

Pied Beauty Literary Device

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Figures of Speech

- **Alliteration:** Hopkins repeats the same consonant sounds at the beginning of words to give the poem a musical rhythm. Example: "With swift, slow; sweet, sour" — the repeated 's' sounds make the line smooth and musical. It also shows the contrast in nature in a flowing way.
- **Imagery:** Hopkins uses vivid and descriptive words to help us see and feel the beauty in nature. Example: "Fresh-firecoal chestnut-falls" — we can imagine the reddish-brown chestnuts falling like burning coals. This strong image makes us feel the beauty in even small, simple things.
- **Oxymoron:** Hopkins places opposite words together to show contrast and variety in nature. Example: "Swift, slow; sweet, sour" — these opposite pairs show how nature is full of differences, and yet all are beautiful. This makes us appreciate the mixed and opposite qualities of the world.
- **Symbols:**
 - **Dappled Things:** Symbolize variety, imperfection, and beauty in diversity. These include spotted animals, mixed-colored skies, and patterned fish—all showing that not everything has to be perfect to be beautiful.
 - **Sky and Clouds:** Symbolize the ever-changing nature of life and God's creativity.
 - **Fish with Fins:** Symbolize uniqueness and detail in creation.
 - **Landscape and Farmland:** Symbolize human interaction with nature.
 - **God (at the end):** Symbolizes the eternal and unchanging beauty behind all changing things. Though nature is full of variety, God's glory is everlasting and perfect.

Main Message:

- God made all things beautiful.
- Even strange things are full of beauty.