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| [This Photo](https://twowritingteachers.org/2014/11/13/be-a-teacher-who-writes-poetry/) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/) | | |  | Music & Poetry: A Symbiotic Relationship |
| **Goal:**  To explore the relationship between poetry and music using poems/songs from the past and present. We will utilize the poetry in voice senior choices to explore these concepts. This is in line with the BIG IDEA category : Looking at how language shapes ideas and influences others. | |
| Task:To find a poem from the” Poetry in Voice Senior Selection Category” on the website provide and then you will find a song that shares a similar theme in order to create a comparison. Themes can range anywhere from race, love, hardship, hope, etc. Once you have chosen your poem (at least 25 lines from the website) you will then chose a song that holds the same or similar theme. A word to the wise, choose a song with substance. This will allow you the ability to fully demonstrate your understanding of concepts and make inference on if your song is a viable piece of literature.  The overall task involves analyzing both the poem and the song to locate the following:  Literary devices, rhyme, images, greater historical reference, quality of language.  You will then be comparing the themes represented in both works. Finally, you will end with stating why you believe the song is a viable (worthy) piece of literature (or not). Be persuasive and provide proof for your analysis. I have provided a list of 50 literary devices and their definitions down below for you. Assessment: Rubric online. |
|  |  | |
|  |  | <https://www.poetryinvoice.com/poems/senior> |
|  |  | |
|  |  | Sd41blogs.ca/murrays |
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# 50 LITERARY DEVICES (DEFINITIONS) – BC ENGLISH 12

**Alliteration-** the repetition of the initial consonant sound in words

**Assonance**- the repetition of vowel sounds

**Consonance**- the repetition of consonant sounds in the middle or at the end of words

**Enjambment**- when the writer uses line breaks meaningfully and abruptly to either emphasize a point or to create dual meanings

**Imagery**- when the writer or speaker uses their descriptions to access the senses of the reader of listener

**Repetition**- when the writer or speaker knowingly repeats a word or group of words for effect

**Rhyme**- when the end or final sound of two or more words are identical

**Rhythm**- when the arrangement of words creates an audible pattern or beat when read out loud

**Onomatopoeia**- when the words sound like what they mean

**Idiom**- an accepted phrase or expression having a meaning different from the literal

**Simile**- a figure of speech that expresses a resemblance between things of different kinds (usually formed with ‘like’ or ‘as’)

**Metaphor**- a comparison between two unlike things

**Hyperbole**- a figure of speech that uses exaggeration to express strong emotion, make a point, or evoke humor

**Personification**- representing an abstract quality or idea as a person or creature

**Meter**- a pattern of stressed/unstressed syllables in poetry

**End** **rhyme**- rhyme that occurs at the end of two or more lines of poetry

**Allegory**- a story, play, or picture in which characters or settings are used as symbols or abstract ideas

**Allusion**- a reference to something literary, mythological, or historical that the author assumes the reader will recognize

**Slant** **rhyme**- two words that have some sound in common but do not rhyme exactly

**Tone**- the attitude a writer takes towards a subject, character, or the reader

**Internal** **rhyme**- rhyme that occurs within a line, rather than at the end

**Diction**- a writer’s or speaker’s choice of words

**Oxymoron**- an expression in which two words that contradict each other are joined

**Cacophony**- loud, harsh, or disagreeable sounds

**Blank** **verse**- poetic form written in unrhymed iambic pentameter

**Free** **verse**- poetic form that does not have a regular meter or rhyme scheme

**Ballad**- a type of poem that is meant to be sung and is both lyric and narrative in nature

**Colloquial** **language**- informal language; language that is “conversational”

**Euphemism**- an indirect, less offensive way of saying something that is considered unpleasant

**Elegy**- A sad or mournful poem, especially one mourning the dead

**Irony**- a contrast between what is expected and what actually exists or happens

**Foil**- two characters that highlight each other by their differences

**Foreshadowing**- the use of hints and clues to suggest what will happen later in a plot

**Juxtaposition**- placing two elements side by side to present a comparison or contrast

**Lyric**- a short poem of songlike quality

**Monologue**- a speech made by one actor or speaker

**Ode**- a poem usually addressed to a particular person, object or event that has stimulated deep and noble feelings in the poet

**Paradox**- an apparently contradictory statement that actually contains some truth

**Pun**- a play on words, often achieved through the use of words with similar sounds but different meanings

**Rhetorical** **question**- a question asked for an effect, not actually requiring an answer

**Sarcasm**- harsh words intended to hurt someone

**Satire**- a literary work that ridicules or criticizes a human vice through humor or derision

**Symbol**- something that stands for or represents something else

**Understatement**- saying less than one means, for effect

**Wit**- intellectually amusing language that surprises and delights

**Stream of consciousness**- a style of writing in which the author tries to reproduce the random flow of thoughts in the human mind

**Sonnet**- Fourteen-line poem that is usually written in iambic pentameter and has one of several rhyme schemes.

**Epiphany**- a moment of sudden realization or insight

**Epitaph**- an inscription on a tombstone or monument in memory of the person buried there

**Atmosphere**-The emotional mood created by a literary work