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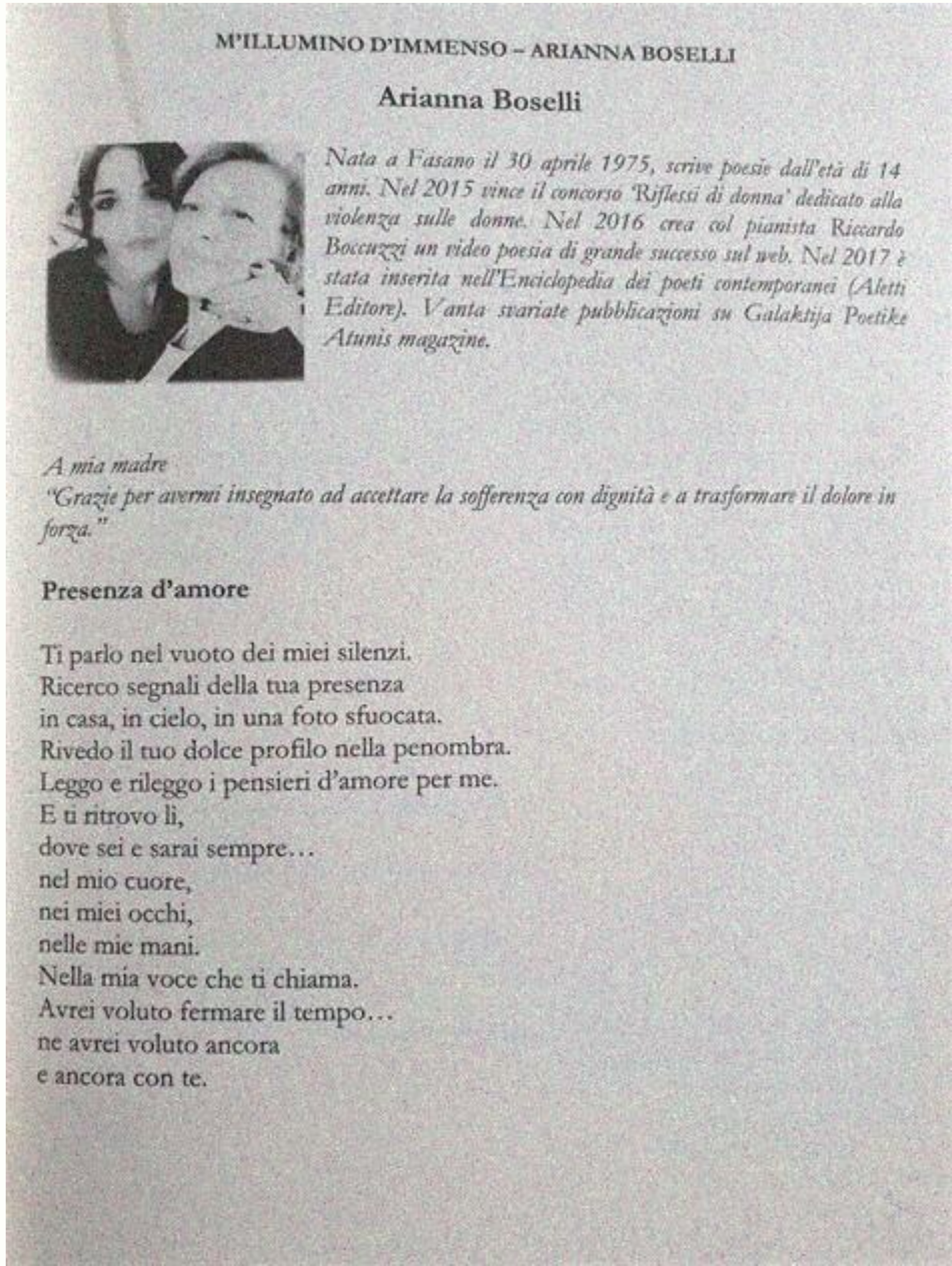
  
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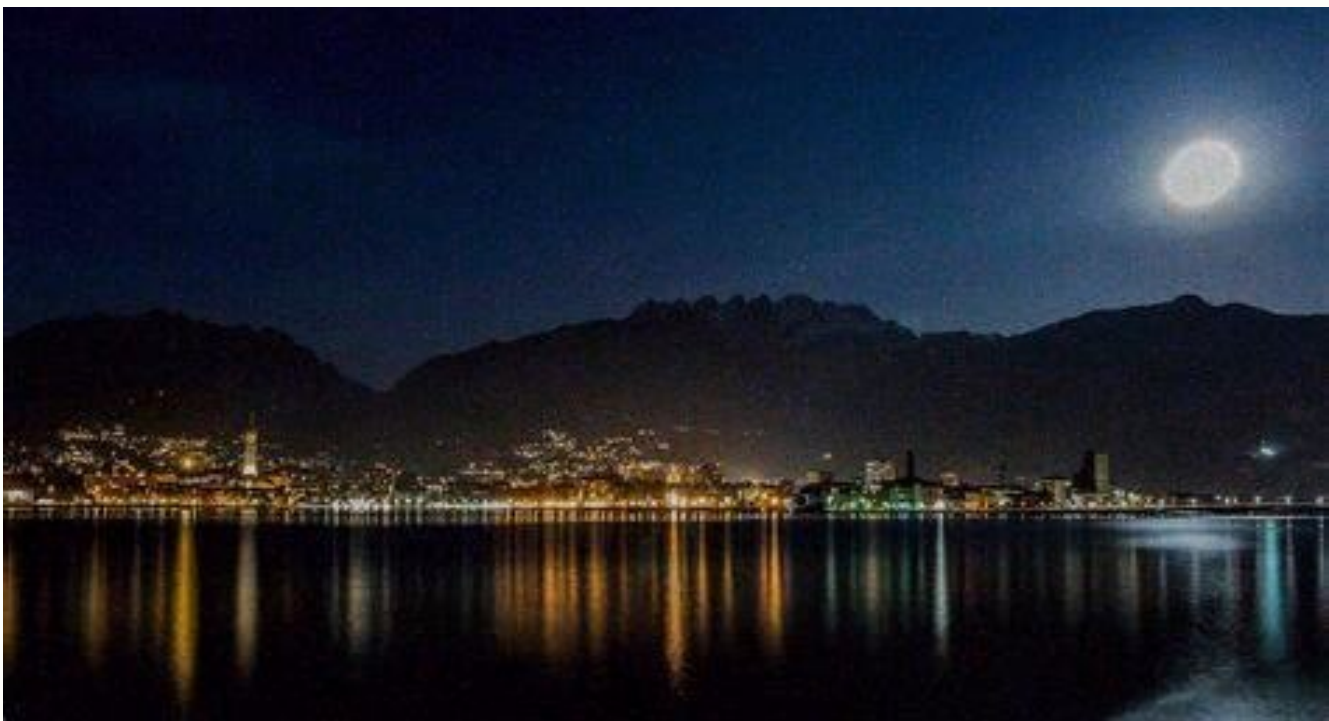


## M'illumino d'immenso testo poesia

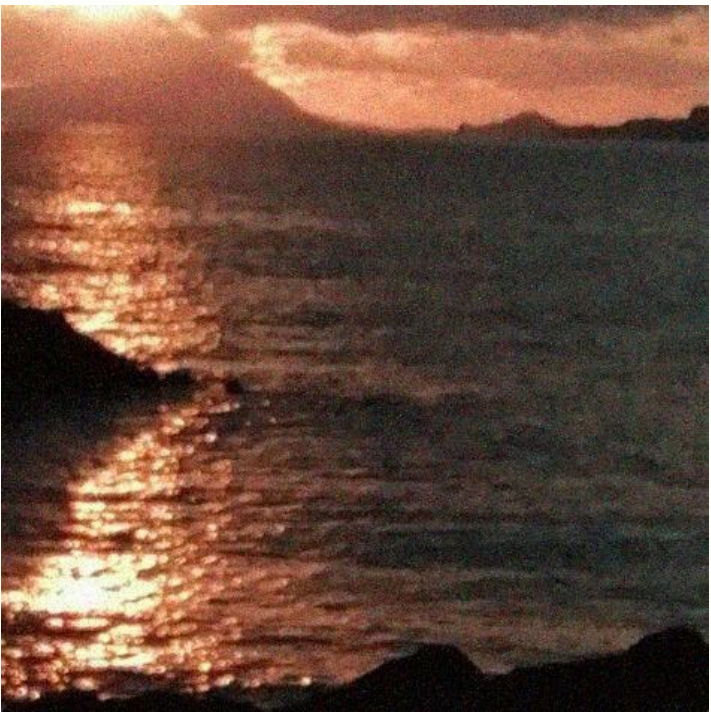
The poem "Tomorrow" was written by the poet Giuseppe Magaretti and was remembered as "M'illumino d'innemo", precisely because it is the only phrase in the text of the poem. It was written in Santa Maria La Longa on January 26, 1917, and was originally titled Cielo E Mare; And it is part of the L'Allegria collection in the Naufragi section. It is Madiaretti's shortest poem and certainly one with the deepest and most recent meaning. The themes mentioned are the tension in light, the pursuit of harmony and merging with the infinite. In this poem, Giuseppe Mangaretti puts himself in the position of a soldier who comes out of the trenches and connects with the universe, so that a feeling of freedom arises. Index: Text Paraphrase Analysis of Rhetorical Figures in the Text Commentary I am enlightened by pettiness. The morning light after night shows the idleness of creation that permeates me and fills me with joy. When analyzing this poem, we often underestimate the title, which is an absolutely essential and integral part of the poem. The title "Morning", or rather morning, is the moment when the rising light overcomes the darkness of the night and reveals the things that previously covered the darkness. This all-revealing light evokes a sense of immensity. It can be metaphorically "tomorrow", even the poet's electric shock, which reveals his inspiration and dictates new and hitherto unthought-of truths, makes you look for key words that express all possible meanings in their frames (i.e. Huge), because © is inexhaustible). The message that poetry wants to convey is a fusion of two opposite elements: - On the one hand, the completed individual (author); - On the other hand, the huge, which breathes the dimension of absoluteness. This very short poem is remarkable for its succinct, necessary, evocative, and expressive power, and consists of only two verbal lines, as the harm in pronunciation merges the pronoun and the preposition.There was a poem "Mattino" written by the poet Giuseppe Ungaretti, remembered precisely for its poetry under the title "M'illuminator immeasurable". The painting was painted in Santa Maria la Longa on January 26, 1917 and was originally titled "Sky and Sea"; And this is part of the Joy collection in the "Debris" section. \ Themes are the desire for light, the desire for harmony and merging with infinity. In this poetry, Giuseppe Ungaretti takes on the role of a soldier who comes out of a trench and merges with the universe, then he feels freedom. INDEX: Textual rhetorical paraphrase The analysis of the textual commentary, which illuminates the wide light of the morning after the night, makes the expanse \xc3\xa0 a creation that penetrates me and fills me with joy. Often when analyzing this poetry, the name is underestimated, which is absolutely necessary so that \xc3\xb2, \xc3\xa8 and \xc3\xa8 are an integral part of the texts. The name "Tomorrow", or better yet "Tomorrow", \xc3\xa8 is the moment when the rising light reaches the darkness of the night and reveals things before it is obscured by the darkness. This light that reveals everything, a feeling of immensity. Metaphorically speaking, when the P\ux3\xb2 morning comes, the electric shock of the poet, who has discovered his inspiration and dictates to him a new and not yet thought through truth, also forces him to look for key words that are included in His brief summary \xc3\xa0 expresses all possible values (huge because inexhaustible). The message that the author of the text \xc3\xa8 wants to convey through the fusion of two opposing elements: - on the one hand, the personality \xc3\xb2 which \xc3\xa8 has completed (the author); - On the other large side there is \xc3\xb2, from which the dimension of absoluteness emanates. Exceptionally succinct, succinct\xc3\xa0, impressive powerthe spirit in which all human desires for the infinite and eternal are silenced. The analogy thus connects the finite, represented by the poet in his human smallness, with infinity, represented by the immensity in which earth, sky and sea merge and mingle, as well as the pronoun "mi", which brings to mind the individuality of the poet and his personal experience through elision is melted and mixed with the light projecting it into the dimension of the absolute. There is also an enjambement between the first and second lines, because both verses should be united in one verse. The high proximity of the consonant M indicates that the alliteration M also occurs. Written in 1917, the very short text merged with Allegria with the final title Mattina, while in some earlier printings it had the authorship of Cielo e Mare. This primitive title helps give the text its proper meaning: Ungaretti gets up in the morning, by the sea; here the poet is enlightened as he witnesses the sunrise, the light of which is reflected in the sea. Instead, the idea of vastness comes from the sensation that the sky and sea in the morning light merge into one infinite clarity. This is part of Hermeticism and with this poem Ungaretti wanted to express all the enthusiasm of a new day, his joy of seeing the world in the morning. It is impossible to explain what gives the impression of magic, otherwise it would lose its charm, and according to many literary experts, this poem is more true and full of meanings than some novels. It should be taken into account that Ungaretti was apparently inspired to write this poem during his military service, when one morning from his position near Trieste in the mountains he saw the reflection of the sun in the Adriatic Sea, which thus became an announcement of hope and his thoughts from the ugliness of war to beauty of creation. He wanted to express it in two words(UD) 1917 January 26. "In the morning, the famous Ungaret Poetry, composed of poems, illuminates huge." The collection of poems "Joy. Poetry - Morning" is the third chapter "Naviafragi", a collection of joy, first published in 1931. But then the poet decided to simplify the name and make it directly. 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The famous Roman literary critic, Luhyinger, noticed how the poet described the size of the light. Should I read a fiery rainbow? Initially, the poem had to be a little long and was called in honor of the sky and the sea: Ma lit a huge short motorcycle. The reason for the reduction is the desire of the author to convey the feelingBoth versions also have an Alcuna consonant (Ritoro del Suono àm), which contributes to the whole unity of the essence.



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The poet with the only word mediates the feeling of strength and maestosità Risveglio Mattutino. It represents the life and grandeur of life and continues to maintain war. M'illumino d'immesso Hermetic variations and grumpy swan songs lightens me for all limits. I'm a glosen in the boundless. It becomes a light in the renunciation of being. My fires are lighting monsters. I am illuminated by pure thresholds. I am crowned with a spark from the darkness. Enlightenment ego - hiding the world. What is getting dark sparks over me. Something secret shines home on me. Dark torture radiates me. My look without mine. I am awakening the light - do not believe it. I think: I have to be a villain. My word concentrates light: You are breaking your head. The spark of darkness mocks me. I am addressed by photons, throne in the dark. Burning pants from unlimited teasing me. My nose shines into the subtleness of the phrase. I have stinking roses from the bottomless pit. No light wakes me up - just a bad bottom. I shuffle through the thin moss into the forest of the bezvarlata. My tinder is wet, your nose is so pale. pale.