English 9

*SpringBoard*

Unit 4: Exploring Poetic Voices

4.2 What is Poetry?

Free Verse: describes poetry without a fixed pattern of meter and rhyme

Repetition: is the use of any element of language—a sound, a word, a phrase, a line, or a stanza—more than once

Anaphora: is a particular kind of repetition in which the same word or group of words is repeated at the beginnings of two or more successive clauses or lines

Form: refers to the particular structure or organization of a work. Free verse is a form of poetry.

Imagery: is the verbal expression of sensory experience; descriptive or figurative language used to create word pictures; imagery is created by details that appeal to one or more of the five senses: sight, touch, taste, sound, smell.

4.3 Literary Devices in Poetry

Musical Devices/Sound Devices: convey and reinforce the meaning or experience of poetry through the use of sound.

Cacophony: is the harsh, discordant effect of sound

Euphony: is the pleasing combination of sounds

Connotation: is the associations and emotional overtones attached to a word beyond its literal definition or denotation; a connotation may be positive, negative, or neutral

Tone: is a writer’s or speaker’s attitude toward a subject

Imagery: is the verbal expression of sensory experience; descriptive or figurative language used to create word pictures; imagery is created by details that appeal to one or more of the five senses: sight, touch, taste, sound, smell.

Diction: word choice

Hyperbole: exaggeration used to suggest strong emotion or create a comic effect

Allusion: a reference to a well-known person, event, or place from history, music, art, or another literary work

Symbol: any object, animal, event, person, or place that represents itself but also stands for something else on a figurative level

Extended Metaphor: is a metaphor that extends over several lines or throughout an entire poem

Anaphora: is the repetition of the same word or group of words at the beginnings of two or more clauses or lines

Theme: a literary work’s central idea or main message about life; usually not stated directly but left to the reader to define; not a moral

Refrain: is a regularly repeated line or group of lines in a poem or song, usually at the end of a stanza

Onomatopoeia: words whose sound suggest their meaning

Alliteration: is the repetition of initial consonant sounds in words that are close together

Rhyme: is the repetition of sounds at the ends of words

Assonance: is the repetition of similar vowel sounds in accented syllables, followed by different consonant sounds, in words that are close together

Consonance: is the repetition of final consonant sounds in stressed syllables with different vowel sounds

Homonyms: are words that sound alike but have different meanings. Ex. “steal” and “steel”

Stanza: is a group of lines, usually similar in length and pattern, that form a unit within a poem

Rhyme Scheme: refers to the consistent pattern of rhyme throughout a poem.

Metaphor: is a comparison between two unlike things in which one thing is spoken of as if it were another, for example, the moon was a crisp, white cracker.

Personification: is a figure of speech that gives human qualities to an animal, object, or idea

Synecdoche: is a figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole or vice versa. Ex. “Nice wheels” in reference to the entire car.

Simile: is a comparison of two different things or ideas using the word like or as, for example, the moon was as white as milk.

4.4 Examining Experiences and Poetic Structure

Catalog Poem: uses repetition and variation in the creation of a list, or catalog, of objects, desires, plans, or memories

Lining Out: is the process of creating line breaks to add shape and meaning in free verse poetry

Rhythm: in poetry is the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables

TAG: Title/Author/Genre

In “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,” a poem by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the imagery and verse form convey \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4.5 Exploring Diction and Imagery

TWIST:

Tone: What is the author’s attitude toward the subject?

Word Choice: What specific words does the writer use to help convey the topic and the attitude?

Imagery: What imagery is especially significant for conveying the attitude and topic?

Style: How do syntax, imagery, and diction work together to communicate the main idea of the poem?

Theme: What is the author’s comment on the subject of the poem?

Jargon: is the specialized language and vocabulary of a particular trade, group, or profession

Extended Metaphor: a metaphor developed over several lines or throughout an entire poem

Emulate: trying to equal or excel the quality of the original through imitation

4.9 Extended Metaphor and Hyperbolic Me

Extended Metaphor: a metaphor that extends over several lines or the whole poem

Hyperbole: exaggeration used to suggest strong emotion or create a comic effect

Allusion: a reference to a well-known person, event, or place from history, music, art, or another literary work

Ego trip: refers to something done mainly to increase or satisfy one’s sense of self-importance

Verbal: is a verb form used as another part of speech—an adjective, a noun, or an adverb. Verbals include participles, infinitives, and gerunds

* Participle: is the present or past participle of a verb that functions as an adjective

Ex. a clinging weed, a watered flower, a burned barn

* Infinitive: is a verb form beginning with to that functions as a noun, adjective, or adverb

 Ex. To cling to life is the nature of weeds. (NOUN)

 Ex. The desire to stay alive motivates all living things. (ADJECTIVE)

 Ex. The flower needs to be watered. (ADVERB)

* Gerund: is an ing verb used as a noun

Ex. Clinging to the soil keeps the weed alive.

4.8 Odes to Special Things

Ode: is a lyric poem expressing the feelings or thoughts of a speaker, often celebrating a person, event, or thing.

Lyric: refers to poetry that expresses emotions in a song-like way

4.9 Coming of Age in Sonnets

Shakespearean sonnet: is a fixed form of poetry that conveys its ideas in fourteen lines consisting of three quatrains and a couplet.

Quatrain: is a four-line stanza in a poem

Couplet: is two consecutive lines of verse with end rhyme. A couplet usually expresses a complete unit of thought.

Iambic pentameter: describes a rhythmic pattern: five feet (or units), each consisting of one unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable

4.12 Poetry Analysis of “Young”

TP-CASTT Analysis

Title: Make a Prediction. What do you think the title means before you read the poem?

Paraphrase: Translate the poem in your own words. What is the poem about? Rephrase the difficult sections word for word.

Connotation: Look beyond the literal meaning of key words and images to their associations.

Attitude: What is the speaker’s attitude? What is the author’s attitude? How does the author feel about the speaker, about other characters, about the subject?

Shifts: Where do the shifts in tone, setting, voice, etc., occur? Look for time and place keywords, punctuation, stanza divisions, changes in length or rhyme, and sentence structure. What is the purpose of each shift? How do they contribute to effect and meaning?

Title: Reexamine the title. What do you think it means now in the context of the poem?

Theme: Think of the literal and metaphorical layers of the poem. Then determine the overall theme. The theme must be written in a complete sentence.