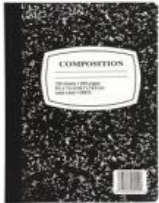


Wednesday

May 21, 2014 (5.21.14)

Materials



Composition Book
& Pen or Pencil

Agenda

Time Estimate

Activity

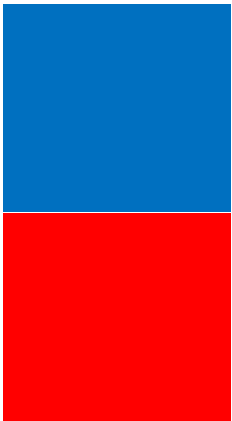
5	Warm Up
25	Quiz #1 (Poetry)
7	Notes: Sijo Poetry
15	Solo: Sijo Poetry
3	<i>Poetry</i> Study Guide
10	Notes: Repetition / Rhyme Scheme
40	Read / Watch: <i>The Raven</i>

Warm Up

May 21, 2014 (5.21.14)

Volume-O-Meter: 0 (Silence)

Time: 5 Minutes



1. What is the difference between literal and figurative language? Give an example of each.
2. Look over your notes. The quiz will begin shortly.

Quiz #1

Directions:

- Use Sheet of Paper
- Volume-O: 0 during quiz
- Use your notebook / workbook
- 20 minutes to complete the Quiz

Q
U
I
Z

Quiz #1

Directions:

Title your Quiz:

Hyperbole: I'm the king of poetry

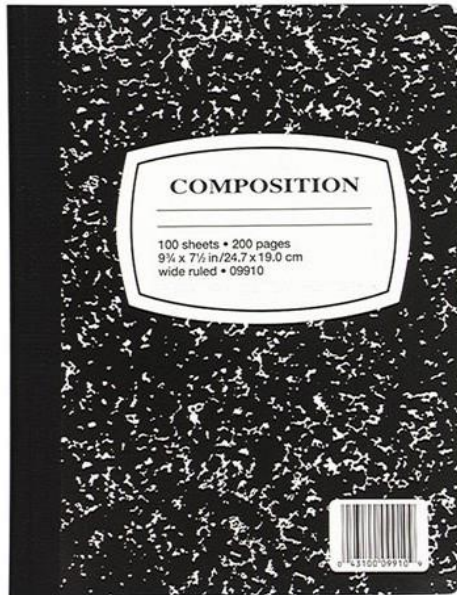
Q
U
I
Z

Quiz #1

Q
U
I
Z

1. What is the difference between meter and stanza?
2. How many stanzas does this poem have?
One, two,
Buckle my shoe;
Three, four,
Open the door...
3. Give an example of a line with imagery from *Oranges*. Use your book.
4. What is the difference between a metaphor and simile? Give an example of each.
5. Give an example of figurative language from the poem *What Women Want*. Use your book.
6. What is the difference between personification and hyperbole? Give an example of each.

Transition



Notes

Sijo Poetry

- Sijo is a specialized poetic form, like Haiku.
- It is written in three (3) lines and must follow a syllabic (syllable) pattern:
 - My watch is broken = 5 syllables.
 - The clock is under the desk--what time does it say? = 12 syllables.
- Sijo = Each line must have 14-16 syllables.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15
7 PM



Poetry off the Shelf

SIJO POETRY

POETRY FOUNDATION
61 West Superior Street
Free admission

Though less familiar than its Japanese cousin, haiku, Korean sijo has a similarly rich heritage. Like haiku, it employs three lines, although its forty-some syllables are more flexible and allow for narrative developments that aren't feasible in haiku's seventeen-syllable form. Join **David McCann**, poet, translator, and one of the foremost experts on the form, for an exploration of traditional Korean sijo and the growing body of sijo in English. McCann teaches at Harvard and is the author of four books of poetry, including *Urban Temple: Sijo Twisted and Straight*, published in Korean translation by Ch'angbi Publishers in Seoul this year. A reception will follow.

Co-sponsored with the Sejong Cultural Society

Sijo Poetry

- 3 Line poem
- 14-16 syllables per line
- Must follow a theme of
 - metaphysical (reality)
 - pastoral (nature)
 - cosmological (good vs. evil)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15
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Sijo Example

- "Song of my five friends"
Yun Seondo (1587-1671)

1. You ask how many friends I have? Water and stone, bamboo and pine.
2. The moon rising over the eastern hill is a joyful comrade.
3. Besides these five companions, what other pleasure should I ask?

Sijo Example

- “Cuisine”

Jacob Diamond (2007-2008)

1. I look through the window of the Korean barbeque place.
2. Ducks, chickens, creatures big and small, hang from the gallows of the cook.
3. Step inside and join the culture, leave your wishes at the door.

Sijo Example

- “War”
Casey Forman (2008)
- The wise compete in checkers, the ignorant kill themselves in war. (16)
- The world has enough for everyone. Why must we destroy for more?
(16)
- The dead know it is better to live, but wonder what they lived for. (16)

Ekphrastic / Sijo Competition

Directions (Vol: 0):

- Similar to ekphrastic story creation
 - I will show one painting / picture
 - 8 minutes to write (remember syllable count!)
 - Let picture inspire you
- Korean Music will play to inspire you (optional)
- Will send “best” to competition
- GOOD LUCK!

富嶽三十六景 神奈川沖
濃雲



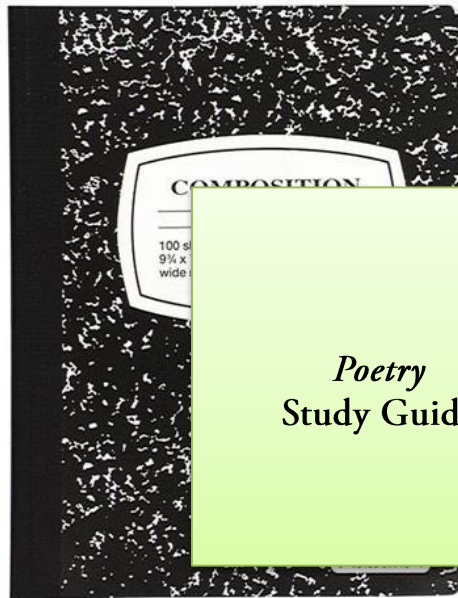


論道圖

為在乙酉年新春月
癸石齋主人徐坤元



Transition



Poetry
Study Guide



Study Guide

The BIG Question:
What is poetry?

Key Text(s):
Selected Poetry

Concept 1:
Meaning(s) of Poetry

1. What is a poem supposed to mean...if anything?

Concept 2:
Structure and Flow

2. How much does a poem's structure influence its meaning?
3. How does the structure of a poem contribute to its beauty?

Vocabulary

Prose, poetry, imagery

Vocabulary

Stanza, meter,

Concept 3:
Language

4. How does figurative language work in a poem?

Vocabulary

metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole

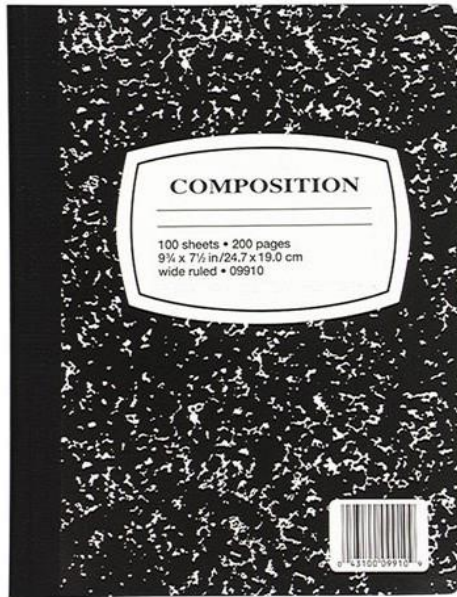
Concept 4:
Sound

5. How does the way a poem sounds enhance its enjoyment?

Vocabulary

Rhyme scheme, repetition

Transition



Notes

Rhyme Scheme

- Refers to the way the end word in a line rhymes with the next line's end word.
- Usually uses letters to describe rhyme:
 - A / B / C / etc.
 - Common scheme: **ABAB**
- Bid me to weep, and I will **weep**
While I have eyes to **see**;
And having none, and yet I will **keep**
A heart to weep for **thee**.



Repetition

- Repeating of a sound, syllable, word, or phrase.
 - Tomorrow, and tomorrow, and tomorrow (Macbeth)
 - The buzz saw snarled and rattled, snarled and rattled (Out, out--)
 - “I want...I want...I want” (What Women Want)



The Raven Vocabulary

T A K E N O T E S

- Lore = information from books
- Surcease = to stop
- Yore = the past
- Bust = statue
- Beguiling = to trick
- Plutonian = the underworld (Hell)
- Censer = vessel for burning incense
- Seraphim = angels
- “Respite and nepenthe” = to rest from sadness
- “Balm in Gilead” = healing potion

Read: *The Raven*

A S S I G N M E N T

Directions (Vol: 3):

- Grab workbook
- Pg. 195-197
- Read silently (15-20 min)
- Read aloud
- Watch: *The Raven* (from *The Simpsons*)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ page → Describe the author's use of rhyme scheme and repetition in the poem.

