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| Poetry Analysis Grid | | | | | |
| Setting Questions  How does the poem convey the passing of time and place and what effects are achieved?  How does the poet use [authorial method] to establish mood and atmosphere?  What is the purpose or function of mood and atmosphere in the poem?  Does the poet depict concrete settings and/or abstract settings and what function do they serve?  Does the setting serve as symbolic? Why?  Does the poet allude to the feeling of the speaker through the setting? | Character/ Speaker Questions  How does the poem portray the development of the speaker’s attitude towards (the subject)?  How does the speaker impact and shape the reader’s response to this poem?  How does point of view contribute to the positioning of the reader and the development of ideas in the poem? | Sound and sound effects  How does the poem use sound to enhance its meaning?  How is the tone of the poem established and how does this develop?  Voice  tone  alliteration  sibilance  rhyme & rhythm  pace  sound repetition, meter and regularity  variation in meter  open vowels - An open syllable ends with a vowel sound that is spelled with a single vowel letter (a, e, i, o, or u).  hard or soft consonants  plosive consonants – the vocal tract is blocked so that all airflow ceases (p, t, k, b, d, g)  fricative consonants – when you squeeze air through a small hole or gap in your mouth (f or v)  assonance  onomatopoeia | Poetic form and structure  How does the poem’s structure and form contribute to its changing moods and the development of ideas?  How does the poem use contrasts and/or parallels, and what effects are created?  The most common poetic forms are:  • Sonnet  • Monologue  • Dialogue  • Free verse  • Lyric  • Apostrophe  Poetic structure  stanza length (eg couplet, tercet, quatrain, sestet, octave etc.), shape, regularity, line length, shape, regularity, end-stopped lines, caesura, enjambment, contrast, cumulative effect (e.g. development of an argument, telling of a story), climax and anti-climax, shift in mood or tone, linear structure or cyclical structure. | Poetic imagery and language  How does the poem use compressed/concentrated language to express complex ideas and/or feelings?  How does the poem use metaphors and/or similes and how do these contribute to the overall meaning of the poem?  How is imagery used in this poem to portray (the subject)?  image  simile, metaphor, personification  use of colours  use of senses  concrete images  abstract images  pathetic fallacy  natural imagery, pastoral imagery  symbol, motif  conceit  diction, i.e. military diction, biblical diction. | Theme/Motif  Societal issues relevant, but not limited to:   * Class * Race * Gender * Marriage * Equality * Love   Consider the following:    Ask:  Are there any symbolic images?  In what ways is the poet trying to capture a particular point about the human experience? Why does the poet find this specific human experience significant?  To what extent does the work utilise poetic techniques and what function do they serve to the poet’s overall message? |

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| Sound and sound effects  How does the poem use sound to enhance its meaning?  How is the tone of the poem established and how does this develop?  Voice  tone  alliteration  sibilance  rhyme & rhythm  pace  sound repetition, meter and regularity  variation in meter  open vowels - An open syllable ends with a vowel sound that is spelled with a single vowel letter (a, e, i, o, or u).  hard or soft consonants  plosive consonants – the vocal tract is blocked so that all airflow ceases (p, t, k, b, d, g)  fricative consonants – when you squeeze air through a small hole or gap in your mouth (f or v)  assonance  onomatopoeia | Poetic form and structure  How does the poem’s structure and form contribute to its changing moods and the development of ideas?  How does the poem use contrasts and/or parallels, and what effects are created?  The most common poetic forms are:  • Sonnet – 14 lines, iambic pentameter, rhyming couplet at the end and usually about love  • dramatic Monologue  • Dialogue  • Free verse – no regular rhyme or rhythm  • Lyric  • Apostrophe  Poetic structure  stanza length (eg couplet, tercet, quatrain, sestet, octave etc.), shape, regularity, line length, shape, regularity, end-stopped lines, caesura, enjambment, contrast, cumulative effect (e.g. development of an argument, telling of a story), climax and anti-climax, shift in mood or tone, linear structure or cyclical structure. | Poetic imagery and language  How does the poem use compressed/concentrated language to express complex ideas and/or feelings?  How does the poem use metaphors and/or similes and how do these contribute to the overall meaning of the poem?  How is imagery used in this poem to portray (the subject)?  image  simile, metaphor, personification, zoomorphism, anthropomorphism  use of colours  use of senses – visual, auditory, olfactory, gustatory, tactile  concrete images  abstract images  pathetic fallacy  natural imagery, pastoral imagery  symbol, motif  conceit:  diction, i.e. military diction, biblical diction. |