



Sonnets, haiku, and tanka

Poems with a plan

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Definitions we need to know

- Lyric Poetry
- Sonnet
- Rhyme scheme
- Iambic pentameter
- Figurative Language
 - Personification
 - Simile
 - metaphor

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What is a sonnet?

- ▶ 14 lines
- ▶ Lyric poem
- ▶ Usually in iambic pentameter
- ▶ Follows a rhyme scheme
- ▶ May be Petrarchan or Shakespearean (Which involves stanzas and rhyme scheme).

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Petrarchan sonnet

- ▶ First part is an octave- or eight-line stanza
- ▶ Follows abbaabba
- ▶ Second part is a sestet- or six-line stanza
- ▶ Follows cdecde, cdcdcd, ccdeed, or cdcdee
- ▶ The octave sets up a problem or question that leads up to the TURN wherein the sestet answers or resolves it.

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Shakespearean sonnet

- ▶ Has 3 stanzas called quatrains
- ▶ Ends with a concluding couplet
- ▶ Follows abab cdcd efef gg scheme
- ▶ The problem or situation is presented in the first 12 lines with the answer or resolution coming in the couplet.

Iambic Pentameter

- ▶ iambic pentameter- each sonnet line consists of ten syllables. The syllables are divided into five pairs called iambs or iambic feet. An iamb is a metrical unit made up of one unstressed syllable followed by one stressed syllable. An example of an iamb would be good BYE. A line of iambic pentameter flows like this:

baBOOM / baBOOM / baBOOM / baBOOM / baBOOM.

Here are some examples from Shakespeare's sonnets:

When I / do COUNT / the CLOCK / that TELLS / the TIME ([Sonnet 12](#))

When IN / dis GRACE / with FOR / tune AND / men's EYES
I ALL / a LONE / be WEEP / my OUT/ cast STATE ([Sonnet 29](#))

Shall I / com PARE/ thee TO / a SUM / mer's DAY?
Thou ART / more LOVE / ly AND / more TEM / per ATE ([Sonnet 18](#))

Sonnet 18

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimm'd;
But thy eternal summer shall not fade
Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st;
Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his shade,
When in eternal lines to time thou grow'st;
So long as men can breathe or eyes can see,
So long lives this and this gives life to thee.



“The Black Cat” p 857

On your own: Read the sonnet and complete a reader response journal

- ❖ Poet
- ❖ Title
- ❖ Speaker
- ❖ Imagery
- ❖ Figurative language
- ❖ Sound devices
- ❖ Theme
- ❖ Tone

With a partner: Identify the following:

- ❖ Rhyme scheme
- ❖ Explain the extended simile in the second stanza and the simile at the end of the poem
- ❖ Explain whether this sonnet more closely resembles a Petrarchan sonnet or a Shakespearean one, and support your reasoning

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Sonnet 130 (Mrs. Duncan's favorite)

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red;
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damask'd, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound;
I grant I never saw a goddess go;
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground:
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false compare.

“Sonnet 61” p 682 & “Sonnet 148” p685

On your own: Read the sonnet and complete a reader response journal

- ❖ Poet
- ❖ Title
- ❖ Speaker
- ❖ Imagery
- ❖ Figurative language
- ❖ Sound devices
- ❖ Theme
- ❖ Tone

With a partner: Identify the following:

- ❖ Find the rhyme scheme for each
- ❖ Explain the metaphors in Sonnet 61 that Petrarch uses to describe his state of mind.
- ❖ What word appears to be important in Sonnet 61? How do you know this?
- ❖ Explain whether “Sonnet 148” more closely resembles a Petrarchan sonnet or a Shakespearean one, and support your reasoning.
- Compare Sonnet 130 to sonnet 61.



Japanese poetry

Tanka & Haiku



Tanka

- P 440-445
- Over 1,000 years old!
- Tanka are short lyrical poems of precisely 31 syllables
- 5 lines long- 3 lines have 7 syllables, 2 lines have 5 syllables
- Writing tanka was part of medieval court life, especially in communication between lovers
- Many describe a moment of beauty or one emotion
- What the poet does not say is as important if not more important than what he/she does say
- Translations may vary in syllables, rhythm, and cadence



Reader Response Journal- Tanka

- Read all of the tanka on pages 443-444

FIRST: Complete RRJ for each poem as follows:

- Title & poet
- Theme
- Mood

NEXT: find an example of each (write the line) from any one of the eight tanka:

- Metaphor
- Simile
- Alliteration
- imagery



Partner activity- tanka

- ▶ Choose one of the following activities:
 - ❖ Illustrate one of the tanka from this passage. Make it a full color drawing that connects to the poem.
 - ❖ Write a tanka that captures a scene of beauty or expresses a strong emotion.
 - ❖ Research online to learn more about the history and importance of tanka. Write down your findings as well as the links for the website(s).

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Haiku

- P 446-450
- Centuries of tradition
- Brief, unrhymed poem (shorter than tanka)
- 3 lines with 5,7,5 syllables
- Vivid images are used to convey feelings
- Translations may vary in syllables and length because the imagery is more important than the rhythm



Reader Response Journal- Haiku

- Read all of the haiku on pages 449-450

FIRST: Complete RRJ for each poem as follows:

- Title & poet
- Theme
- Mood
- Personification, simile, or metaphor (Write the example)
- Imagery (provide the detail)



Partner Activity

- ▶ Record sensory details for a scene including sights, sounds, smells, and textures
- ▶ Using at least 2 sensory images, write a haiku of your own that suggests a specific mood and follows the examples we have read.
- ▶ (You will have limited time to gather details before we return to write the poems.)