, Ungaretti came here. The short poem "San Martino del Carso" is part of the "L'Allegria" collection and, like all Ungaretti's works, it can be attributed to hermetism, the literary direction of the philosophical direction of culture. Decadence. A typical feature of hermetic magazines, encountered both in San Martino del Carso and in general in the work of Ungaretti, is the reduced number of selected and saved words (e.g. remember: Mattina or Soldati). These few words and certain stylistic forms, such as the enjambment, aliteration and iteration, inversion, analogy and metaphor, therefore have a very wide range.



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The themes of San Martino del Carso are renunciation of war, suffering and death. The historical image is the First World War, one of the most painful pages in the history of our country, which points to one of the bloodiest conflicts in which more than 650,000 Italians died. San Martino del Carso is a manifesto of the death of life, because criticism defines criticism. The vitality of the fighters, starting with the young Italians who led them into the trenches, continued day after day until the end of the conflict, which left the country devastated and hopeless. This feeling comes when you include Ungaretti's words. In four lines the pain is still there, nothing happens and nothing moves. The poet's eye observes the division and discovers its suffering. The gaze extends to three hundred and sixty degrees. First, it faces outward and captures destruction. Then he returns to himself, and it is in him that he finds the place that was most damaged by the war, the most difficult to rebuild: his heart. Heart.