

Poetry Analysis

Interpreting Poetry

Steps:

1. Read out loud
2. Understand what is happening or a _____
3. Look for _____, _____, and any identifiable techniques
4. "What is the author trying to show me"
5. Look at the author's use of detail and _____
6. Note down any _____ you have

Identifying the Speaker and Audience

The _____ in poetry is the voice of the poem. They are often the poet, but they could also be a persona, animal, or object.

The _____ in poetry can be determined by the poet's style, tone, format, or use of _____. The poet usually specializes in their writing to target a specific audience.

Identifying Literary Elements

Identify _____ in poetry by examining figurative language, structure, imagery, symbolism, tone, mood, and how these elements _____ the poem's _____ and impact.

Closely read the poem, paying attention to its _____. Analyze the poem's rhythm, meter, sound devices, themes, and symbolism to uncover its _____.

Overlooked Literary Elements

_____: The title of a poem can often contain _____ or _____ that tie directly into the theme or story of the poem.

_____: The breaks in a stanza or line provide insight into how to read the poem. Some contain long breaks or cut-offs meant to portray a specific _____.

_____: A zeugma is a sentence with two different _____, that mean the same thing. Ex. "Bobo Jenkins and his license expired last week," referring to his license expiring at the same time he died.

Notes and Poetry Essays

To take good notes, start by reading the poem multiple times to get a sense of its _____, themes, and overall _____. Then, make notes in the margins, highlight _____ and _____, and consider the poet's context and background to gain a deeper understanding of the poem's meaning.

To turn poetry notes into good essays, _____ your observations and analyses around a central _____ or _____, then expand on each point with detailed _____ and personal insights from the poems.