

Poetry Lesson

Analyzing Poetry

Step 1: Text Features



Look at the text. How does it look? Poems don't have paragraphs like novels.

LINES: Are like the sentences of a poem. Together they make a stanza.

STANZAS: A group of lines that go together, like a paragraph in an essay or story.

REFRAINS: Repeated lines throughout the poem.

<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-1-e&q=high+ hopes+lyrics>



METER: Beats within the lines.



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Ro/ ses are Red/

^ ^

Vi/ olets are Blue/

^ ^

I feel/ so safe/

^ ^

When I'm/ with you/



RHYME SCHEME: Look at the last word in every line. Find the pattern. The pattern is called a SCHEME!

Example of a scheme: A,B,C,B

Roses are **red** - **A** (always start with A) Violets are **blue** - **B** (go in alphabetical order) I feel so **safe** - **C** (so far nothing rhymes) When I'm with **you** - **B** (AHA! "You" rhymes with "Blue")

The rhyme scheme is to this poem is A,B,C,B

GENRE – What kind of Poem is it?

Form	Definition
ballad	a short poem that tells a story and consists of stanzas of two to four lines and a refrain, or a series of lines that repeats
free verse	a poem that does not follow any rules of rhythm or rhyme
lyric poem	a short poem focused on the speaker's thoughts or feelings; often similar to a song
ode	a poem that includes two or more stanzas with similar structures; each line must rhyme with another line in the same stanza; usually a serious poem about a meaningful topic
epic poem	a long poem that tells about the adventures of a hero or a historic event, such as a great military victory
sonnet	a poem that has fourteen lines with ten to twelve syllables per line; in many sonnets, an idea is developed throughout most of the poem, until the last two or six lines question that idea (The final lines are called a <i>turn</i> or <i>volta</i> .)

Point of View

The speaker is different from the author.

Who is speaking in the poem?

1st person, 2nd person, 3rd person Also think about how does the speaker feel about things? What is their point of view or perspective on what is being discussed?

Theme

What are some of the lessons or morals in the poem? What is the poem mostly about? What is the message?

Tone

What is the feeling of the poem and what is the speaker's attitude? Is it happy? Melancholic? Angry? Frustrated? Calming? Agitated?

Figurative Language

a way of describing things to give them a deeper meaning or to help you PICTURE IT!

Ex: So, instead of saying she's so pretty you can use a:

- **Simile:**

She is as pretty as a rose; or pretty like a rose (a comparison using like or as)

- **Metaphor:**

She is the sunshine of my life. (a comparison that doesn't use like or as)

- **Hyperbole:**

She is as beautiful as all the colors of the rainbow put together, and all the flowers and butterflies in the world. (an exaggeration)

- **Alliteration:**

Her smile sings straight to my heartstrings, stopping me straight in my tracks. (repeating the same sound or letter within the same sentence)

- **Personification:** Her smile sings to my heart. (giving human characteristics to things that aren't human –a smile cannot sing)

- **Irony:** When talking about the girl from the movie Titanic, the guy says to her: "You're so beautiful, I could die." Since he does die and almost everyone dies it's almost comical (it's usually funny, sarcastic, that the audience knows something

that the characters don't, or when the complete opposite of what you expect happens) A fire station burning down is an example of situational irony.

- **Pun:** I knew a woman who owned a taser and man was she stunning.

Ex: Instead of saying it's ugly, you can use an:

- **Oxymoron:** It's pretty ugly. (two words that are opposite right next to each other)
- **Paradox:** The painting just spoke to me; it's dark, ugliness was the most beautiful thing I had ever seen. (two opposite ideas that contradict each other close together, but make sense in the end)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=59LoIGARLUI>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I5lsuyUNu_4

Beats per minute and iambic pentameter