

Year 8 'Love, Loss and Longing' Poetry Knowledge Organiser

Assessments:

1. A sonnet in the style of William Shakespeare's 'My Mistress'.
2. Compare how W.H. Auden and Lord Alfred Tennyson express their grief over the death of a loved one in 'Stop All the Clocks' and 'Break, Break, Break'

'Stop All the Clocks':

- Written by W.H. Auden (1907-1973).
- The final version of the poem was published in 1938 in *The Year's Poetry*.
- Also known as 'The Funeral Blues'.



'Break, Break, Break':

- Written by Lord Alfred Tennyson (1809-1892)
- Published in 1842.
- An elegy that describes Tennyson's feelings after the loss of his friend Arthur Hallam.



My Mistress's Eyes:

- Written by William Shakespeare
- Written in iambic pentameter, the sonnet is a satire on the other Elizabethan poets who used lots of exaggerated metaphors to describe their loved ones.
- The tone of the sonnet is satirical and philosophical. Shakespeare is showing that inner beauty is more important than external beauty.



SMILE:

Structure:

How is this piece organised? (How many stanzas/verses)
 How is the idea developed? (What words or phrases give the images or theme emphasis or clarity)
 What is the structure? (Line length/rhyme scheme? Is there any rhythm/repetition/enjambment?)

Meaning:

What is the poem about?
 Does it have a message?
 What is the poet discussing?
 Is there an overall theme and idea in the poem?

Imagery:

What pictures do you get in your mind when you read the poem?
 Does the poem contain similes/metaphors or personification?
 Why do you think the poet has included these images in the poem?

Language:

What words has the poet used to create an image?
 Are there any complicated words?
 Is the language simple to understand?
 Which words and phrases create the images? (Use quotations to prove your point).

Effect:

What is the effect of the poem?
 What does the poem make you feel/think about?
 What opinion does it show about the subject?

Poetic Structures and Forms	Meaning
Ballad	A poem or song narrating a story in short stanzas.
Blank verse	Poetry written in non-rhyming, ten syllable lines.
Caesura	A stop or a pause in a line of poetry – usually caused by punctuation.
Dramatic monologue	A poem in which an imagined speaker address the reader.
Elegy	A form of poetry which is about the death of its subject.
End stopped	A line of poetry ending in a piece of punctuation which results in a pause.
Enjambment	The running over of a sentence from one line to the next without a piece of punctuation at the end of the line.
Epic	A long, narrative poem that is usually about heroic deeds and events that are significant to the culture of the poet.
Epigraph	A quotation from another text, included in a poem.
Free verse	Non-rhyming, non-rhythmical poetry which follows the rhythms of natural speech.
Lyric	An emotional, rhyming poem, most often describing the emotions caused by a specific event.
Meter	The measured pattern of rhythmic accents in the poem
Parody	A comic imitation of another writer's work.
Ode	A formal poem which is written to celebrate a person, place, object or idea.
Quatrain	A four line stanza.
Repetition	A repeated word or phrase usually used to emphasise importance.
Rhyme	The repetition of syllable sounds – usually at the ends of lines, but sometimes in the middle of a line (called internal rhyme).
Rhyming couplet	A pair of rhyming lines which follow on from one another.
Sestet	A six line stanza.
Shakespeareian sonnet	A fourteen line poem in iambic pentameter. Split into three quatrains and a rhyming couplet for the last two lines.
Sonnet	A fourteen line poem in iambic pentameter and regular rhyme scheme.
Stanza	A group of lines separated from others in a poem.
Triadic structure	The 'power of three'.
Volta	A turning point in the line of thought or argument in poem.

Poetic Language	Meaning
Alliteration	The occurrence of the same letter or sound at the beginning of adjacent or closely connected words.
Ambiguity	A word, phrase or situation where there are two or more possible meanings and it is unclear which is the correct one.
Antithesis	Placing contrasting ideas together.
Assonance	A repetition of vowel sounds.
Cliché	An overused phrase or saying
Connotation	Associated meaning of the word.
Extended metaphor	A central metaphor that acts like an 'umbrella' to connect all metaphors within.
Hyperbole	Exaggerated statements
Imagery	A Visually descriptive of figurative language.
Irony	A use of words to mean something very different from what they appear to mean.
Juxtaposition	Two things being placed close together for contrasting effect.
Litotes	Deliberate understatement for effect – the opposite of hyperbole.
Metaphor	A comparison – made directly or indirectly – without using "like" or "as."
Metonymy	A related item or attribute is use to replace the word normally used e.g. "suit" used to replace businessman.
Narrative voice/persona	The voice/speaker of the poem who is different from the writer.
Onomatopoeia	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (pop, bang)
Oxymoron	A figure of speech in which two contradictory things are placed together in a way which makes peculiar sense. For example, "friendly fire."
Pathetic fallacy	When a character's feelings, thoughts or emotions are displayed through the environment around them. For example, when a character is depressed and it is raining.
Personification	Giving human characteristics to something which is not human.
Plosive	"b," "p," "t" and "d" sounds – which can be harsh, aggressive or shocking.
Protagonist	The main character in a poem.
Semantic field	A set of words relating to the same topic. "Foul" and "Shot" would appear in the semantic field of sports.
Sibilance	Repeated "s" sounds – most often caused by "s" "ss" and "c." These can be harsh, smooth or sickly.
Simile	A comparison made using the words "like" or "as."
Theme	The central idea of a literary work.
Tone	The implied attitude of a writer toward the subject and characters of work.

