

Lyric Poetry and Sonnet

Lyric poetry:

- Expresses the speaker's thoughts or personal feelings
- Has a musical quality but does not always rhyme

A sonnet:

- Has fourteen lines and a pattern to its end rhymes
- Uses pairs of stressed and unstressed syllables



Find Text Evidence

The speaker in "Ozymandias" describes a reaction to a ruined statue. When I read the poem out loud, it sounds almost like a song, so I think it's a lyric poem. It has fourteen lines, a pattern of rhyming words, and a pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in each line. This structure tells me it's also a sonnet.

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I met a traveler from an antique land
 Who said: "Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
 Stand in the desert . . . Near them, on the sand,
 Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
 And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
 Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
 Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
 The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed:
 And on the pedestal these words appear:
 'My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
 Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!
 Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
 Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
 The lone and level sands stretch far away."

—Percy Bysshe Shelley

Rhyming words may be at the ends of every other line.

Your Turn

COLLABORATE



Reread "Lifelong Friends" on pages 152–153. Decide if it is an example of a lyric poem. Then determine if it is a sonnet and explain why.

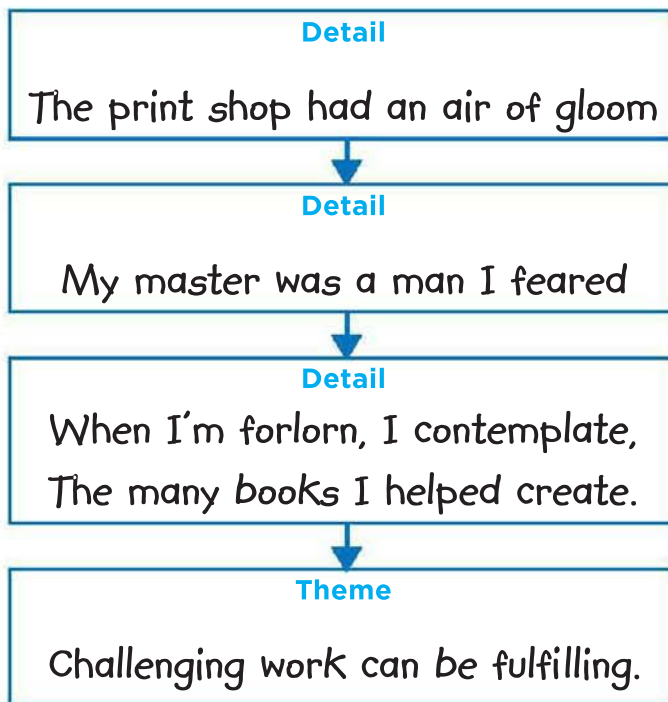
Theme

The theme of a poem is the overall idea, or message about life, that the poet wants to communicate. Usually, the poet does not state the theme directly. To determine a poem's theme, look for key details that provide clues about the message the poet wants to convey.



Find Text Evidence

In "Lifelong Friends," the speaker describes the "gloom" of the print shop and how his master "raged." Yet he loves working with the "majestic" printing press and the idea of making books for people to read. I can look for more details about this contradiction to infer the poet's message and identify the theme of poem.



What message does the poet want to share?

Your Turn

COLLABORATE



Reread "Ozymandias." Identify key details and record them in the graphic organizer. Then use the details to determine the theme.

Go Digital!

Use the interactive graphic organizer

Rhyme Scheme and Meter

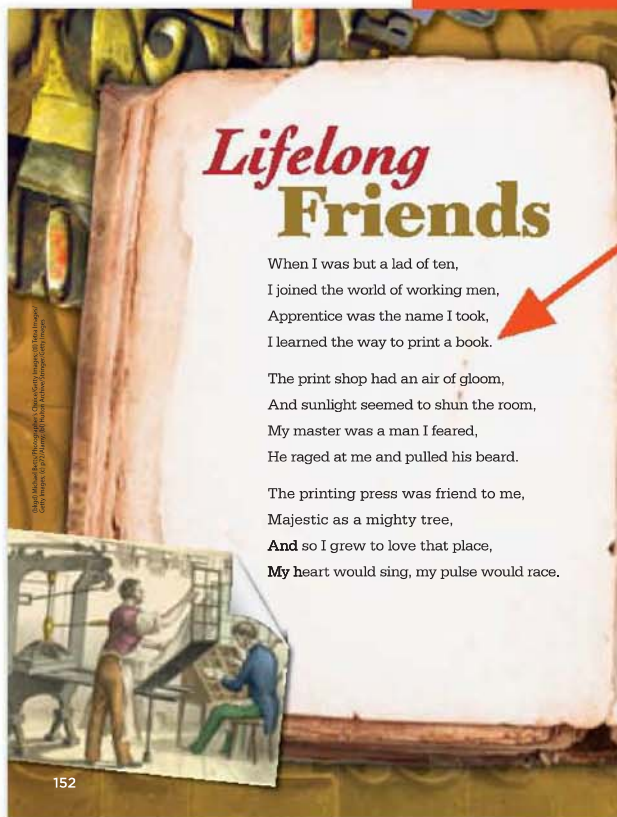
The **stanzas**, or groups of lines in a poem, often contain sound patterns. One pattern is a **rhyme scheme**, which places rhyming words at the ends of lines. Another pattern involves a combination of stressed and unstressed syllables called **meter**. Rhyme schemes and meter give poetry a lyrical, musical quality.



Find Text Evidence

Reread “Lifelong Friends” on pages 152–153. Listen for sound patterns within the poem. Pay attention to both rhyming patterns and patterns of stressed and unstressed syllables.

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The last words in each pair of lines rhyme. If I use letters to represent this pattern, each stanza has a rhyme scheme of aabb. Each line has four pairs of syllables. The first syllable in each pair is unstressed and the second is stressed.

COLLABORATE



Your Turn

Reread “Ozymandias.” Use letters to represent the rhyme scheme in lines 11-14. Then tell whether the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables is the same in each line.

Personification

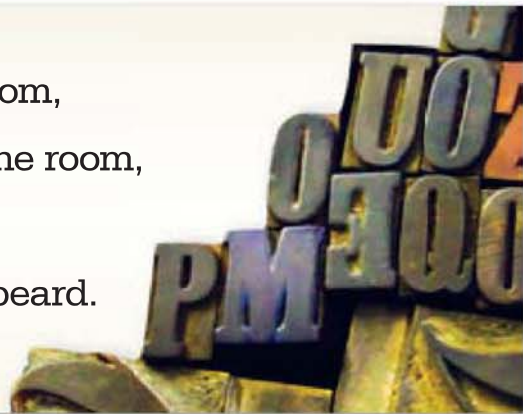
Personification is a kind of figurative language that poets use to make descriptions and images more vivid. When poets use this device, which gives human abilities or feelings to nonhuman objects, animals, or ideas, we see ordinary things in a new way.



Find Text Evidence

In the sixth line of “Lifelong Friends,” And sunlight seemed to shun the room, the poet gives a human ability to the sunlight. This personification of sunlight gives me a mental image of sunlight purposely avoiding the room, the way a person might.

The print shop had an air of gloom,
And sunlight seemed to shun the room,
My master was a man I feared,
He raged at me and pulled his beard.



Your Turn

COLLABORATE



Find two more examples of personification in the poem “Lifelong Friends.” Tell how each helps you understand an idea the poet is trying to convey with figurative language.



Readers to . . .

Writers use vivid words and phrases to appeal to readers' senses. This precise language helps readers visualize the writer's observations and ideas. Reread the excerpt from "Lifelong Friends."

Expert Model

Precise Language

Identify the **vivid words** that describe the speaker's feelings about the printing press. How does the phrase *my pulse would race* help you to **visualize** how he feels while he works?

from "*Lifelong Friends*"

The printing press was friend to me,
Majestic as a mighty tree,
And so I grew to love that place,
My heart would sing, my pulse would race.

Each time I worked with type and ink,
I always trembled just to think,
That all those many rows of words,
Would soon fly up and out like birds.

Writers



Editing Marks

- ^ Add
- ^, Add a comma
- ^ Add a period
- ✂ Take out
- ≡ Make a capital letter

Jun wrote a description of his mp3 player. Read Jun's revisions.

Grammar Handbook

Appositives

See page 456.

Student Model

My Mini Music Machine

I never go anywhere without my mp3 player. This machine is so ^{miniscule} ~~small~~ that it fits right in my pocket. The tiny device, my favorite is "music to my ears." When I need an escape on my way home, I simply click. ^{Captivating tunes} ~~Songs~~ fill my ears in a flash.

My mp3 player, a necessary tool, is a device I consider ^{most valuable} ~~great~~. My parents say they never had one at my age, and I just don't know how they survived!

Your Turn

COLLABORATE



- Why did Jun replace some of the common words?
- Explain why he added commas to the third sentence.
- Tell how revisions improved his writing.

Go Digital!

Write online in Writer's Workspace