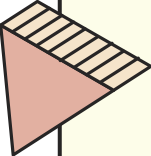
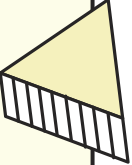


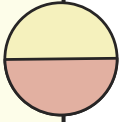


Poetry  
Meeting 13

**Evaluation  
&  
Final Project**

Andrias Yulianto  
Jakarta International University

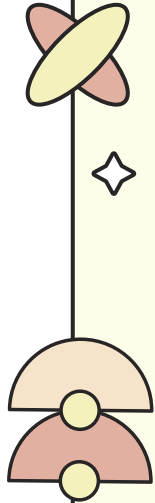


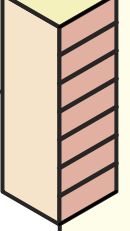
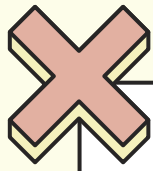


# CONTENTS OF THIS MEETING

Here's what you'll find in this **meeting**:

1. The differences between poetry and other writings
2. Different types of poetry
3. Important elements of poetry
4. Tips to find ideas
5. Tips to read and write poetry
6. Tips to paraphrase and analyze poetry
7. Final Project





# Learning Objectives

## 01 Definition of Poetry

Achieve well understanding about poetry

## 02 Types of Poetry

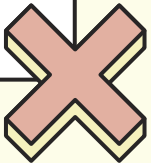
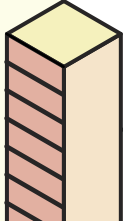
Achieve ability to differentiate poetry

## 03 Elements of Poetry

Enhance the analytical skills through understanding analyzing elements of poetry

## 04 Reading and Writing Poetry

Develop reading and writing skills

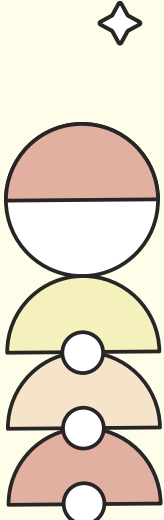
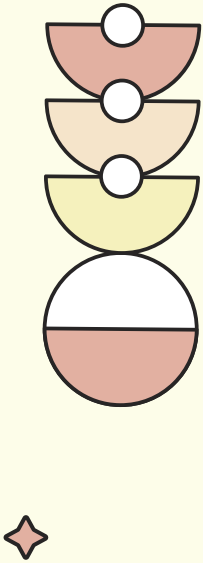
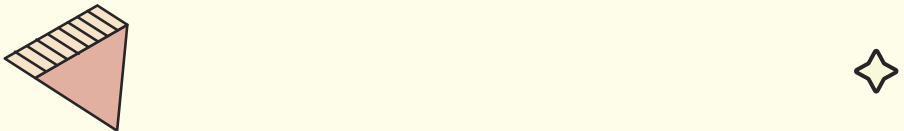




# Poetry

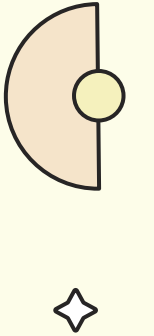
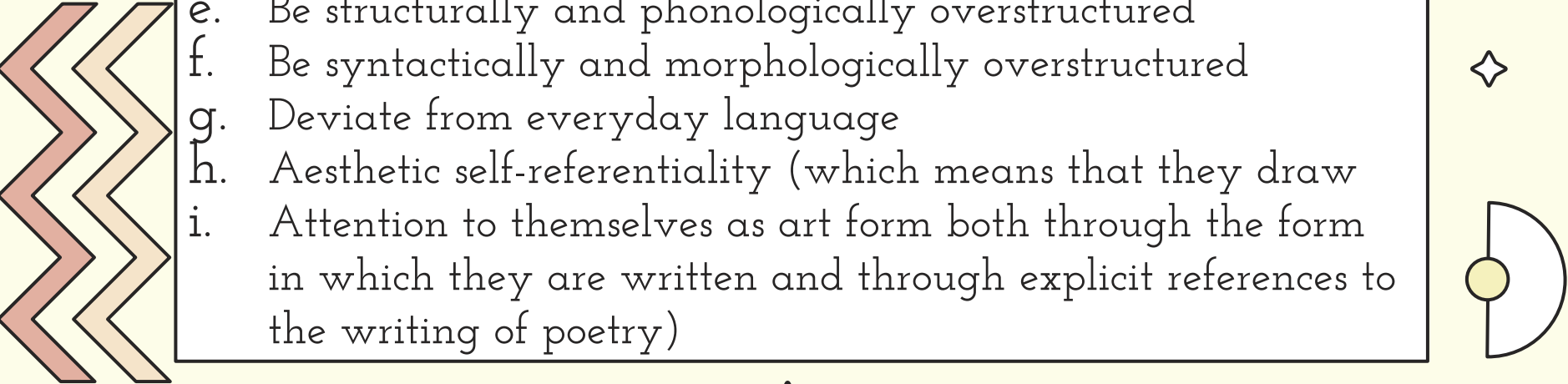
“Poetry is related with subjectivity and the expression of intense personal experience, uses specialized language, and employs rhyme and meter (a set of rules governing the number and arrangement of syllables in each line)..”

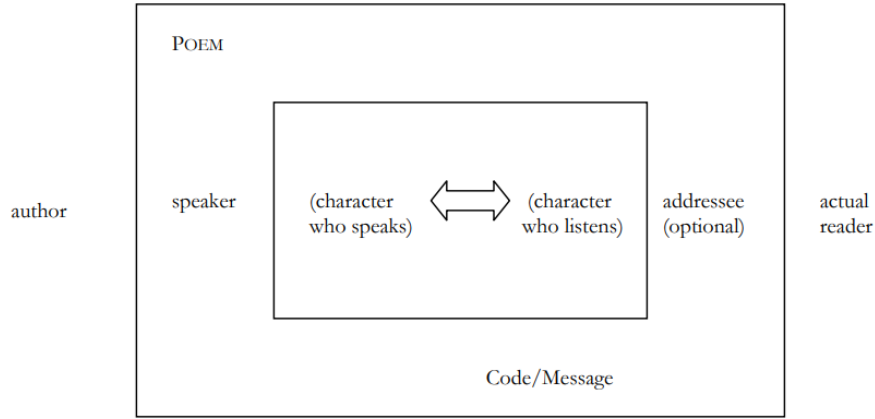
(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)



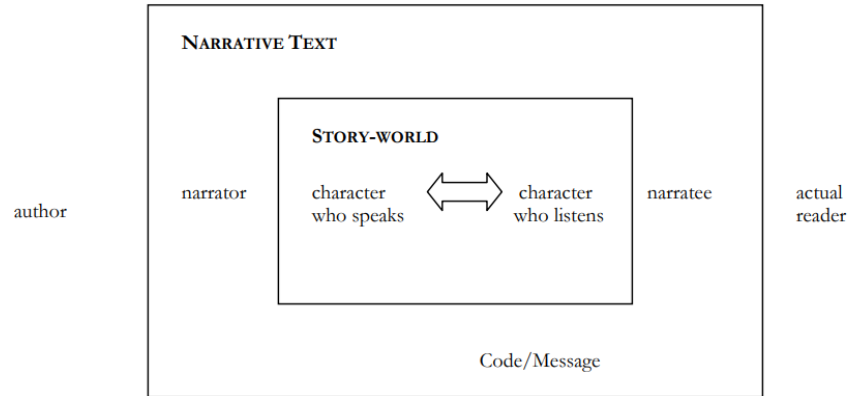


The poetic texts have several tendency to:

- 
- Relative brevity (with some notable exceptions)
  - Dense expression
  - Express subjectivity more than other texts
  - Display a musical or songlike quality
  - Be structurally and phonologically overstructured
  - Be syntactically and morphologically overstructured
  - Deviate from everyday language
  - Aesthetic self-referentiality (which means that they draw attention to themselves as art form both through the form in which they are written and through explicit references to the writing of poetry)
- 



Poetry



Prose



# Some Types of Poetry

## ACROSTIC POEM

Types of poems that use each letter of the title to start each line of the poem.

### Kurt

Kind most of the time  
Usually  
Rely on my shooting video games  
To take out my anger

(Janeczko, P. B. 2001) .



### Music

M-aestro  
U-ndulate  
S-ymphony  
I-mpressionist  
C-omposition

Pic 1 : qalesyahumairah.blogspot.com



# Some Types of Poetry

## SYNONYM POEM

A Synonym poem is short a rhyming poem consisting of several synonyms of one specific word that rhyme with second lines. it is usually in two lines.

Characteristics:

1. The title is the subject of the poem.
2. The first line contains three to four synonyms of the subject with seven to eight syllables.
3. The second line of a synonym poem can describe the subject a little more and can also tell how the poet feels about the subject with seven or eight syllables.

### **Thin**

Scrawny, slender, skinny, slight  
your plump friends tell you you're too light

(Janeczko, P. B. 2001)



# Some Types of Poetry

## ANTONYMY POEM

Antonymy poem is another descriptive poem that is the opposite of a synonym poem.

Characteristics:

1. opposites can be two, four, six, eight lines or more as long as you write it in couplets.
2. a good opposite will contain specific details, not simply generalities.
3. An opposite will frequently, though not always, begin with the question: what is the opposite of \_\_\_?

“what is the opposite of **new**?  
it might be stale gum that's a hard rock to chew  
a hotdog roll as hard as rock,  
or a soiled and smelly forgotten sock.”

(Janeczko, P. B. 2001)



# Some Types of Poetry

## CLERICHEWS POEM

The poem included short rhyming lines and mentions historical and literary figures.

Characteristics:

1. A clerihew is about a celebrity.
2. It pokes gentle fun at that person, so it tends to be humorous.
3. It is always made up of two couplets.
4. The first line of with person's name, so you must rhyme with that name.

(Janeczko, P. B. 2001)



# Some Types of Poetry

## LISTS POEM

When we hear the word list we probably think of a column of words on a sheet of paper, like a shopping list or a list of your favorite movies or food.

Characteristics:

1. List poetry consists of a list of related things.
2. The poem is usually composed using adjectives that describe its subject.
3. They are organized and not just random lists of pictures.
4. Usually the last line of the poem is strong, and it is an important element that often ends with a shocking or shocking image.

### A History of Pets

by David Huddle

Butch, black cocker spaniel, collected stinks, dirt, and open wounds into which our father poured gentian violet. Did not come back one morning. A brown and white mutt -I don't recall its name-was shot by our mother, beheaded, and pronounced rabid by health folks who provided all five of us with fourteen Friday nights of shots. There was Hooker, hal-Persian cat who'd claw your back-side through the open backed kitchen chairs and swing by his hooks till you pulled him loose. Short-Circuit, affectionate cat that walked crooked, that'd been BB-shot in the head. Goat. Skunk. Some snakes

(Janeczko, P. B. 2001)



# Some Types of Poetry

## POEM OF ADDRESS

A poem of address is a poem that is written to somebody or to something. Although the reader will learn about the object or person that is the subject of the poem, a poem of address is not about that person or thing.

Characteristic:

It is like a personal letter, to somebody but poetic.

### Grandmother

O Yaya I miss you.  
I know I never enjoyed  
our Sunday lunches with you  
inside the dining room  
not out in the sun  
you were old  
I was young  
I never talk to you  
unless I was forced  
but I didn't know  
how much I loved you  
now you are gone  
I miss our lunches  
the dining room is empty  
the chairs pushed in tight  
and the maid has left  
so have you  
and I wish you'd come back  
because I miss you

(Janeczko, P. B. 2001)



# Some Types of Poetry




## PERSONA POEM

Persona poem is the opposite of a poem of an address. In a persona poem, you become another person or object and write a poem from that point of view.

### Crocodile

I glide through the greeny  
depth  
like a slow log  
an old moss covered log  
I spot my prey  
with just my keen eyes showing  
I dive silently underwater  
swimming closer  
I can see it through the water  
I wait a few moments  
for the perfect time to strike  
then I leap through the air  
with the glare of blood in my  
eyes  
I sink my teeth into my prey  
and drag it down, down into  
the water  
and twist it, turn it  
until it has drowned  
and then chomp on it  
and swallow it down  
then I feel like its time for a nap

(Janeczko, P. B. 2001)



A narrative (whether in prose or poetry) is set in the past, telling what happened, a lyric is set in the present, catching a speaker in a moment of expression. But a lyric can, of course, glance backward or forward.

(Sylvan, B., Morton, B., & William, B., 2008)



# Lyric vs narrative Poem





# Plot

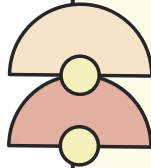
## Michael Row the Boat Ashore

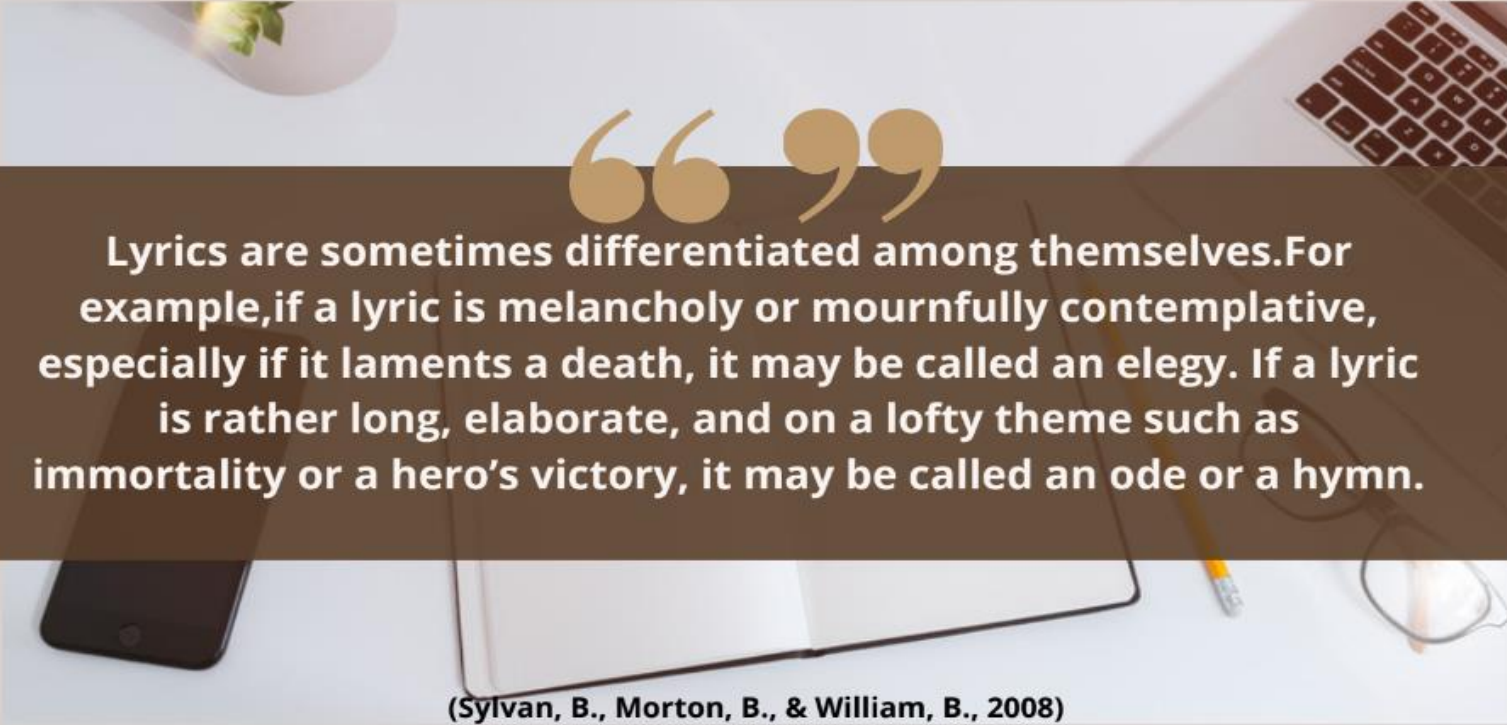
Michael row the boat ashore, Hallelujah!  
Michael's boat's a freedom boat, Hallelujah!  
Sister, help to trim the sail, Hallelujah!  
Jordan stream is wide and deep, Hallelujah!  
Freedom stands on the other side, Hallelujah!

## Careless Love (Anonymous)

Love, O love, O careless love,  
You see what careless love can do.  
When I wore my apron low,  
Couldn't keep you from my do,  
Fare you well, fare you well.  
Now I wear my apron high,  
Scarce see you passin' by,  
Fare you well, fare you well

(Sylvan, B., Morton, B., & William, B., 2008)





“ ”

**Lyrics are sometimes differentiated among themselves. For example, if a lyric is melancholy or mournfully contemplative, especially if it laments a death, it may be called an elegy. If a lyric is rather long, elaborate, and on a lofty theme such as immortality or a hero's victory, it may be called an ode or a hymn.**

**(Sylvan, B., Morton, B., & William, B., 2008)**

**Subcategories of the lyric are for example  
elegy, ode, sonnet and dramatic  
monologue and most occasional poetry:**

<b>Elegy</b>	<b>Ode</b>	<b>Sonnet</b>	<b>Dramatic Monologue</b>	<b>Most occasional poetry</b>
A formal lament for the death of a particular person and solemn meditations	A long lyric poem with a serious subject written in an elevated style.	A love poem which dealt with the Lover's sufferings and hopes.	The speaker, someone other than the author, reveals aspects of his temperament and character.	A specific occasion: a wedding, the return of a king from exile, or a death

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)

## Subcategories of the narrative are for example elegy Epic, Mock-Epic, Ballad

Epic	Mock-Epic	Ballad
<p>Recount the accomplishments of heroic figures, typically including expansive settings, superhuman feats, and gods and supernatural beings. The language of epic poems tends to be formal, even elevated,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• and often quite elaborate. John Milton's <i>Paradise Lost</i> (1667)</li><li>• Nobel Prize-winning poet Derek Walcott's <i>Omeros</i> (1990)</li></ul>	<p>Makes use of epic conventions, like the elevated style and the assumption that the topic is of great importance, to deal with completely insignificant occurrences.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pope's <i>The Rape of the Lock</i></li></ul>	<p>Folk poetry which was adapted for literary uses with a four-line stanza, alternating tetrameter and trimeter, repeated words and phrases, including a refrain, to advance its story. Originally intended to be sung.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• "Bonny Barbara Allan" (p. 647)</li><li>• "Western Wind" (p. 650).</li><li>• Dudley Randall's "Ballad of Birmingham"</li></ul>

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)



# Elements of Poetry



**Diction**



**Rhythm**



**Syntax**



**Rhyme**



**Denotation and  
Connotation**



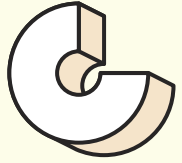
**Tone and  
Mood**



**Theme**



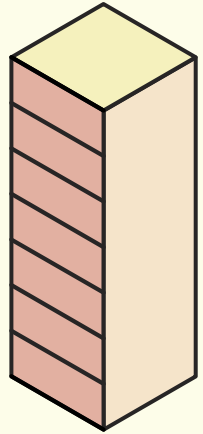
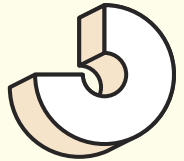
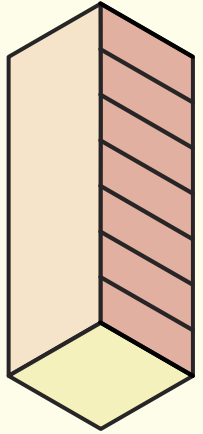
**Verse and  
Stanza Form**



# Diction


The words of poetry create rhythm, rhyme, meter, and form. They define the poem's speaker, the characters, the setting, and the situation, and they also carry its ideas and emotions. There are four special types of diction into their poems: idiom, dialect, slang, and jargon.

(Roberts, E. V., & Zweig, R., 2012).





# SYNTAX

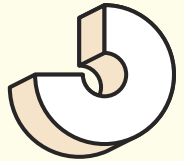
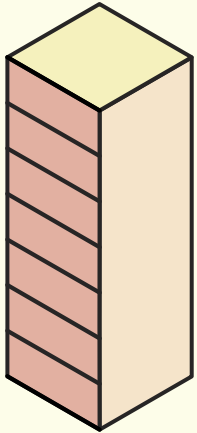
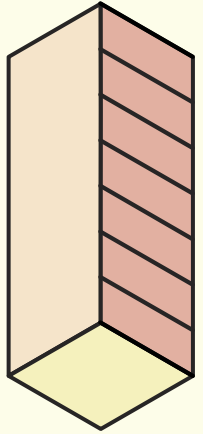
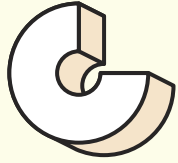



Syntax refers to word order and sentence structure.

"A dog bites a man" is not the same as "A man bites a dog."

**Parallelism** is the most easily recognized rhetorical device. A simple form of parallelism is **repetition**

(Roberts, E. V., & Zweig, R., 2012).

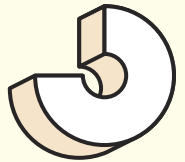
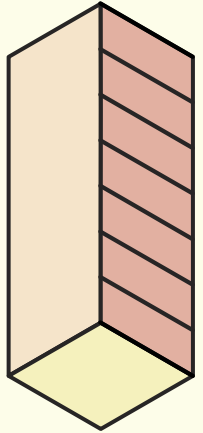
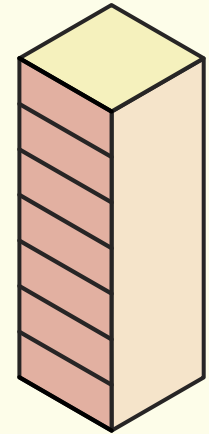
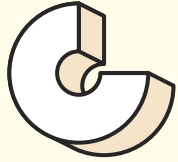





## DENOTATION AND CONNOTATION

- Denotation refers to standard, most commonly recognized meanings. (House = Building/ a family, etc)
- Connotation refers to a Word's emotional, psychological, social, and historical overtones. (Childish = stubborn, immature, and childlike = innocent, charming)

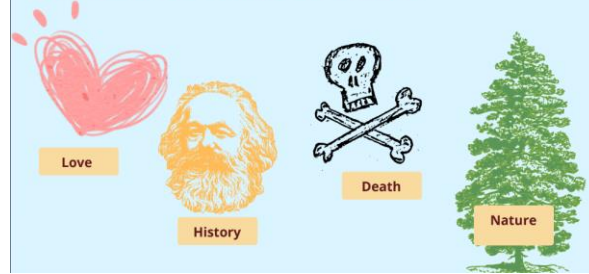
(Roberts, E. V., & Zweig, R., 2012).



# Theme

Theme is the major idea/ message that every artist or writer wants to convey to us.

## Types of Poem Theme?



(Roberts, E. V., & Zweig, R., 2012).

# Rhythm

Rhythm refers to the variations of speed at which a poem is likely to be read. (Roberts, E. V., & Zweig, R., 2012).

## What kinds of factors could influence it?

Pauses

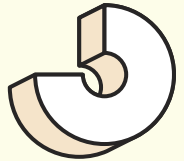
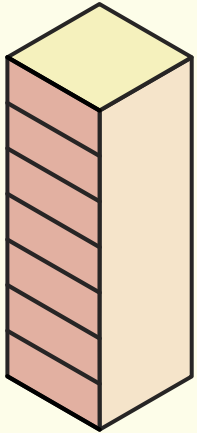
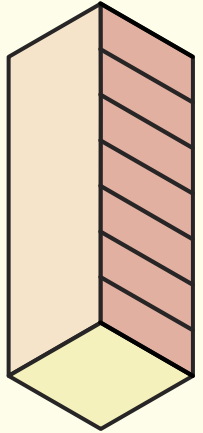
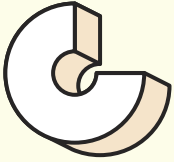
Vowel Length

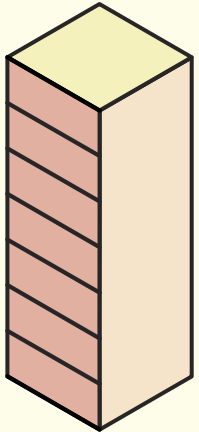
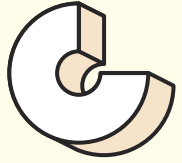
Modulation

Consonant Clusters

Elisions and Expansions

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)





## Rhyme

When two words have the same sound (phoneme) from the last stressed vowel onwards, they are considered to rhyme.

### Rhyming Line

Continuous rhyme aaaa bbbb ...

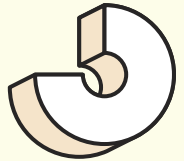
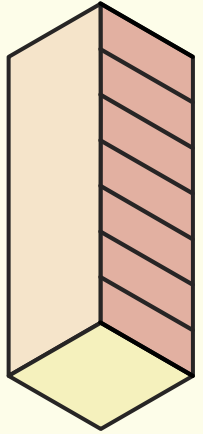
Rhyming couplets aa bb cc ...

Alternate rhyme abab cdcd ...

Embracing rhyme abba cddc ...

Chain rhyme aba bcb cdc ...

Tail rhyme aab ccb ...





## Types of Vowel Sounds

### Half rhymes

- words that share similar but not identical sounds at the end of the word.

Example :  
"pain" and "pane"  
"love" and "move"

### Slant-rhymes

- The final consonant sounds of two words are similar but not identical, while the preceding vowel sounds are different.

Example :  
"wren" and "rain"  
"time" and "slime"

### Para-rhymes

- Type of rhyme in which words share similar consonant sounds but have different vowel sounds, Pararhyme is also known as double consonant rhyme or consonant mutation.

Example :  
"tap" and "tip"

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)

## Types of Rhyme Based on Amount of The Syllables

### Masculine Rhymes

- Rhymes of one identical syllable are called masculine rhymes:

street/meet, man/ban,  
galaxy/merrily.

### Feminine Rhymes

- Rhymes of two identical syllables are called feminine rhymes:

straining/complaining,  
slowly/holy

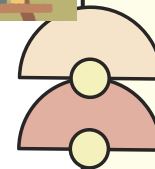
### Triple Rhymes

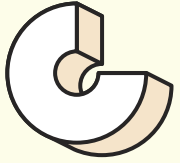
- Rhymes with three identical syllables, so-called triple rhymes:

icicles/bicycles.



(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)

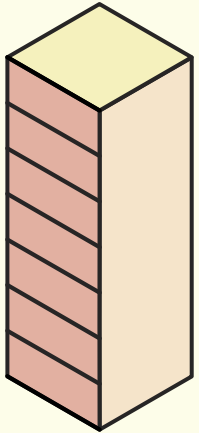
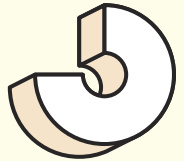
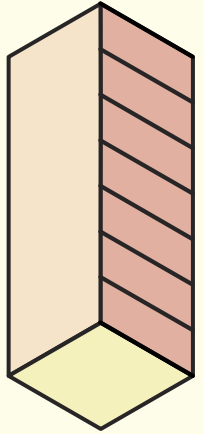




## Tone and moods

Tone are the intention of the speaker or author deliver.  
Moods are the feelings that the reader or listener achieve from that poem.

(Roberts,E. V., & Zweig, R., 2012).

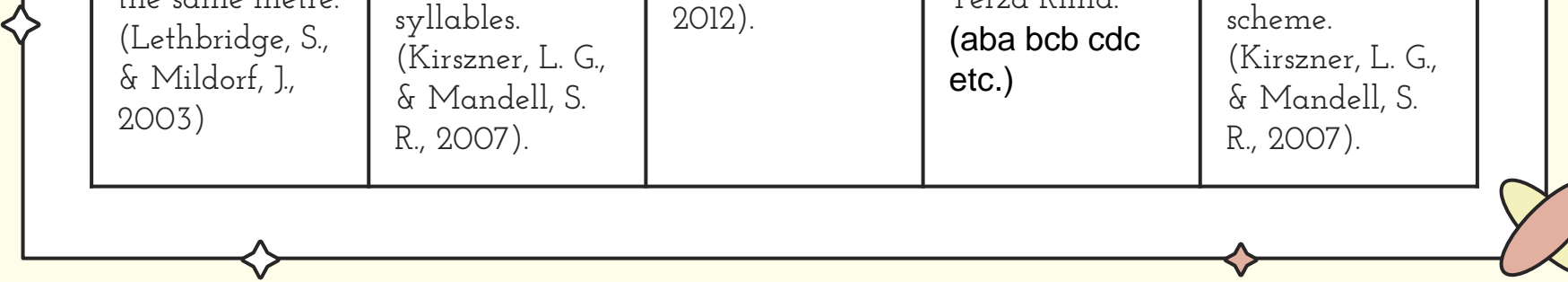




## Verse and Stanza Form

A sequence of lines within a poem are often separated into sub-units.

Stichic Verse	Blank verse	Couplet	Tercet	Quartrain
A continuous run of lines of the same length and the same metre. (Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)	Unrhymed poetry with five stressed syllables and five unstressed syllables. (Kirszner, L. G., & Mandell, S. R., 2007).	Two rhyming lines. (Roberts, E. V., & Zweig, R., 2012).	Three rhyming lines. (Roberts, E. V., & Zweig, R., 2012). Terza Rima: <b>(aba bcb cdc etc.)</b>	A four-line stanza with lines of similar length and a set rhyme scheme. (Kirszner, L. G., & Mandell, S. R., 2007).



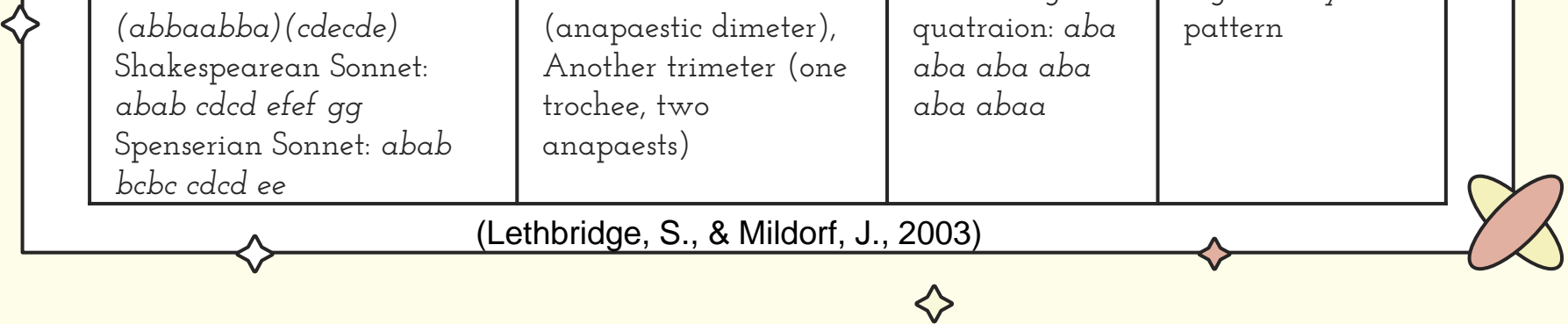


## Verse and Stanza Form

A sequence of lines within a poem are often separated into sub-units.

<b>Sonnet</b>	<b>Limmerick</b>	<b>Vianelle</b>	<b>Composite and irregular verbs</b>
<p>A fourteen-line poem with a distinctive rhyme scheme and metrical pattern (iambic pentameter) Petrarchan Sonnet: <i>(abbaabba)(cdecde)</i> Shakespearean Sonnet: <i>abab cdcd efef gg</i> Spenserian Sonnet: <i>abab bc bc cdcd ee</i></p>	<p>Five lines, two longer ones (trimeter, one trochaic foot, two anapaests), Two shorter ones (anapaestic dimeter), Another trimeter (one trochee, two anapaests)</p>	<p>Nineteen-line poem composed of five tercets and a concluding quatrain: <i>aba aba aba aba abaa</i></p>	<p>Combination of various forms, no regular rhyme pattern</p>

(Lethbridge, S., & Mildorf, J., 2003)



# Remarkable Sound Patter in Poetry

Alliteration

Assonance

Onomatopoeia

Repetition

## Alliteration

It is the repetition of the initial consonants of words.

"The bookful blockhead, ignorantly read,  
With loads of learned lumber in his head"

## Assonance

It is the repetition of the vowel sounds in words.

"Slow the low gradual moan came in the morning".

## Onomatopoeia

It is the word that makes the sound of the action it describes.

"The birds sit chittering in the thorn"

## Repetition

You will hear some music repeat the same words to make the rhyme.

Stopping by the woods in the snowy evening  
- Robert Frost

The woods are lovely dark and deep  
But I have promises to keep  
And miles to go before I sleep,  
And miles to go before I sleep.

<https://literarydevices.net/examples-of-repetition-in-poetry/>

# Figurative Language

## SIMILE

A figure of speech that compares two unlike things and uses the words “like” or “as”. (Janeczko, P. B., 2001).

## METAPHORE

A statement that compares two things that are not alike. Unlike similes, metaphors do not use the words “like” or “as.” (Janeczko, P. B., 2001).

## Allegory

An allegory communicates a doctrine, message, or moral principle by making it into a narrative in which the characters personify ideas, concepts, qualities, or other abstractions. (Kirszner, L. G., & Mandell, S. R., 2007).

## ANTITHESIS

a condition where a pair or more of strongly contrasting ideas or terms are presented together. "You are easy on the eyes, but hard on the heart" (Baldwin, E. 2021)

## PERSONIFICATION

A special kind of comparison, closely related to metaphor, that gives life or human characteristics to inanimate objects or abstract ideas

# Figurative Language

## APOSTHROPE

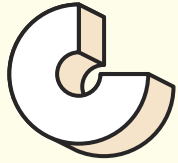
a speaker addresses a real or imagined listener who is not present. It is like a public speech, with readers as audience, and it therefore makes a poem dramatic. (Roberts, E.V. and Jacobs, H.E. 1998)

## HYPERBOLE

intentional exaggeration — saying more than is actually meant. (Kirszner, L. G., & Mandell, S. R., 2007).

## EUPHEMISM

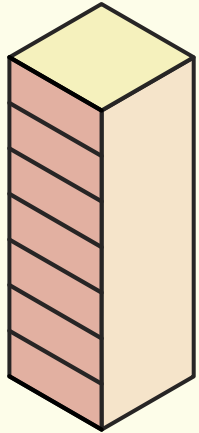
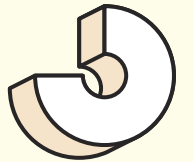
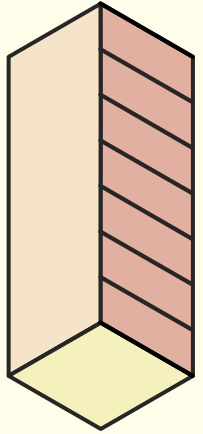
to substitute obvious, and explicit words with the less direct ones (Wardhaugh, 2006)

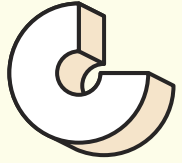


## How to Read a Poem

Poems are often about subjects that we have never experienced directly. We have never met the poet, never had his or her exact experiences, and never thought about things in exactly the same way. To capture the experience of the poem, we need to understand the language, ideas, attitudes, and frames of reference that bring the poem to life.

(Roberts, E. V., & Jacobs, H. E., 1998).

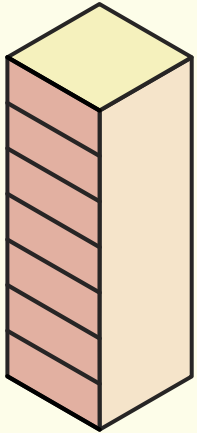
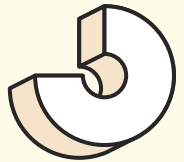
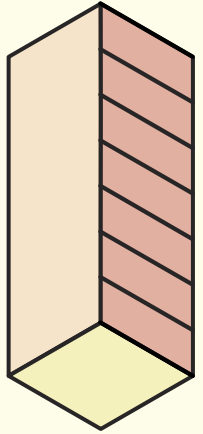


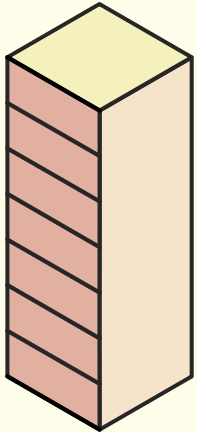
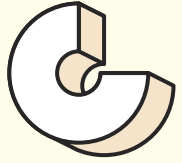


## How to Read a Poem

Do not expect the poem (or the poet) to do all the work. The poem contributes its language, imagery, rhythms, ideas, and all the other aspects that make it poetry; but you, the reader, will need to open your mind and your heart to the poem's impact. You have to use your imagination and let it happen.

(Roberts, E. V., & Jacobs, H. E., 1998).

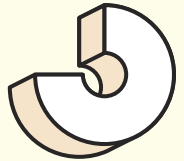
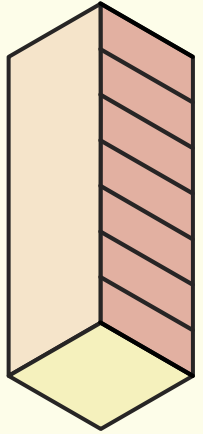




## How to Read a Poem

1. Read straight through to get a general sense of the poem
2. Try to understand the poem's meaning and organization:
  - The title
  - The speaker
  - The meanings of all words, whether familiar or unfamiliar
  - The poem's setting and situation
  - The poem's basic form and development
  - The poem's subject and theme
3. Read the poem aloud, sounding each word clearly
4. Prepare a paraphrase of the poem, and make an explication of the ideas and themes

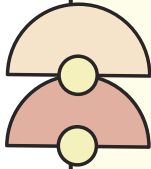
(Roberts, E. V., & Jacobs, H. E., 1998).





# Determining a Work's Point of View

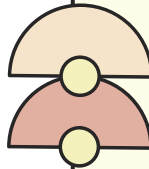
- First-person speakers report events as though they have acquired their knowledge in a number of ways:
  1. What they themselves have done, said, heard, and thought (firsthand experience).
  2. What they have observed others doing and saying (firsthand witness).
  3. What others have said to them or otherwise communicated to them (secondhand testimony and hearsay).
  4. What they are able to figure out from the information they have discovered (inferential information).
  5. What conclusions they are able to draw, or what guesses they are able to make about how a character or characters might think and act, given their knowledge of a situation (conjectural, imaginative, or intuitive information).





# Determining a Work's Point of View

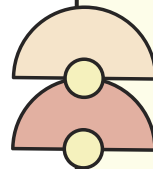
- In the Second-Person Point of View, the Narrator Is Speaking to Someone Else Who Is Addressed as "You".
- In the first, a narrator (almost necessarily a first-person speaker) tells a listener what he or she has done and said at a past time. The actions might be a simple retelling of events.
- The second possibility is equally complex. Some narrators are obviously addressing a "you" but are instead referring mainly to themselves—and to listeners only secondarily—in





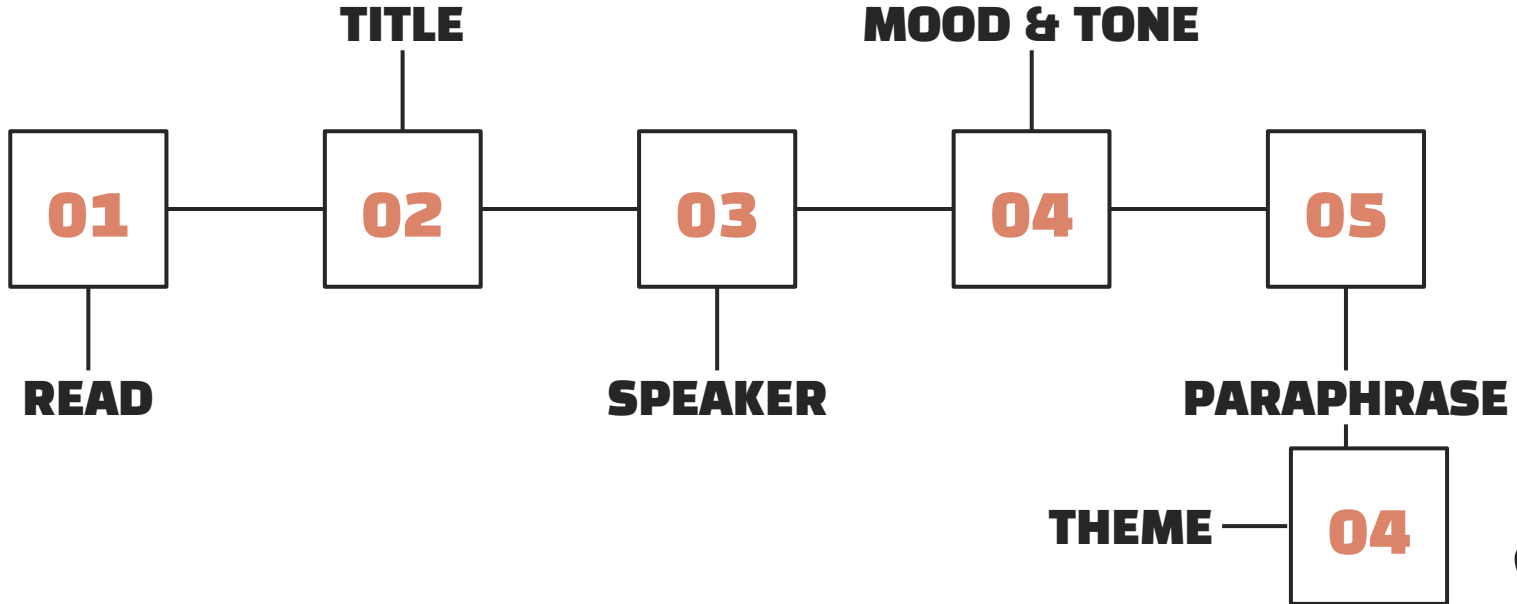
# Determining a Work's Point of View

- In the Third-Person Point of View, the Speaker Emphasizes the Actions and Speeches of Others.
- If events in the work are described in the third person (he, she, it, they), the author is using the third-person point of view.





# SIX STEPS TO ANALYZE POETRY





## Finding Ideas and Saving Them

1

Take a chance to go out and make yourself relax, until you get the main ideas of what things you like to share through your writings.

2

Find the right and comfortable tools for you to write your writing.

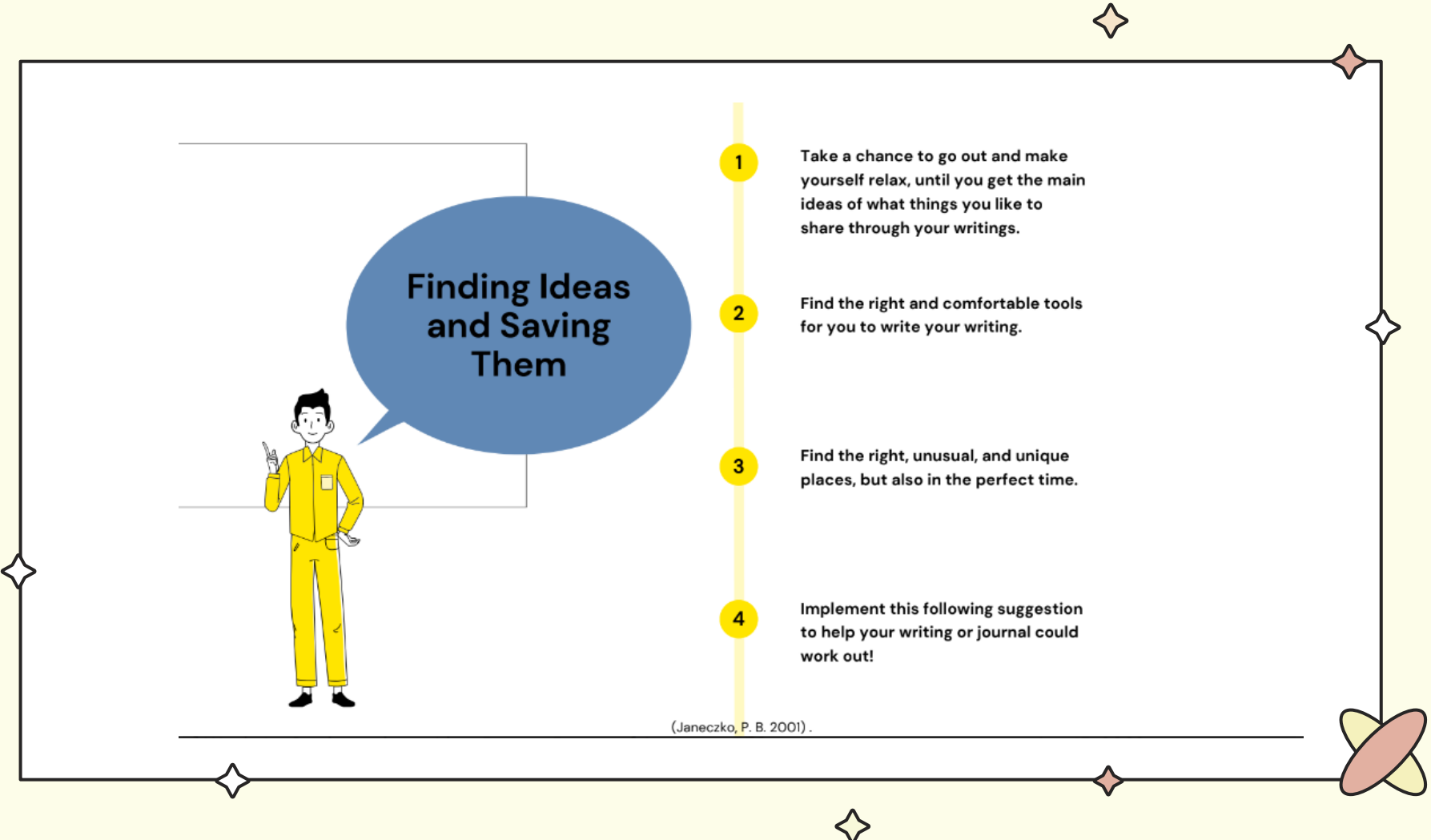
3

Find the right, unusual, and unique places, but also in the perfect time.

4

Implement this following suggestion to help your writing or journal could work out!

(Janeczko, P. B. 2001).



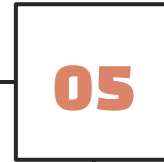
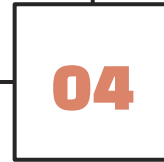
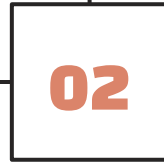


# START TO WRITE



**Drafting**

**Revising**

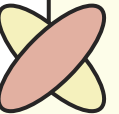


**Brainstorming**

**Editing**

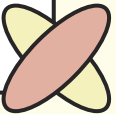
**Publishing**

(Janeczko, P. B., 2001).



# FINAL PROJECT

Write a Synonym, Acrostic, Clerihew, Address, List, Opposite poem. You may decide your own topic.





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