**“Sestina: Like” Thesis Development**

**Thesis starter:** Stalling’s poem “Sestina: Like” sounds the reality that similarity is not sameness.

Stalling’s poem “Sestina: Like” sounds the difference between similarity and sameness, which, once people recognize it, allows people to join society because they no longer feel the need to be different.

Stalling’s “Sestina: Like” sounds the alarm to differentiate similarity and sameness, allowing people to join society and still differentiate themselves.

Stalling’s “Sestina: Like” sounds the difference between similarity and sameness, alleviating people’s need to be different, allowing them to truly join society.

Stalling’s “Sestina: Like” sounds the difference between similarity and sameness, a distinction that allows people be part of society without losing their individuality.

Stalling’s “Sestina: Like” sounds the difference between similarity and sameness, clarifying that being part of society doesn’t mean loss of identity.

**Final:** In Stalling’s “Sestina: Like,” sounding similar doesn’t mean being the same, just as being part of society doesn’t mean loss of identity.

**Simile/Metaphor:**

It’s is like comparing apples to crabapples from the tree of conformity, which would taste as bitter.

 -Idiom: “comparing apples to oranges”🡪two things that supposedly can’t be compared, but are being compared. Apples and crabapples are not the same, as crabapples are “wild” and inedible (can’t be consumed/used by society).

 🡪 “crabapples”=unpleasant people; poet assumes mocking/superior tone in poem

 -Allusion to tree of knowledge of good and evil🡪 temptation in this case being society, “the man,” and conformity🡪 but it still tastes bitter🡪 crabapple unchanged by conformity/society

 🡪 Allusion of “would taste as bitter” to “a rose by any other name would smell as sweet” from *Romeo and Juliet*🡪identity foolishly tied to arbitrary names/words🡪conformity to name (i.e. household, family) does not ultimately control/change individual