



## UNIT 1, LESSON 3: EXPLORING THE DEPTHS OF POETRY: TECHNIQUES AND ANALYSIS

# UNDERSTANDING FREE VERSE

- Definition: Free verse is a style of poetry that does not follow consistent meter patterns, rhyme, or any other musical pattern. It relies on natural speech rhythms.
- Examples:
  - Walt Whitman's "Song of Myself"
  - Allen Ginsberg's "Howl"



# ALTERNATE METHODS OF CREATING RHYTHM

- Definition: Rhythm in free verse can be achieved through other methods such as repetition, parallel structure, and line breaks.
- Examples:
  - Repetition: “The leaves were falling, falling to the ground.”
  - Parallel Structure: “We will fight on the beaches, we will fight on the landing grounds.”



# ANALYZING TONE IN VARIOUS POETIC WORKS

- Definition: Tone refers to the poet's attitude towards the subject, as conveyed through word choice, style, and rhythm.
- Examples:
  - Melancholic tone in Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven"
  - Hopeful tone in Langston Hughes' "I, Too"



# PARALLEL STRUCTURE

- Definition: Parallel structure involves the repetition of the same pattern of words or phrases to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance.
- Examples:
  - “She likes cooking, jogging, and reading.”
  - Martin Luther King Jr.'s “I Have a Dream” speech: “With this faith, we will be able to...”



# CATALOGUING

- Definition: Cataloguing involves the frequent listing of people, things, or attributes to create a cumulative effect.
- Examples:
  - Whitman's use in "Song of Myself": "The carpenter, the sailor, the mason..."
  - Ginsberg's "Howl": "who ate fire in paint hotels or drank turpentine..."



# HOW TO ANALYZE A POEM

- **Read the Poem Multiple Times:**

- Understand the surface meaning.
- Notice any unusual structures or word choices.

- **Identify Free Verse and Rhythm Techniques:**

- Look for lack of rhyme and meter.
- Identify methods like repetition, line breaks, and parallel structure.

- **Determine the Tone:**

- Pay attention to word choice and style.
- Consider the emotions and attitudes expressed.

- **Look for Parallel Structure:**

- Find repeated patterns of words or phrases.
- Note how this emphasizes ideas or themes.

- **Examine Cataloguing:**

- Identify lists of people, things, or attributes.
- Analyze the effect of these lists on the overall poem.

