



# Lyric Poetry

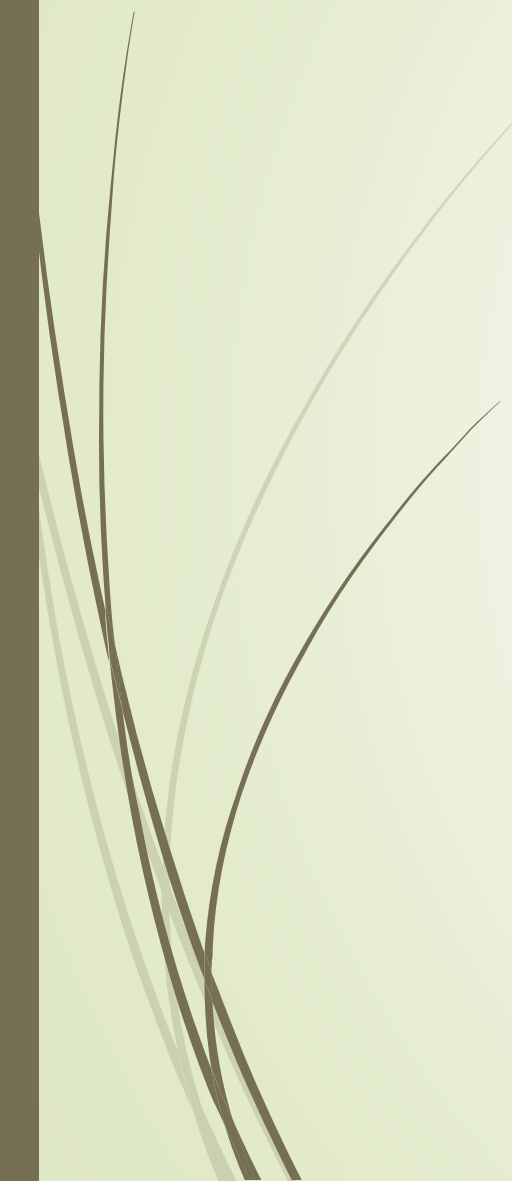
Sappho (Greek) p.175-178

Horace (Roman) p. 303

Li Po, Tu Fu, Po Chü-I, Han Shan (Chinese) p. 423-428



# Sappho

- Greek poet from the late 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C.
  - One of the few female poets in the ancient Greek world.
  - Plato called her “the tenth muse.”
  - May have led a group of priestesses who worshipped Aphrodite.
  - She composed poems to be sung by a single voice rather than a chorus.
  - Most of her poetry was private and personal.
  - Fragments of her poems have been found on papyrus—only 2-3 lines of a poem exist.
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# A fragment





# Definitions we need to know

- Lyric Poetry
  - Imagery
  - Alliteration
  - Figurative Language
    - Personification
    - Simile
    - metaphor
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# Reader Response Journal- Poetry

- Poet's Name
- Title of Poem
- Speaker (poet or someone else?)
- Imagery that stands out
- Figurative language (Simile, metaphor, personification)
- Sound devices (alliteration, assonance, repetition, rhyme, onomatopoeia)
- Theme of poem
- Tone of poem





You have 10 minutes to:

Read the 7 poems on pages 176-178

Complete a reader response journal entry for \_\_\_\_\_ of the poems.





# Hints to help you:

- ▶ “You Are the Herdsman” addresses Hesperus- the evening star.
- ▶ The mother in “Sleep Darling” is speaking to her daughter.
- ▶ In “We Drink Your Health,” the speaker congratulates newlyweds.
- ▶ “You may forget but” and “Tonight I’ve Watched” deal with the passage of time and loneliness.
- ▶ “Don’t Ask Me...” Cleis’s mother is addressing her and does not have a headband to give.
- ▶ The speaker in “He Is More Than a Hero” is envious of the man speaking to the woman.



Groups will analyze each of the 7 poems as follows:

1. Lyric poetry by Sappho

➤ Title

➤ Imagery

➤ Figurative language (if present)

➤ Mood

➤ Tone





# Catullus & Horace

Roman Poets p 300 & 303



# Catullus & Horace

- Lived around 60 B.C.
- **Catullus** did not write about the popular topics of the period, politics and public debate. His poems were intensely personal.
- Catullus addressed many of his poems to Clodia, with whom he had an affair. She was older and married.
- Julius Caesar was a big fan, and Catullus popularized the elegiac couplet.
- **Horace** lived 65-8 BC and was one of the greatest Roman poets.
- He sided with Brutus but won his way back into society through his poetry.
- Horace's poems are more about structure than substance.



# T'ang Dynasty Poets

- 8<sup>th</sup> century AD
- **Li Po** was a wanderer. He married and made friends but never truly settled. Li Po was the people's poet.
- **Tu Fu** grew up in relative comfort but at the end of the T'ang Dynasty faced hardship and loss. Tu Fu was sensitive to the suffering of others. He was the poet's poet due to his elegant style.
- **Po Chü-I** served in many government positions throughout his life. Sometimes his poetry satirized the government, but mostly it was lighthearted and personal.
- **Han-shan** is the name an unknown author took. He carved his poems into trees and walls and most likely was a Zen Buddhist (no family life or world affairs- seeking enlightenment in the solitude of nature). His poems reflect his search for peace.



# I Hate and I love

(p.300)

I hate and I love. And if you ask me how, I do not know: I only feel it, and I'm torn in two.

Poet's Name : Catullus

Title of Poem: "I Hate and I Love"

Speaker:

Imagery:

Figurative language:

Sound devices:

Theme:

Tone:



You have 20 minutes to:

Read “Carpe Diem” on page 303

Read the poems on pages 423-428

Complete a reader response journal entry for “Carpe Diem” and \_\_\_ of the Chinese lyric poems.



# Groups will analyze each of the poems as follows:

1. “Carpe Diem” by Horace p 303

- Rhyme Scheme
- Personification
- Tone

2. Choose **1** poem for each Chinese poet (a total of 4) p 423-428

- Title
- Imagery
- Figurative language
- Mood
- Tone