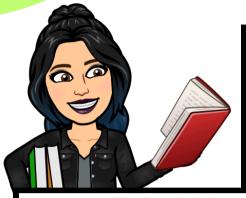
Homework - 11/17

Advanced Eng. A

Ms. Martocello





Recap Today's class went over elements of poetry and reviewed song lyrics as a form of poetry

Poetry Elements Refresher

- Figurative Language: Words or expressions with a meaning different from the literal interpretation. Key types include:
 - Simile: Comparing two things using "like" or "as."
 - Example: "Her smile was as bright as the sun."
 - Metaphor: Comparing two things without using "like" or "as."
 - Example: "Time is a thief."
- Personification: Giving human traits to non-human things.
 - **Example:** "The wind whispered through the trees."
- Alliteration: Repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of closely connected words.
 - **Example:** "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."
- **Onomatopoeia:** Words that imitate sounds.
 - Example: "The clock ticked loudly."
- **Hyperbole:** Exaggeration for emphasis or effect.
 - **Example:** "I'm so hungry I could eat a horse."
- **Imagery:** Descriptive language that appeals to the five senses (sight, sound, smell, taste, touch).
- **Example:** "The salty ocean breeze ruffled my hair as the waves crashed against the shore."
- **Theme:** The main idea or message of a poem. In songs, the theme could be about love, friendship, struggles, etc.
- Rhyme & Rhythm:
 - Rhyme: The pattern of similar sounds at the ends of words.
 - Rhythm: The pattern of beats or stresses in the lines of a poem.
- · Line & Stanza:
 - Line: A single row of words in a poem.
 - Stanza: A group of lines in a poem, often similar to a paragraph in prose.

Songs can be analyzed like poems because they share many key elements that make them a form of poetry. Here's why:

1. Lyrics Are Written with Intent

Song lyrics are carefully crafted words chosen to express emotions, ideas, and stories. Like poems, they often use figurative language, structure, and rhythm to convey deeper meanings.

2. Use of Figurative Language

Both songs and poems often use figurative language (like metaphors, similes, personification, and hyperbole) to create vivid images and convey emotions. These devices help create layers of meaning and make the text more engaging and thought-provoking.

3. Structure & Form

Songs and poems both have structure in their lines and stanzas. Songs often have verses, choruses, and bridges, similar to how poems have lines and stanzas. The repetition of lyrics (like a chorus) in songs is similar to the repetition found in poetry for emphasis or rhythm.

Like poems, many songs have a rhythm (the beat or flow of the words) and rhyme (the pattern of similar sounds), which contribute to their musicality. Just as poets play with rhyme and meter, songwriters use rhythm and rhyme to create a pleasing or memorable sound.

5. Conveying Emotions and Themes

Both poems and songs use their words to express deep emotions—whether it's love, loss, happiness, or personal struggles. They also share common themes: personal growth, relationships, overcoming challenges, etc. The emotions and messages in songs often mirror the intensity and

6. Imagery

Imagery is used in both songs and poems to appeal to the senses, helping the reader or listener visualize scenes or feel emotions. Just as poets create strong mental pictures with their words, song lyrics can do the same, often enhanced by the music and performance.

7. Universality

Many songs, like poems, can speak to people across different times and places. They often reflect universal themes and experiences, making them relatable to various audiences, much like poetry does.

In summary, songs are poems set to music. They use the same literary tools, structure, and emotional depth to communicate with the audience. Analyzing song lyrics as poems allows us to appreciate the artistic quality and meaning behind the music and words.

FAQ

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Homework:

Complete the google form here: https://forms.gle/hWxHHkPFwNOsXKNM6 with your song choice. Song choices must be approved by Ms. Martocello.