

Death and loss are entangled features in Dickinson and Whitman's poetry.

Note their difference in technique. -->

Whitman: a poet of far more words

Whitman: direct explanation --> imagery --> emotional response

Dickinson: Imagery--> emotional response --> comprehension.

Whitman more commonly uses direct language to convey his message. The imagery, and in turn, consequent emotion, is a result of his language.

Dickinson conveys her message primarily by means of personal emotional description.

Dickinson commonly uses symbolism partly in order to make her point concise. A poet of few words.

Dickinson often uses analogies to aptly describe feelings. For instance, in place of adjectives, she uses nouns strongly tied to an adjective.
e.g. 280, line 1.

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graph TD; A((Death and loss are entangled features in Dickinson and Whitman's poetry. Note their difference in technique. -->)) --> B(Whitman: a poet of far more words); A --> C(Whitman: direct explanation --> imagery --> emotional response Dickinson: Imagery--> emotional response --> comprehension.); A --> D(Whitman more commonly uses direct language to convey his message. The imagery, and in turn, consequent emotion, is a result of his language.); A --> E(Dickinson conveys her message primarily by means of personal emotional description.); A --> F(Dickinson commonly uses symbolism partly in order to make her point concise. A poet of few words.); A --> G(Dickinson often uses analogies to aptly describe feelings. For instance, in place of adjectives, she uses nouns strongly tied to an adjective. e.g. 280, line 1.);
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