

Relationships Poetry Knowledge Map

Alliteration	The repetition of the same consonant sound in a series of words. E.g. "heartful of headlines..." (Letters from Yorkshire)
Allusion	Reference to another text or idea, e.g. "The sky whitens as if lit by three suns..." (Holy Trinity reference in Eden Rock)
Ambiguous	When something is left deliberately unclear, e.g. "Crossing is not as hard as you might think..." (Eden Rock)
Anaphora	Repetition of a phrase at the start of a line or sentence, e.g. "From di stool..." (Singh Song)
Assonance	Repetition of words that share the same vowel sound, e.g. "I cross the screed cheek..." (Climbing My Grandfather)
Caesura	Punctuation causing a pause in a line of poetry, e.g. "And strangled her. No pain felt she" (Porphyria's Lover)
Connotations	What a word or phrase suggests, e.g. 'black' usually connotes darkness, evil or death.
End Stopped Line	Opposite of enjambment, where an idea/ sentence stops (using sentence ending punctuation) at the end of the line, e.g. "If thou kiss not me?" (Love's Philosophy)
Enjambment	Where a line has no punctuation at the end and breaks onto a new line, but carries on an idea, e.g. "seeing the seasons/ turning, me with my heartful of headlines..." (Letters from Yorkshire)
Hyperbole	Deliberate and enormous exaggeration, used to emphasise a point. "...the acres of walls, the prairies of floors..." (Mother Any Distance)
Iambic Pentameter	A line of poetry with 10 syllables. These are divided into 5 pairs of unstressed followed by stressed (de-dum) e.g. "Put out broad leaves and soon there's nought to see..." (Sonnet 29)
Juxtaposition	Contrasting ideas used within a phrase or sentence (not necessarily opposites or directly next to one another) "A grin of bitterness..." (Neutral Tones)
Listing	Syndetic: "sparkle and waltz and laugh..." (Before You Were Mine) Asyndetic "windows, pelmets, doors..." (Mother, Any Distance)
Metaphor	Drawing a direct comparison between two things (no as or like, saying it is something else), e.g. "The small, the scorching/ Ordeals which fire one's irresolute clay" (Walking Away)
Monologue	One person speaking (dramatic monologue), e.g. Climbing My Grandfather
Motif	A repeated idea or theme. The image of the umbilical cord in 'Mother Any Distance' – tape, anchor and kite, spacewalking.
Narrative	Writing that tells a story. "We stood by a pond that winder day..." (Neutral Tones) The Farmer's Bride.
Onomatopoeia	Use of words where the sound of the words echo their meaning in sound, e.g. 'clicking', 'pluck' (The Follower) 'shriek' (Before You Were Mine)
Oxymoron	Two direct opposites used immediately next to one another to create a conflicting idea. E.g deafening silence
Personification	Giving an object or animal human characteristics, e.g. 'And the waves clasp one another.' (Love's Philosophy) "The sullen wind was soon awake." (Porphyria's Lover)
Refrain	Repeating of a single line in a poem, e.g. 'Rode the six hundred.' 'But nothing happens.'
Repetition	The reoccurrence of the same word or phrase, e.g. 'Long, long shall I rue thee...' (When We Two Parted) "The brown/ The brown of her...her hair, her hair!" (The Farmer's Bride)
Rhyme Scheme	The pattern of rhyme (at the end of the lines) in a poem. E.g. ABABCD (When We Two Parted)
Rhyming Couplets	Two lines that rhyme next to each other, e.g. "And all night long we have not stirred/ And yet God has not said a word." (Porphyria's Lover).
Rhythm	The beat created by the stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry. It can be regular or irregular, slow or fast, depending on the effect the poet wants to create. (Neutral Tones has a regular rhythm while Walking Away has an irregular rhythm).
Sibilance	The repetition of 's' or 'sh' sounds, e.g. "starving sod" (Neutral Tones)
Simile	Imagery drawing a comparison using as or like, e.g. "...my thoughts do twine and bud/About thee, as wild vines, about a tree." (Sonnet 29)
Stanza	Is a section of a poem (like a verse in a song).
Synaesthesia	The mixing up of the senses. E.g. "Until I see you, clear as scents ..." (Before You Were Mine)
Symbolism	When object stands for or represents something else, e.g. 'dove' = peace and hope. The swans as a symbol of unity and mating for life in Winter Swans)
Tone	Mood or feelings suggested by the poem. E.g. "Drop heavily down, - burst, shattered, everywhere!" (Sonnet 29 – excited, lusty)

The poems explore a range of different relationships from a number of different speakers. Categorise the poems using the key below:

Parent	Child	Lover/partner
Ex Lover/partner		Family

In addition, the poems explore a number of themes. Use the key below to create a colour code and categorise the poems based on which themes they present:

Romantic Love – longing	Romantic Love – fulfilled	Romantic Love – loss
Family Relationship –strong bond	Family Relationship - Admiration	Family Relationship - rebellion
Distance	Desire and Longing	Getting Older
Death	Memory	Nature



The Romantic Period (1770 – 1850 ish)

- Emotional and imaginative spontaneity
- The importance of self-expression and individual feeling. *Romantic poetry is one of the heart and the emotions, exploring the 'truth of the imagination' rather than scientific truth. The 'I' voice is central: it is the poet's perceptions and feelings that matter.*
- An almost religious response to nature. They were concerned that Nature should not just be seen scientifically but as a living force, either made by a Creator, or as in some way divine, to be neglected at humankind's peril. Some of them were no longer Christian in their beliefs. Much of their poetry celebrated the beauty of nature, or protested the ugliness of the growing industrialization of the century: the machines, factories, slum conditions, pollution and so on.
- Celebrating the ability to wonder and consequently a reverence for the freshness and innocence of the vision of childhood.



Bitterness

'rove' suggests that she lacked commitment – she wandered.

"...as eyes that rove over tedious riddles of years ago..."

'tedious' – he seems angered by the fact that she was visibly bored by him.

The metaphorical comparison drawn to the 'riddle' shows he feels frustrated by her trickery and teasing.

"The smile on your mouth was the deadest thing..."

Model Quote Explosion. Practise Language analysis using this as your model.

Developing Quote Explosions into analysis. See the model example below.

An example of good close language analysis:

The tone of the poem is clearly one of bitterness as the speaker confronts his lover with the accusation that she saw him as 'tedious'. The use of the verb, 'rove' suggests that he blames her actions for the end of their relationship: he seems to be saying that she was not committed. In addition when he juxtaposes the positive image of a 'smile' with the superlative 'deadest', the bitterness he feels about this remembered moment is clear. He seems to be painting her as someone who is false and cannot be trusted.

What is good about this paragraph? Can you suggest a Next Step?

Can you steal any sentence starters or sentence constructions to help you to structure your own analysis?

Great comparison paragraph:

In Both 'Before You Were Mine' and 'The Follower' the speakers emphasise their admiration for their parent through the use of caesura. The mother in BYWM is compared to 'Marilyn' while the father in TF is labelled 'An expert'. The caesura foregrounds these ideas as being central to the tone of the opening stanzas of the poems. It is clear that both speakers idolise their parents – one for her popularity, beauty and glamour (BYWM) and one for his skill and practical capabilities (TF). In TF this is further supported through the poet's use of a lexical field of farming, 'furrow', 'sod' and 'headrig'. While this vocabulary might be unfamiliar to many readers, it is the reason that in his childhood, the speaker had so much respect for his hard-working father. The glamour highlighted in BYWM is explored further through the list in the second stanza, "...the thousand eyes, the fizzy, the movie tomorrows...". The linking of ideas makes it clear how exciting and fun the daughter feels the mother's life was before she was born.

Success Criteria – identified in the comparative paragraph

Clear point referring to question.	Use of terminology to identify a feature.	Use of terminology in passing to identify a feature and immediately establish the effect.
Short, precisely chosen quotes which support point made.	Embedded/ integrated quotations.	Explores the impact of the poet's choices.
Links related point to develop analysis further.	Uses connectives to draw comparisons.	Explores the language choices of the poet.
Explores a structural choice of the poet.	Ideas are divided logically into sentences – this aids clarity.	Complex sentences are used to develop and link ideas <u>concisely</u> .